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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a. adj.	adjective.	engin.	engineering.	mech.	mechanics, mechan-	photog.	photography.
abbr.	abbreviation.	entom.	entomology.	med.	med.	phrm.	phrenology.
abl.	ablative.	Epis.	Episcopal.	met.	medicine.	phys.	phys.
acc.	accusative.	equiv.	equivalent.	mensur.	mensuration.	physiol.	physiology.
accom.	accommodated, accom-	esp.	especially.	metal.	metallurgy.	pl, plur.	plural.
	modation.	Eth.	Ethiopic.	metaph.	metaphysics.	poet.	poetical.
act.	active.	ethnog.	ethnography.	meteor.	meteorology.	polit.	political.
adv.	adverb.	ethnol.	ethnology.	Mex.	Mexican.	Pol.	Polish.
A.F.	Anglo-French.	etym.	etymology.	MGr.	Middle Greek, medie-	poss.	possessive.
agri.	agriculture.	Eur.	European.		val Greek.	pp.	participle.
Al.	Anglo-Latin.	exclam.	exclamation.	MHG.	Middle High German.	ppr.	present participle.
alg.	algebra.	f, fem.	feminine.	milit.	military.	Fr.	French (usually
Amer.	American.	F.	French (usually mean-	miners.	miners.		meaning Old Pro-
anat.	anatomy.		ing modern French).	ML.	Middle Latin, medie-		vençal).
anc.	ancient.	Flem.	Flemish.		val Latin.	pref.	prefix.
antiq.	antiquity.	fort.	fortification.	MLG.	Middle Low German.	prep.	preposition.
kor.	norial.	freq.	frequency.	mod.	modern.	pres.	present.
appar.	apparently.	fric.	friction.	mycol.	mycology.	prot.	proterit.
Ar.	Arabic.	fat.	future.	myth.	mythology.	priv.	privative.
arch.	architecture.	G.	German (usually mean-	n.	noun.	prob.	probably, probable.
archeol.	archæology.		ing New High Ger-	n, neut.	neuter.	pron.	pronoun.
arith.	arithmetic.		man).	N.	New.	pron.	pronounced, pronun-
art.	article.	Gael.	Gaelic.	N.	North.		ciation.
AS.	Anglo-Saxon.	galv.	galvanism.	N.	North America.	prop.	properly.
astrol.	astrology.	gen.	genitive.	nat.	natural.	proo.	prooody.
astron.	astronomy.	geog.	geography.	naut.	nautical.	Prot.	Protestant.
attrib.	attributive.	geol.	geology.	nav.	navigation.	prov.	provincial.
aug.	augmentative.	geom.	geometry.	NGr.	New Greek, modern	psychol.	psychology.
Bav.	Bavarian.	Goth.	Gothic (Mæso-Gothic).		Greek.	q. v.	see (or pl. gen)
Beng.	Bengali.	Gr.	Greek.	NHG.	New High German		side, which see
biol.	biology.	gram.	grammar.		(usually simply G.,	red.	redutive.
Bohem.	Bohemian.	gun.	gunnery.		German).	reg.	regular, regularly.
bot.	botany.	Heb.	Hebrew.	NL.	New Latin, modern	repr.	representing.
Bras.	Brazilian.	heral.	heraldry.		Latin.	rhét.	rhétoric.
Bret.	Breton.	herpet.	herpetology.	nom.	nominative.	Rom.	Roman.
bryol.	bryology.	Hind.	Hindustani.	Norm.	Norman.	Rom.	Romanic, Romance
Bulg.	Bulgarian.	hist.	history.	north.	northern.		(languages).
carp.	carpentry.	horol.	horology.	Norw.	Norwegian.	Rusa.	Russian.
Cat.	Catalan.	hort.	horticulture.	numis.	numismatics.	S.	South.
Cath.	Catholic.	Hung.	Hungarian.		Old.	S. Amer.	South American.
causa.	causative.	hydraul.	hydraulics.	obs.	obsolete.	sc.	sc., scilicet, understood
ceram.	ceramics.	hydro.	hydrostatics.	obstet.	obstetrics.		supply.
cf.	confer, compare.	Icel.	Icelandic (usually	Obulg.	Old Bulgarian (other-	Se.	Scotch.
ch.	church.		meaning Old Ico-		wise called Church	Scand.	Scandinavian.
Chal.	Chaldee.		landic, otherwise call-		Slavonic, Old Slavio,	Serp.	Serbian.
chem.	chemical, chemistry.		ed Old Norse).		sculp.	sculp.	sculpture.
Chin.	Chinese.	ichth.	ichthyology.	OCat.	Old Catalan.	Serv.	Servian.
chron.	chronology.	i. e.	i. e. est, that is.	OD.	Old Dutch.	sing.	singular.
colloq.	colloquial, colloquialy	impers.	impersonal.	ODan.	Old Danish.	Skt.	Sanskrit.
	com.	imperf.	imperfect.	odontog.	odontography.	Slav.	Slavic, Slavonic.
	cial.	impv.	imperative.	odontol.	odontology.	Sp.	Spanish.
comp.	composition, comp-	improp.	improperly.	OF.	Old French.	subj.	subjunctive.
	pound.	Ind.	Indian.	OFlem.	Old Flemish.	superf.	superlative.
compar.	comparative.	Ind.	Indicative.	OGael.	Old Gaelic.	surg.	surgery.
conch.	conchology.	Indo-Eur.	Indo-European.	OIG.	Old High German.	surv.	surviving.
conj.	conjunction.	Indef.	Indefinite.	OIr.	Old Irish.	Sw.	Swedish.
contra.	contracted, contra-	Inf.	Infinitive.	OIt.	Old Italian.	Syn.	synonym.
	tion.	Instr.	Instrumental.	OLat.	Old Latin.	Syr.	Syriac.
Corn.	Cornish.	Interj.	Interjection.	OLo.	Old Low German.	technol.	technology.
cranol.	cranology.	Intr.	Intransitive.	ONorth.	Old Northumbrian.	teleg.	telegraphy.
craniom.	cranometry.	Ir.	Irish.	OPrus.	Old Prussian.	tertol.	ternology.
crystal.	crystallography.	Irreg.	Irregular, irregularly.	orig.	original, originally.	terrat.	terrator.
D.	Dutch.	Ital.	Italian.	ornith.	ornithology.	Test.	Testonic.
Dan.	Danish.	Jap.	Japanese.	OS.	Old Saxon.	theat.	theatrical.
dat.	dative.	L.	Latin (usually mean-	OSp.	Old Spanish.	theol.	theology.
def.	definition, definition.		ing classical Latin).	osteol.	osteology.	therap.	therapeutics.
deriv.	derivative, derivation.	Let.	Letish.	OSw.	Old Swedish.	toxicol.	toxicology.
dialect.	dialect, dialectal.	Lit.	Low German.	OTeuk.	Old Teutonic.	tr.	trans.
diff.	different.	Lichenol.	Lichenology.	p. a.	participial adjective.	trigon.	trigonometry.
dim.	diminutive.	lit.	literal, literally.	paleon.	paleontology.	Turk.	Turkish.
distrib.	distributive.	lit.	literature.	part.	participle.	typog.	typography.
dram.	dramatic.	Lith.	Lithuanian.	pass.	passive.	ult.	ultimate, ultimately.
dynam.	dynamics.	Lithog.	Lithography.	pathol.	pathology.	v.	variant.
E.	East.	Lithol.	Lithology.	perf.	perfect.	vet.	veterinary.
E.	English (usually mean-	Li.	Late Latin.	Pers.	Persian.	v. l.	intransitive verb.
	ing modern English).	m, maso.	masculine.	pers.	person.	v. t.	transitive verb.
ecol.	ecology.	M.	Middle.	persp.	perspective.	W.	Wall.
econ.	economy.	mach.	machinery.	Peruv.	Peruvian.	Walich.	Walichian.
e. g.	exempli gratia, for	manuif.	manufacturing.	petrog.	petroglyph.	W. Ind.	West Indian.
	example.	math.	mathematics.	Pg.	Portuguese.	zoog.	zoogeography.
Egypt.	Egyptian.	M.D.	Middle Dutch.	phar.	pharmacy.	zoolog.	zoology.
E. Ind.	East Indian.	M.E.	Middle English (other-	phen.	phenician.	zool.	zoology.
elect.	electricity.		wise called Old Eng-	philol.	philology.	zool.	zoology.
embryol.	embryology.		lish).	philos.	philosophy.		
Eng.	English.			phlog.	phlogography.		

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in *fat*, man, pang.
ä as in *fate*, make, dale.
ä as in *far*, father, guard.
ä as in *fall*, talk, naught.
ä as in *ask*, fast, ant.
ä as in *fare*, hair, bear.

e as in *met*, pen, bless.
ë as in *mete*, meet, mock.
ë as in *hor*, fern, heard.
i as in *pin*, it, biscuit.
i as in *pine*, fight, file.

o as in *not*, on, frog.
ö as in *note*, poke, floor.
ö as in *move*, spoon, room.
ö as in *nor*, song, off.

u as in *tub*, son, blood.
ü as in *mute*, acute, few (also new, tube, duty; see Preface, pp. ix, x).
ü as in *pull*, book, could.
ü German *ü*, French *u*.

oi as in *oil*, joint, boy.
ou as in *pound*, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ä as in *prelate*, courage, captain.
ë as in *ablegate*, episcopal.
ö as in *abrogate*, eulogy, democrat.
ü as in *singular*, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *a*-sound (of *but*, *pun*, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ä as in *errant*, republican.
ë as in *prudent*, difference.
ö as in *charity*, density.
ü as in *valor*, actor, idiot.

g as in *Persia*, peninsula.
g as in *the book*.
ü as in *nature*, feature.

A mark (◌) under the consonants *f*, *d*, *s*, *z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*. Thus:

t as in *nature*, adventure.
d as in *arduous*, education.
s as in *pressure*.
z as in *seizure*.

th as in *thin*.
wh as in *when*.
ch as in German *ach*, Scotch *loch*.
n French nasalizing *n*, as in *ton*, *en*.
ly (in French words) French liquid (*mouillé*) *l*.
 * denotes a primary, * a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.
 > read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.
 + read *and*; i. e., compounded with, or with suffix.
 = read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.

✓ read *root*.
 * read *theoretical or alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
 † read *obsolete*.

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back¹ (bak), *n*. The posterior part, etc.
back¹ (bak), *a*. Lying or being behind, etc.
back¹ (bak), *r*. To furnish with a back, etc.
back¹ (bak), *adv*. Behind, etc.
back² (bak), *n*. The earlier form of *ba²*.
back² (bak), *n*. A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only § 5.
 Chapter only xiv.
 Page only xiv.
 Book only iii.

Book and chapter	}	iii. 10.
Part and chapter		
Book and line		
Book and page		
Act and scene		
Chapter and verse	}	ii. 34.
No. and page		
Volume and page		
Volume and chapter		
Part, book, and chapter		
Part, canto, and stanza	}	ii. iv. 12.
Chapter and section or ¶		
Volume, part, and section or ¶		
Book, chapter, and section or ¶		
Book, chapter, and section or ¶		

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discrim-

nated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [cap.] for "capital" and [l. c.] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoological and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoology, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoological and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

the hundred): as, interest at 10 *per cent.*; fifty *per cent.* of the population.

ter¹.] 1. Pertaining to or constituting the center; as, the *central point* of a circle; a *central country* of Europe.

Palmyra, central in the desert, . . . fell.
Wardworth, *Excursion*, vii.
2. Nuclear in constitution or principle; constituting that from which other related things proceed, or upon which they are based, as, the *central facts* of history; a *central idea*.

The dual palace of Venice contains the three elements in exactly equal proportions. . . . Roman, Lombard, and Arab. . . . It is the *central building* of the world.

The Roman domus in the . . . Ruckin, *Mones of Venice*, i. 17.
It called had become President would in all probability have been as strong a *centralizer* as Jefferson.

centralizer (sen'tral-iz-er), *n.* One who centralizes or is in favor of administrative centralization. Also spelled *centraliser*.

centrally (sen'tral-i), *adv.* In a central manner or position; with regard to the center: along a central line: as, to be *centrally* situated; to flow *centrally*, as a river through a region of country.

centralness (sen'tral-nēs), *n.* [*< central + -ness*.] The state or quality of being central; centrality.

Centranthus (sen-tran'thus), *n.* [NL. *< Gr. κέντρον, a spur (see center), + αἶθερ, ether*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Valerianaceae*, distinguished from the true valerian by having a spur to the corolla and a single stamen. The species are perennial annuals, with white or red flowers. *C. ruber* (spur valerian) is a sweet-scented plant from southern Europe, often cultivated for ornament.

centrarchid (sen-tris'kid), *a.* and *n.* [*a.*, *< I. a.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the Centrarchidae.

II. n. A fish of the family Centrarchidae. Centrarchids (sen-tris'kid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Centrarchus + -id*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Centrarchus*, containing the forms known as *sungfish*, *rock-bass*, *rockfish*, all of which are inhabitants of the United States. The *Chamaeleon* gu-

centrale (sen-tris'le), *n.*; pl. *centrales* (li-ā), [NL., *mult.* *< I. centralis*, *central* (see center).] A bone situated in the middle of the typical carpal and tarsus of the higher Vertebrata, between the proximal and distal rows of carpal and tarsal bones. It is often wanting. See *outs under carpal and tarsus*.

centralisation, centralise, etc. See *centralization, centralize, etc.*

centralism (sen'tral-iz-iz-m), [*< central + -ism*.] Centralizing tendency or tendencies; the principle of centralization, especially in regard to political and governmental influence and control.

It is the true mission of Democracy to resist centralization and the absorption of unconstitutional powers by the President and Congress. . . . *J. Buchanan*, in *Currier*, li. 23.

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The centralization of labor-power in cities has assisted the birth of the trade-union and the co-operative society, which are among the best agencies for diffusing wealth.

See Contemporary Socialism, p. 404.
While his [Charlemagne's] policy of centralization was abandoned as impossible, the dividing influences of his rule and his example were not forgotten.

Sillie, *Stud. Med. Hist.*, p. 97.
Specifically—2. In politics, the concentration of administrative power in the central government at the expense of local self-government.

The Constitution raises a powerful barrier against the tide of centralization which threatens to engulf our liberties.

See Princeton Rev., li. 137.
Also spelled *centralisation*.

centralize (sen'tral-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centralized*, *yr. centralizing*. [*< central + -ize*; = *F. centraliser*; = *Sp. centrizar*; = *It. centralizzare*.] To draw to a central point; bring to a center; render central; concentrate in some particular part as an actual or a conventional center; generally applied to the process of transferring local administration to the central government. Also spelled *centralise*.

The first task of a modern despot is to *centralize* to the highest point, every department of thought and action under a system of police regulation, and, above all, to impose his shackling tyranny upon the human mind.

See Ruckin, Mones of Venice, i. 476.
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But as the old poor-law was in many respects, it gave a far greater freedom to those who had to work its provisions than the present central system allows. . . . *See Ruckin, Mones of Venice*, i. 476.

centric (sen'trik), *a.* and *n.* [*< [central + -ic]*.] 1. Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the center; centrality. [*< I. a.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the center; centrality.

centro, *n.* and *v.* See *center*.
centric, *n.* See *center*.
centricity (sen'tri-ti), *n.* [*< I. centrum, center + -ity*.] The state of being a center, as of attraction or action, or of being situated in a center; centrality.

In everything composed, Each part of its essence is *centricity*. . . . *Keats*, *Hyperion*, li. 100.
Dr. H. More, *Psychicnautics*, III. li. 20.

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Some that have deeper digged Love's mine than I, Say, where his *centric* happens do lie. . . . *Donne, Love's Alchemy*.

2. Originating at or connected with a central point, as, a *centric nervous disease* (that is, one depending on a brain-lesion, for example, as contrasted with a peripheral disease affecting the nerves in their course).

II. n. A circle the center of which is the same as that of the orbit.

With *centric* and *eccentric* acerbity of . . . *Milton, P. L.*, vii. li. 88.
centric (sen'trik-al), *n.* [*< I. centrum, center + -ic]*. A place of social resort, with a facility of admission, was now opened.

See D. D. I. d'Arrest, Amen. of Lit., li. 171.
centrically (sen'trik-al-i), *adv.* In a centric position; centrally. [*Rare*.]

The city of Herat is . . . very *centrically* situated, great lines of communication radiating from it in all directions. . . . *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 713.

centricness (sen'trik-al-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being situated in a central position. *Centripetal* (sen-tris'pit-ēl), *n.* [*< I. centrum, center + -pit* (from *capt*, *capt*, *head*, + *-pit*).] Situated in the middle part, region, or segment of the head, between the sinuipetal and occipital sutures; pertaining to the occiput; parietal, as a cranial segment.

His [Carnus] three principal cranial vertebrae correspond to the three *centric* masses, and are the occipital, *centripetal*, and *centrifugal*. . . . *See Ruckin, Mones of Venice*, i. 476.

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centrifugal

888

Centropodinae

II. n. 1. pl. Sugars made in a centrifugal machine.

Centrifugals (ranged in price from 4¢ for "seconds" to 6¢ cents. *The Century*, XXXI, 119.

2. A drum in a centrifugal machine.
Next the "mass case" falls into the "centrifugals," which are small drums holding the oil. *The Century*, XXXV, 114.

centrifugally (sen-trif'ū-gal-ē), *adv.* In a centrifugal manner; from the center outward.

At some period of the planet's history the tidal swell would be lifted bodily from connection with the central mass and move *centrifugally* to such a distance that a state of equilibrium would be reached. *Witchell*, *The Sun*, p. 213.

centrifuge (sen-trif'ū-jens), *n.* [*Centrifugus* + *-age*, *fr.* *Centrifugus*, *fr.* *Centrifugus*.] A tendency to fly off from the center; centrifugal force or tendency.

centrimanent (sen-trim'a-nent), *n.* [*Centrimanent*, center, + *manent* (-s), *part. of manere*, remain.] Remaining in the center, especially in the brain.

Centrina (sen-trin'a), *n.* [NL. *Centrina*, 1817.] A genus of sharks, taken by the captain of a family *Centrina*.

centring, *v.* See *centering*.

centring, *n.* See *centering*.

Centrinide (sen-trin'id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Centrinide* + *-idae*.] A family of soft-rayed fishes, the genus *Centrinus*; same as *Sphenocentrus*. *Loew*, 1843.

centripetal (sen-trip'e-tal), *n.* [*Centripetalis* = *Sp. centripeto* = *Fig. II. centripeto*; < NL. *centripetus*, < L. *centrum*, center, + *peterē*, seek, move toward.] 1. Tending or moving toward the center; opposed to *centrifugal*.

2. Progressing by changes from the exterior of an object to its center; as, the *centripetal* calcification of a bone. *Forster*.

centripetal inflorescence, a form of inflorescence, otherwise called *accescent*, in which the lower or outer flowers are the first to open, and the inner ones, the heads of composites, etc. *Centripetal* means, as the name implies, inward direction in radial lines.

Centripetal pump, a rotary pump in which revolving blades collect the water and draw it to the axis, where it enters the discharge pipe.

etal radicle, in bot., an embryonic radicle turned toward the center of the seed.

Centripetal railway, a railway having a single bearing rail to support the wheels, with side rails and wheels to steady it.

centripetism (sen-trip'e-tizm), *n.* [*Centripetalis* + *-ism*.] Tendency toward a center; centripetal motion or tendency.

The phenomenon of *centripetism* in a curve which has come to New Zealand and was the first from the center. *Westminster Rev.*, XXXIV, 100.

centripetally (sen-trip'e-tal-ē), *adv.* In a centripetal manner; with tendency toward a center; by centripetal force.

Centrifugation process ascending from the cartilaginous margin of the disc *centripetally* in the outer surface of the jelly-like disc. *E. R. Lohrke*, *Barye*, 1841, 1842.

centripetence, **centripetency** (sen-trip'e-tens, -ten-s), *n.* [*Centripetus*, center, + *pentē* (-s), *part. of petere*, seek, + *-ence*, *-ency*.] See *centripetal*.] Tendency toward a center; centripetal force or tendency.

The *centripetence* augments the centrifugence. We balance one man with his opposite, and the health of the state depends on the see saw. *Barnes*, *Life of Lord Byron*.

centrisid (sen-tris'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Centrisidæ*.

Centrisidæ (sen-tris'id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Centrisidæ* + *-idae*.] A family of hemibranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Centrisca*, having a short ovate body with bony plates in front and on the back, the mouth drawn out into a long tubular snout, a small spinous dorsal fin, and the ventrals near the middle of the abdomen with a spiny and 7 rays each. These fishes are not only known as *sea-sparge*, *spine-fishes*, and *woodcock-fishes*, in consequence of the length of the back. The body is compressed, and covered with small round scales; there is no lateral line; long spines are found on the side of the back, sometimes confined into a spine and other long strips occur on the margin of the thorax and abdomen. There are no teeth. The gill-openings are wide, and the branchiostegals are 4 in number. These fishes are not the first bears to 7 species, the second of which is very long and strong, and the third is the largest, like the eel; and the pectorals are short; the caudal is emarginate, and its middle rays are not produced. The family is also and more properly called *Macropodidae*.

2. A family extended to include not only the true *Centrisca*, but also the *Amphipodæ*.

centrisiform (sen-tris-i-form), *n.* [*Centrisiformis*, < *Centrisca*, < *Centrisca*, < L. *centrisca*, form.] Slipped like a fish of the genus *Centrisca*; of or pertaining to the *Centrisca* forms.

Centrisiformes (sen-tris-i-form-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Centrisiformes* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes in Günther's system of classification, the thirtieth division of *Acanthopterygii*, character-

ized by two dorsal fins with short spines, the soft anal of moderate extent, and the ventrals truly abdominal and imperfectly developed.

Centriscus (sen-tris'k-us), *n.* [NL. < *Centrisca*, a kind of fish, dim. of *scirpus*, a spine, spore; see *center*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Centrisidæ*. *C. edwardsi* is the trumpet fish, bellows, snipe-fish, or sea snipe of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, now called *Macrorhamphus aedeus*.

Centrist (sen-tris't), *n.* [*Center* + *-ist*.] In the German Reichstag or Imperial Parliament, one of the members of the so-called center or Ultramontane party.

center. In modern scientific compound words, the combining form of Latin *centrum* or Greek *scirpus*, center, also spine.

centro-acinal (sen-tro-as'i-nal), *n.* In *anast.*, in the center of an acinus; applied specifically to certain spindle-shaped shells found in the middle of the acini of the pancreas and in some other glands.

centro-acinar (sen-tro-as'i-när), *n.* Same as *centro-acinal*.

centrobaric (sen-trō-bar'ik), *n.* [*Centrum*, the center, + *baros*, weight.] Relating to the center of gravity, or to the method of finding it.

Centrobatic body, a body which attracts as if its whole mass were concentrated in a point, its center of gravity.

If the action of terrestrial or other gravity on a rigid body is reducible to a single force in a line passing always through one point fixed relatively to the body, whatever be its position relatively to the earth or other attracting mass, that point is called its center of gravity, and the body is called a *centrobatic body*.

Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 523.

Centrobatic method, a method of measuring the extent of a surface or the contents of a solid by means of certain curves subsisting between the center of gravity (or gravity) of a line and surface generated by it, and between the center of inertia of a plane surface and solids generated by it.

centrobarical, *n.* [Formerly also *centrobarycal* (E. Phillips, 1766); as *centrobarycal* + *-al*.] An attribute of *centrobatic*.

Centrocercus (sen-trō-sēr'k-us), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831.) < *Centrum*, point, center, + *cercus*, tail.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, of the

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In *embryo*, having the food-yolk (deutoplasm) central in position, surrounded by peripheral protoplasm.

The food yolk may ... have a central position. In such *centrothal* eggs the segmentation is confined to the periphery. *Class*, Zoology (trans.), I, 112.

Centrolepis (sen-trō-lē'pis), *n.* [NL. < *Centrum*, point, + *lepis*, scale.] 1. In bot., a genus of monocotyledonous plants belonging to the and the type of the natural order *Centrolepidaceae*. They are small tufted plants, mostly annuals, with linear-lanceolate leaves. Several species are known, natives of Australia.

2. In ichth., a genus of fishes. *Egerton*, 1843.

centroleined (sen-trō-lin'ēd), *n.* [*Centroleineum*, center, + *linea*, line, + *-adē*.] An instrument for drawing lines converging toward a point, though the point be inaccessible.

centroleined (sen-trō-lin'ēd), *n.* and *n.* [*Centroleineum*, center, + *linea*, line, + *-adē*.] 1. A converging to a center.

2. Same as *centroleined*.

Centrolephinae (sen-trō-lē-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Centrolephus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of fishes, of the family *Stromateidae*, typified by the genus *Centrolephus*. They have complex elongated gill-rakers extending backward from the opercular arches of the first branchial arch, 11 abdominal and 1 caudal vertebrae, protractile premaxillaries, and normally developed ventral fins, which extend through the operculum.

Centrolephus (sen-trō-lē'f-us), *n.* and *n.* 1. A. Of or pertaining to the *Centrolephinae*.

2. A fish of the subfamily *Centrolephinae*.

Centrolephus (sen-trō-lē'f-us), *n.* [NL. < *Centrum*, point, center, + *lepis*, scale.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Centrolephinae*, including the blackfish of England, *Centrolephus pompius*, or *C. morio*. This fish is chiefly of a blue color; but advanced in position, the ventral fin is small, and the anal is half as long as the dorsal.

centronally, *n.* An obsolete variant of *centinel*, or *centinel*.

Centronia (sen-trō-ni'ā), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Centrum*, point, spine.] A large group of animals, the radiata, or polyps, or ctenophores; an incorrect synonym of *Radiata*.

Centronotidae (sen-trō-nō'tid-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Centronotus* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Centronotus*; same as *Muraenidae*.

Centronotus (sen-trō-nō't-us), *n.* [NL. < *Centrum*, spine, + *notus*, back.] A genus of fishes with the entire dorsal fin composed of spines, typical of the family *Centronotidae*.

Centrophanes (sen-trō-fā'n-ē), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1820.) < *Centrum*, a good, sting, spur, + *phanes*, evident, < *phanes*, appear.] A genus of scyphozoan animals, of the family *Centrophanidae*, inhabiting northern parts of both hemispheres; so called from the long, straight, spur-like hind claw. The Lapland longspur, *C. lapponicus*, common to Europe, Asia, and America, is the type-species.

Sea-cock, or Cock-of-the-plains. (*Centrocercus urophasianus*).

Tetraodon or grouse family, the typical and only species of which is the great sea-cock or cock-of-the-plains of western America, *C. urophasianus*. The genus is so named from the stiff, narrowly lanceolate tail feathers, which are 20 in number and extend to the length of the wing. The bill is somewhat of enormous inflation by means of air sacs beneath the skin, which when inflated, the bird extends its neck and forms an irregular bulging mass surmounted by a fringe of filamentous feathers, several inches long, springing from a mass of erect white feathers, and covered below with a solid set of sharp, white, horny feathers like fish scales, and below is covered to the toes, and the gizzard is only slightly muscular.

centrodorsal (sen-trō-dōr'sal), *n.* and *n.* [*Centrum*, center, + *dorsum*, back, + *-al*.] 1. A. Central and dorsal or aboral; applied to the central ossicle of the stem of erinoids, as members of the genus *Comatulæ*.

The centre of the skeleton is constituted by a large central ossicle, called the *Centrodorsal*.

II. n. In erinoids, a centrodorsal ossicle which supports the skeleton of the stalk with the body.

centrodorsally (sen-trō-dōr'sal-ē), *adv.* In a centrodorsal position or relation.

Centrongonia (sen-trō-gōn'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Centrum*, center, + *gonia*, generation, + *-idae*.] An order of degraded metazoal crustaceans, represented by such genera as *Stenodonta* and *Polydora*. Also called *Saccaria* and *Rhizozoa*.

centroid (sen'troid), *n.* [*Centrum*, center, + *-oid*, form.] In math, the center of mass.

centrolethical (sen-trō-lē-thi'al), *n.* [*Centrum*, center, + *lethos*, yolk of an egg, + *-al*.]



Lapland Longspur (*Centrophanes lapponicus*).

centropomid (sen-trō-pō'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Centropomidae*.

Centropomidae (sen-trō-pō'id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Centropomus* + *-idae*]. A family of neopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Centropomus*, peculiar to the tropical and subtropical waters of America. They have an elongate body with distinct lateral line confined to the caudal peduncle, small dorsal scales, separate dorsal fin, of which the first has 7 or 8 spines, the third being the longest, anal and fin with 3 spines, and forked caudal fin. **centropomid** (sen-trō-pō'id), *a. and n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Centropomidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Centropomidae*. **Centropomus** (sen-trō-pō'mus), *n.* [NL. (La-épède), < Gr. *σέντρον*, spine, + *πομος*, lid, cover, i. e., operculum]. A genus of fishes, typical of



Robalo (*Centropomus undulatus*).

the family *Centropomidae*, having a long preopercular spine, whence the name. It includes a number of species of moderate size in the Indo-Pacific American seas, known as snappers and robalos, and is termed for food.

Centropistis (sen-trō-pis'tis), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *σέντρον*, a spine, sting, + *πίστις*, a large fish, supposed to be (as in early NL) the snailfish]. A genus of fishes, of the family *Serranidae*, containing the sunfishes, such as *C. farrus*, *C. atrarius*, and *C. pholidophycus*.

Centropus (sen-trō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *σέντρον*, a spur, + *ποος* (poos) = *foot*]. A genus of birds, typical of the subfamily *Centropodidae*, in a restricted sense, covering only the African coucals, like *C. seargahensis*; in other usages, more or less nearly the same as the subfamily *Centropodidae*.

centrostigma (sen-trōs'ti-gm), *n.* *pl.* *centrostigmata* (-gm-ā-tā). [NL. < Gr. *σέντρον*, center, + *στίγμα*, a point, spot]. In morphology, a form or body of which all the axes radiate from a central point; a protozoal organism which is defined by its central point.

centrostigmatic (sen-trōs'ti-gm-ā'tik), *a.* [As *centrostigmatē* (t) + *-ic*]. Consisting of a centrostigma; definable as to figure by a center; said of protozoal figures only.

centrosurface (sen-trō-sēr'fis), *n.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *superficie*]. In geometry, the locus of centers of principal curvature of a surface.

centrotriene (sen-trō-tri'ēn), *n.* [< Gr. *σέντρον*, spine, + *τρίαινα*, a three-pronged fish-spear, a trident; see *triene*]. A kind of sponge-spicule having the form of a clavate rhadus or trine, whose clavate arises from the middle of the rhadus. *W. J. Sollas*.

The shaft may also become bifid at both ends, amplified, and the resulting rays all bifurcate, or the clavate may arise from the centre of the rhadus. *Centrosylla*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII, 417.

centrotylote (sen-trō'ti-lōt), *a.* [< Gr. *σέντρον*, spine, + *τύλος*, knobbed, < *τύλος*, make knobby, < *τύλο*, a knot, knob]. In zoology, the middle: a term applied by Sollas to a form of sponge-spicule which is an oxyster of two rays produced from a central swelling; as, "a *centrotylote microtox*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XX, 417.

centrum (sen-trū'm), *n.* *pl.* *centra* (-trā). [L. < Gr. *σέντρον*, center; see *center*]. **1.** A center. Specifically—**2.** [NL. In anat.: (a) The body of a vertebra; the solid piece to which the arches and some other parts are attached. Also called *vertebra*. Morphologically, however, the centrum is not exactly what is ordinarily called the body of a vertebra; for the latter usually includes the bases of the neural arches, while the centrum proper is separated for a period by the neurocentral articulation. See *vertebra*, *vertebral*, *dorsal*, and *axis*. (b) The basis or fundamental portion of one of the cranial segments, regarded as analogous to vertebra. Thus, the basioccipital is the centrum of the occipital segment of the skull. —**Centrum ovale**, the large white central mass displayed by removing the upper portions of the cerebral hemispheres at the level of the corpus callosum. Also called *centrum ovale majus* and *centrum ovale of Virchow*.

Centrum ovale minus, the white central mass of the cerebral hemispheres as displayed by a transverse cut at any level. Also called *central core of Virchow*.

century, *n.* A calendered form of *century*.

century, *n.* A contracted form of *century*.

century, *n.* A former spelling of *century*.

The century's box.

Gay, *Triv.*, II, 208.

centum (sen-tū'm), *n.* [L. = E. hundred; see *cent*, *hundred*]. A hundred; used in the phrase *per centum*, by the hundred.

centumal (sen-tū'm-āl), *n.* *pl.* *centumalia* (-ā-lā). [L. < *centum*, a hundred, + *pondus*, weight]. The ancient Roman hundredweight, equal to 72 pounds avoirdupois.

centumvir (sen-tū'm-ir), *n.* *pl.* *centumviri* (-vī-rī). [L. < *centum*, a hundred, + *vir*, a man]. **1.** *a.* *centumvir*, prop. separately centum viri, *centum* = AS. *hund*, *E. hundred*, *q. v.* + *vir*, *pl.* of *vir* = AS. *wer*, *E. man*. In ancient Rome, one of a body of 105 *centumviri*, composed of 100 judges, 3 from each of the 35 tribes, appointed to decide common causes among the people. The office of the *centumviri* was annual, the presidency of the tribunal being by lot to the pretor. The court sat in the Julian basilica, in four sections, each presided over by a *centumvir* or an ex-*centumvir*; under the empire their number was increased to 180, or perhaps more.

centumviral (sen-tū'm-vī-rāl), *a.* [< L. *centumviri*, *Centumviri*; see *centumvir*]. Pertaining to the *centumviri*.

centumvire (sen-tū'm-vī-rē), *n.* [< L. *centumviri* + *-vire*]. **1.** The office or dignity of a *centumvir*. **2.** Any body of a hundred men.

Feuding feud and nation all their form for *centumvire* of the procession. *Stereo*, *Tristram Shandy*, II, 108.

centumviri, *n.* Latin plural of *centumvir*.

centuple (sen-trū'pl), *a.* [< F. *centuple* = Sp. *centuplo*, *centuplo*, < It. *centuplo*, < *cento*, a hundred-fold, < *centum*, a hundred, + *plus* (as *plur.*, *-trōc*), a multiplicative suffix, related to *plus*, more, and ult. to *E. full*]. A hundred-fold greater; multiplied by a hundred.

I wish his strength were *centuple*. *Massinger*, *Unnatural Combat*, i, 1.

centuple (sen-trū'pl), *r. t.* pret. and *pp.* *centupled*, *centupling*. [< *Centuple*, *a.*]. To make a hundred times more; multiply by a hundred.

centuplicate (sen-trū'plik-ā-t), *r. t.* pret. and *pp.* *centuplicated*, *centuplicating*. [< L. *centuplicatus*, *pp.* of *centuplicare*, increase a hundredfold, < *centuple*, *centuple*, < *cento*, a hundred-fold, < *centum*, a hundred, + *placere*, fold]. To multiply a hundred times; centuple.

I performed the addition you enjoined me to your friends, who return you the like *centuplicate*. *Boswell*, *Letters*, iv, 2.

centuply (sen-trū'pl), *r. t.* [< L. *centuplicare*; see *centuplicate*]. To centuple.

Though my wants

Were centupled upon myself, I could be patient. *Becher*, *Spanish Curio*, I, 2.

centuria (sen-tū'ri-ā), *n.* *pl.* *centuriae* (-rē). [< E. see *century*]. An ancient Roman measure of land, said to have been originally 100 times the quantity *romulus* distributed to each citizen, and equal to 200 *juga*; but it seems to have varied from 50 to 400 *juga*. See *jugerum*.

centurial (sen-tū'ri-āl), *a.* [< L. *centuriatus*, < *centuria*, a century; see *century*]. **1.** Of or pertaining to a century or centuries; existing for a century or centuries of years.

Quadrangles mossy with *centurial* associations. *Lowell*, *Piscataway Travels*, p. 70.

2. Consisting of or regulated by centuries; arranged by or divided into hundreds, or hundreds of years; as, a *centurial* organization of troops; a *centurial* history.

The *centurial* plan, which prevailed from Thucydides to the present time, is a purely chronological or annalistic method of writing history. *Shag*, *His. of the Church*, I, 41.

3. Occurring once in a century or a hundred years; centennial; as, a *centurial* sermon. [Rare.]—**4.** Completing a century.

Every year of which the number is divisible by four without remainder is a *centurial* year, excepting the *centurial* years, which are only bi-quennial; when divisible by four after omitting the two epigrams. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV, 667.

Centurial (sen-tū'ri-āl), *n.* *pl.* *centuriales*. The limits of an old Roman century or allotment of land. See *century*, *ter*.

centurial (sen-tū'ri-āl), *r. t.* [< L. *centuriatus*, *pp.* of *centuriare*, divide into hundreds, < *centuria*, a hundred; see *century*]. To divide into centuries or hundreds.

centuriate (sen-tū'ri-āt), *r. t.* [< L. *centuriatus*, *pp.* see the verb]. Divided into or consisting of centuries or hundreds; as, *centuriate* assemblies. *Holladay*.

centuriation (sen-tū'ri-ā-shon), *n.* [< L. *centuriatus*, *pp.* of *centuriare*, divide into centuries; see *centuriate*, *r.*]. The custom of dividing land into centuries. See *century*, *2* (c).

It is obvious that formal *centuriation* in straight lines of a nature, and the divisions by the *centuriation*, produced something entirely different from the open field system as we have found it in England. *Schönbom*, *Eng. VII*, Community, p. 277.

centuriator (sen-tū'ri-ā-tōr), *n.* [NL. (< F. *centuriateur* = *pp.* of *centuriare*, < L. *centuriare*, divide into hundreds; see *centuriate*, *r.*)] One of the writers of the Protestant ecclesiastical history known as the *Centuries of Magdeburg*. Also *centuriator*.

The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the first that discovered this grand imposture. *Adelphi*, *Paragon*.

centuriated (sen-tū'ri-āt), *a.* [< *century* + *-ed*]. Lasting for a century or centuries; *centuriated*.

His *centuriated* allude to those heavers trunk

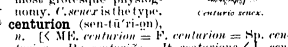
With joy he broke. *C. De Kock*, *Vision of Nimrod*, II, 1342; see *centuriate*.

Centurio (sen-tū'ri-ō), *n.* [NL. (< J. E. Gray, 1842), see *centuriate*]. A genus of American phyllostomine bats, notable in its family for the absence of a distinct nose-leaf, but having various extraordinary exercises upon the face, which produce a most grotesque physiognomy. *C. senecis* is the type.

centurion (sen-tū'ri-ōn), *n.* [< ML. *centurio* = F. *centurion* = *pp.* of *centuriare*, < L. *centuriare*, < *centuria*, a company of a hundred; see *century*]. In *Rom. antiq.*, a military officer who commanded a century or company of infantry. The *centurion* was appointed by the commander-in-chief, and corresponded to the captain in modern military service.

centurist (sen-tū'ri-st), *n.* [< *century* + *-ist*]. One who *centuriates*.

Centurus (sen-tū'ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), prop. *Centurus*, < Gr. *σέντρον*, a spine, + *αἰτή*, tail]. A genus of banded woodpeckers of



Centurus senecis.

the warmer parts of America, of which the red-bellied woodpecker, *C. carolinus*, is the type; so called from the acute tail-feathers. They are also known as *cheek-and-checkers*, from the transversely striped plumage.

century (sen-tū'ri-ē), *n.* *pl.* *centuries* (-rē). [< F. *centurie* = Sp. *pl.* *centuria*, < L. *centuria*, an assemblage or division consisting of a hundred units, as a company of a hundred soldiers, a division of the people, etc.; (not in the sense of a hundredfold year, for which *seculum* was used; see *secular*), < *centum* = E. *hundred*. **1.** In a general sense, a hundred; anything consisting of a hundred in number.

And when With wild wood-lanes and weeds I'll strow'd his grave, And on it shall a *century* of prayers. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, II, 2.

Such as I can, twice or thrice I'll kneel and sigh. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, II, 2.

How many of the *centuries* of kingdoms have perished on famous University every year. . . . are able to read with moderate leisure and understanding one of the Tuscan Boplatists. *Dr. J. Brown*, *Spare Hours*, 3d ed., art. 44.

Specifically—**2.** In *Rom. antiq.*, (a) A division of the people (originally into hundred parts, probably, with reference to the approximate number of its members, though there was no fixed limit, instituted by Servius Tullius, formed with reference to taxation and to the election of magistrates and enactment of laws. All the citizens were divided into classes according to their wealth, and each of the classes was divided into from 10 to 40 senior and junior centuries, according to age. In all 193 or 194. Each century had one vote in the comitia *centuriata*, the wealthier classes voting first and generally controlling the others. (b) A subdivision of the legion, corresponding to a modern military company of infantry, and consisting nominally of a hundred men.

Prior to the rule of Marius the century was half of a manipulus, and consisted normally 100 men, each century having in addition 20 light-armed troops. After the military reforms of Marius the term *centuria* in the legion was abolished; the century was still the last

cephálo-, head, + *phálo-* (gills). [An order of *Annelida* with cephalic branchia, including the sedentary or tubicolous polychaetous annelids. They are worm like marine animals, for the most part protected by a tube; have distinct eyes and a segmented body, respire by branchial filaments, and have a head; and undergo metamorphosis, the embryo being free-swimming and ciliated. The tubes are usually secreted by the animals themselves, and some cases have been taken for the shells of mollusks; they may be either calcareous or membranous, or composed of grains of sand agglutinated together, and are either free or adherent to some fixed foreign body, but not organically attached to the animals inhabiting them. See also the subfamilies as *Amphiteroidea*, *Terebratioidea*, *Sabellioidea*, and *Serpulioidea*. Also called *Cephalopneusta*, *Cephalopneustica*, *Cephalopneustidae*, *Cephalopneustina*. See *Sabellaria* and *Tubicolidae*.]

cephalobranchiate (sef'-a-lo-brang'-ki-ál), *a.* [*Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *branchiá-*, gills, + *-ate*.] Having tufts of external gills on or near the head; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cephalobranchia*. Also *cephalibranchiate*, *cephalibranchiate*.

cephalocaudal (sef'-a-lo-ká'-dál), *a.* [*Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *cauda*, the tail, + *-al*.] In *anát.*, same as *cephalocephal*.

cephalocoele (sef'-a-lo-sé), *a.* [*Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *coelá-*, tumor, + *-e*.] In *anát.*, the protrusion of more or less of the cranial contents through an abnormal opening in the cranial walls; hernia of the brain.

cephalocercal (sef'-a-lo-sér'-kál), *a.* [*Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *cercus*, tail, + *-al*.] In *anát.*, extending from head to tail; applied to the long axis of the body. Also *cephalocaudal*.

cephalochord (sef'-a-lo-kórd), *a.* [*Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *chordá-*, string, cord, chord, + *-al*.] In *embryol.*, the cephalic or intracranial portion of the chorda dorsalis of the embryo; correlated with *notochord* and *archocord*.

Cephalochorda (sef'-a-lo-kór'-dál), *n.* [*NL.*, *Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *chordá-*, string, cord, chord.] A name given by E. R. Lankester to the lancelets (*Amphioxus*) considered as a prime division of *Vertebrata*, concerned with the lancelets with *Urochorda* (tunicates or ascidians), on another with *Hemicchorda* (acorn-worms), and also with *Crinalia* (all other vertebrates collectively).

cephalochordal (sef'-a-lo-kórd'-ál), *a.* [*Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *chordá-*, string, cord, chord, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the cephalochord.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Cephalochorda*.

cephalocoon (sef'-a-lo-kón), *n.* Same as *cephalocoon*.

cephalocooni, *n.* Plural of *cephalocoon*.

cephalocomic (sef'-a-lo-kóm'-ik), *a.* [*Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *comí-*, pertaining to a cephalocoon, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a cephalocoon.

cephalocomicus (sef'-a-lo-kó-mí'-us), *a.* [*Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *comí-*, a wedge, cone.] In *petropod.*, a process on the head in addition to the superior tentacles.

Also *cephalocomicus*.

cephalodina, *n.* Plural of *cephalodina*.

cephalodiferous (sef'-a-lo-dí-fér'-ús), *a.* [*NL.*, *Cephalodina* + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing cephalodina.

cephalodine (sef'-a-lo-dín), *a.* [*Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, like a head (see *cephalodina*), + *-ine*.] In *bot.*, forming a head. *B. Bronee*.

cephalodium (sef'-a-lo-dí-úm), *n.* [*NL.*, *Cephalodina* + *-ium*.] In *bot.*, a head-like structure, like a head (see *cephalodina*), + *-ine*.] In *bot.*, forming a head. *B. Bronee*.

cephalodynia (sef'-a-lo-dín'-i-ál), *n.* [*NL.*, *Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *odyné*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the head; cephalalgia; myalgia in the muscles of the head.

cephalogenesis (sef'-a-lo-jen'-e-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *genesis*, generation.] The formation or development of the head or brain.

cephalogenetic (sef'-a-lo-jen'-e-tík), *a.* [*Cephalogenesis*, after *genesis*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cephalogenesis.

cephalopharynx (sef'-a-lo-fá-rin'-jús), *n.* [*Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *phárynx*, written.] A description of the head of *Amphioxus*.

cephalohematoma (sef'-a-lo-hem-a-tó-má), *n.* [*NL.*, *Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *hema*, blood, + *-oma*.] Same as *cephalohematoma*.

cephalohumeral (sef'-a-lo-hú-me-rál), *a.* [*NL.*, *Cephalohumeral*, *Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, the humerus.] *a.* Connecting the head with the fore limb; as in the cephalohumeral muscle.

II. *a.* A muscle of some animals connecting the skull with the fore limb; the cephalohumeral.

cephalohumeralis (sef'-a-lo-hú-me-rál'-is), *n.* [*NL.*, *Cephalohumeralis* (-is).] In *anát.*, *a.* large muscle, as in the horse, representing the clavicular portions of the human sternocleidomastoid and deltoid combined.

Cephaloid (sef'-a-loid), *a.* [= *F. cephaloide* = *Sp. cephaloides* (*Cf.* *sepaloides*), *Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *oides*, form.] Shaped like or resembling the head.

Cephaloides (sef'-a-lo-í-dés), *n.* [*NL.*, *Cephaloides* + *-ides*.] A family of heterometous *Coleoptera* with the anterior coxae cavities open behind, and the head strongly constricted at the base, prolonged behind, and gradually narrowed.

cephalology (sef'-a-lo-jí), *n.* [*Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *-logy*, *Cf.* *logos*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the head.

Cephalophorus (sef'-a-lo-fó-rus), *n.* Same as *Cephalophorus*.

cephaloma (sef'-a-lo-má), *n.* [*NL.*, *Cephaloma* (-ma).] [*NL.* (from its resemblance to brain substance), *Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a soft carcinoma.

cephalomeningitis (sef'-a-lo-men-ín-jítis), *n.* [*NL.*, *Cephalomeningitis* (-itis) + *NL.*, *meningitis*, *v. s.*] In *anát.*, inflammation of the membranes of the brain; distinguished from *spinal meningitis*.

cephalometric (sef'-a-lo-mé-trík), *a.* [*Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *metrós*, a measure.] An instrument formerly used for measuring the fetal head during parturition.—2. An instrument for measuring the various angles of the skull; a craniometer.

cephalometry (sef'-a-lo-mé-trí), *n.* [*Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *-metry*, *Cf.* *metrós*, a measure.] Pertaining to cephalometry.

cephalopelagic (sef'-a-lo-pé-lík), *a.* [= *F. cephalopelagic*: see *cephalopelagic*.] Measurement of the body of the skull; craniometry.

Cephalonian (sef'-a-lo-ní-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cephalonia (the ancient Cephalenia), the largest of the Ionian islands, now belonging to the kingdom of Greece.

II. *a.* A native or an inhabitant of Cephalonia.

cephalonomancy (sef'-a-lo-nóm-an-sí), *n.* [*Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *nomá-*, an ass, *Cf.* *nomos*, divination.] A kind of divination formerly practiced in detecting guilt. Lighted coils having been placed on the head of an ass, prayers were recited, and the names of the suspected persons pronounced at random. The whose name happened to be called at the moment that the ass began to jump was presumed to be guilty.

cephalont (sef'-a-lónt), *n.* [*Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *ont* (*ont*), being, *p. pr.* of *éivai*, be: see *ont* and *be*.] In *zool.*, the phase or stage of a septate or diestridian gregarine in which the anterior eye or protomerite bears an epimerite: the opposite condition is called *apomant*.

Cephaloon (sef'-a-lo'-ón), *n.* [*NL.* (Newman, 1838), *Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *oon* = *L. oon*, an egg.] The typical genus of the family *Cephalonidae*.

cephalo-orbital (sef'-a-lo-ór'-bi-tál), *a.* In *anát.*, of or pertaining to the orbit of the eye.

Cephalopelagic (sef'-a-lo-pé-lík), *a.* [*NL.*, *Cephalopelagic* (-pé-lík).] A superior subtribe of the genus *Cephalopelagic*, named by Gray for species having the head depressed and covered above by a flat and shield-like shield, either subtriangular or transversely divided. It included a few African and South American species.

Cephalopeltis (sef'-a-lo-pé-tís), *n.* [*NL.*, *Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *peltis*, a shield.] The typical genus of *Cephalopeltidae*, including antebisbanians with a shield-like plate on the head.

cephalopharyngeal (sef'-a-lo-fá-rin'-jús), *a.* [*As cephalopharynx* + *-al*.] In *anát.*, pertaining to the head or skull and to the pharynx; as, a cephalopharyngeal muscle.

cephalopharynx (sef'-a-lo-fá-rin'-jús), *n.* [*NL.*, *Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *phárynx*, written.] A description of the head of *Amphioxus*.

Cephalopoda (sef'-a-lo-pó-dá), *n.* [*NL.*, *Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *póda*, foot.] A class of the *Mollusca*, the highest in organization in that division of the animal kingdom, characterized by having the organs of perception and locomotion, called tentacles or arms, attached to the head. They are divided into two sections *Tetralobobranchia* and *Dibranchia*. The latter is the head group *Archaeocera*, *Ammonites*, *Gastropoda*, etc., belong to the *Tetralobobranchia*, in which the animal has an external shell. The dibranchiate group includes the nautilus, the cuttlefish, and the squid, and the tentacled forms, as the calymenes, the fossil belemnites, etc. The shell is in all these inferior, in some rudimentary, but the female cephalopods develop an egg case as a sort of external paucity shell. The fossil *Cephalopoda* are numerous. See cuts under *Dibranchia* and *Tetralobobranchia*.

cephalopodan (sef'-a-lo-pó-dán), *a.* and *n.* [*Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *póda*, foot.] Same as *cephalopod*.

cephalopode (sef'-a-lo-pó-dé), *a.* and *n.* [*NL.*, *Cf.* *cephálo-*, head, + *póda*, foot.] Same as *cephalopod*.

cephalopodous (sef'-a-lo-pó-dús), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalopoda*.

The apparent resemblance between the *cephalopoda* and the vertebrate eye is very strikingly related and disappears on detailed comparison. *Theory*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 402.

Cephalophora (sef'-a-lo-fó-rá), *n.* [*NL.*, *Cephalophora* (-phora).] Same as *cephalophorus*.

Cephalopora (sef'-a-lo-fó-rá), *n.* [*NL.*, *Cephalopora* (-pora).] Same as *cephalophorus*.

Cephaloporan (sef'-a-lo-fó-rán), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* A member of the *Cephalopora*.

II. *a.* Same as *cephalophorus*.

cephalophorous (sef'-a-lo-fó-rus), *a.* [*NL.*, *Cephalophorous* (-phorous).] Same as *cephalophorus*.

cephaloporus (sef'-a-lo-fó-rus), *a.* [*NL.*, *Cephaloporus* (-porus).] Same as *cephalophorus*.

cephalopod (sef'-a-lo-pó-dé), *a.* and *n.* [*NL.*, *Cephalopoda* (-poda).] Same as *cephalopod*.

cephalopodous (sef'-a-lo-pó-dús), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalopoda*.

The apparent resemblance between the *cephalopoda* and the vertebrate eye is very strikingly related and disappears on detailed comparison. *Theory*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 402.

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nonymous with *Columbus* or *Crinator*. *Moehring*, 1752. (b) A genus of *Alcidae* founded by P. S. Pallas in 1769, now commonly called *Cria*; the black guillemots. There are several species, inhabiting the North Atlantic, North Pacific, and Arctic oceans. The common black guillemot is *C. arctica*; the pigeon guillemot is *C. columba*; the sooty guillemot is *C. circaea*.

(c) A genus of allied gullatatorial birds, the umbrellots; now called *Scopas*. J. Wagler, 1827. *Cers* (sô'ra), n. [L. wax; see *cere*.] Same as *cere*.

Cerachia (sô'ra-brang'k'â), n. pl. Same as *Cerastriacina*.

ceraceous (sô'ra-shins), a. [*C. NL. ceraceus*, < L. cera, wax; see *cere*.] In botany, applied to bodies which have the texture and color of new wax, as the pollen-masses of many orchids.

cerago (sô'ra-go), n. [*NL. < L. cera*, wax.] Bee-bread, a substance consisting chiefly of the pollen of flowers, used by bees as food.

ceratin (sô'ra-tin), n. [*L. cerat*, wax, & -in, a. *cerat*.] That portion of hooves which is sparingly soluble in alcohol and is not separated by potash.

cerat (sô'ra), a. [*Cera* & -at.] In ornith., of or pertaining to the *cera*. *Cornus*.

cerambycid (sô'ra-n'bi-sid), n. A beetle of the family *Cerambycidae*.

Cerambycinæ (sô'ra-n'bi-si-de), n. pl. [*NL. < Cerambyx* (-hye-) & -inæ.] A family of phytophagous Coleoptera, with antennae having a diffusely sensitive surface, the tarsi generally dilated and spongy beneath, the submentum not pediculate, the antennae usually long or greatly developed, frequently inserted upon frontal prominences, the front often vertical, large and quadrate, and the tibial spurs distinct.

Cerambycinæ (sô'ra-n'bi-si-de), n. pl. [*NL. < Cerambyx* (-hye-) & -inæ.] The typical subfamily of *Cerambycidae*, in which the prothorax is not margined, the tarsi are not neatly pointed, and the fore tibiae are without grooves on the inner side.

cerambycin (sô'ra-n'bi-sin), a. Of or pertaining to the *Cerambycidae* or *Cerambycinæ*.

Cerambycini (sô'ra-n'bi-si-ni), n. pl. [*NL. < Cerambyx* (-hye-) & -ini.] In Latrille's system of classification, a prime division of longicorn beetles, approximately equivalent to the modern family *Cerambycidae*.

Cerambyx (sô'ra-n'bi-si), n. [*NL. < Gr. sô'ra*, horn, & -ix, a kind of horned beetle, perhaps *scapiger*, a beetle, with simulation of *scapae*, horn.] A genus of longicorn beetles, typical of the family *Cerambycidae*, formerly of great extent, but now restricted to the typical wood-bucklers.

ceramia, n. Plural of *ceramium*, 2.

Ceramiales (sô'ra-ni'â-si-de), n. pl. [*NL. < Ceramium* & -ales.] The rose-tangles considered as a natural order; same as *Ceramieae*.

ceramic, **keramic** (sô', kô-ra-ni'k), a. [= *F. ceramique* = Sp. *cerámico* = Pg. *tl. cerámico*, < *NL. ceramius*, < *Gr. sô'ra*, potter's clay, & -ic, a. *potter*.] Of or pertaining to pottery or to the fictile arts; pertaining to the manufacture of porcelain, stoneware, earthenware, and terra-cotta; as, *ceramic* decoration.

ceramics, **keramics** (sô', kô-ra-ni'k), n. [*Pl. ceramies*, < *ceramic*, & -ics, a. *potter*.] The fictile arts collectively; the art or industry of making jars, vases, etc., from clay which is molded and baked; also, collectively, the things so made. See *ceramic*.

ceramidium (sô'ra-ni'di-um), n.; pl. *ceramidia* (-di). [*NL. < Gr. sô'ra*, potter's clay, & -idium, a vase, a tile, & -idium, potter's clay, & -idium, a. *potter*.] In botany, a small cup-shaped or saucer-like leaf in certain algae, having an apical pore and containing a tuft of pear-shaped spores arising from the base. *Harvey*.

Ceramium (sô'ra-ni'â-si-de), n. [*NL. < Ceramium* & -ium, a. *potter*.] A suborder of seaweeds or algae, consisting of thread-like jointed plants of a

red or brown-red hue; the rose-tangles. The spores are in masses surrounded by a gelatinous envelop. Also, classed as an order, *Ceramium*.

ceramoid (sô'ra-mi'di), a. [*C. NL. < Gr. sô'ra*, potter's clay, & -oid, a. *potter*.] Having the character or appearance of

alga of the suborder *Ceramium*.

ceramist (sô'ra-mist), n. [*C. NL. < ceram-* & -ist, a. *potter*.] A person devoted to the ceramic art, whether as a manufacturer, a designer and decorator, or as a student or connoisseur.

Ceramium (sô'ra-mi'um), n. [*NL. < Gr. sô'ra*, potter's clay, & -ium, a. *potter*.] (a) A genus of the red alga, typical of the suborder *Ceramium*. The plant consists of branching filaments, each having a single row of cells and a cortical band at the nodes. The tips of the filaments are incurved. In some species, as the common *Ceramium rubrum*, the cortical layer extends throughout.

(b) [*Gr. < ceram* & -ium, a. *potter*.] An ancient liquid measure. In Egypt under the Ptolemies it was equal to the arthal, or 20.4 liters; later, to the cube of a Roman cubit, or 864 liters. In Greece the name was used for the Roman amphora.

ceramographic (sô'ra-ni'gra-fik), a. [*C. NL. < ceram* & -ographic, a. *potter*.] Pertaining to ceramic art.

ceramography (sô'ra-ni'gra-fi), n. [= *F. céramographie*, < *Gr. sô'ra*, potter's clay, & -graphie, a. *potter*.] 1. The study of ceramics; a description of ceramic ware, as of porcelain or terra-cotta. 2. Decoration of fictile ware, as pottery, porcelain, etc.

Painting, or rather coloring, as it would be more properly described, in which the coloring is applied subsequent to architecture and *ceramography*, is said to have been first elevated to an art by Cleantes of Corinth.

Encyc. Brit., II. 323.

There is no progress and no promise in typical *ceramography*; it would seem to have mechanically reproduced the same patterns, coloring after coloring.

Edinburgh Rev., LXIII. 27.

Ceraphron (sô'ra-fron), n. [*NL. said to be < Gr. sô'ra*, a horn (antenna), & -fron, a. *potter*.] A genus of pupivorous hymenopterous insects, of the family *Pteropodidae*, of minute size and parasitic habits. Some of them prey on injurious insects, *C. mellea* lives on the larvae of bark-boring beetles. It is calculated that not more than one in ten couples these enemies. *C. carpenter* deposits its eggs in female plant lice. *C. ceratophora* is described.

Ceraphronia (sô'ra-frô-ni'â), n. pl. [*NL. < Ceraphron* & -ia, a. *potter*.] A subfamily of *Pteropodidae*, typified by the genus *Ceraphron*, and characterized by the two-spurred front tibiae.

Ceraptes (sô'ra-ptes), n. [*NL. < Gr. sô'ra*, horn, & -ptes, a. *potter*.] A genus of amphipod crustaceans which live in a tube, like the eudis-shrimps among insects; the eudis-shrimps. They belong to the family *Ceraptes*. *C. latro* is a species which is found among ceratarians on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

ceratryite (sô'ra-ri'it), n. [*Gr. sô'ra*, horn, & -ryite, of silver, & -ryite, silver.] Native silver chlorite, a mineral occurring crystallized in cubes, also more commonly massive. It is a little like wax, and is so brittle that it may be cut with a knife; hence it is called horn-silver. The color is nearly white when fresh, but on exposure to the light it darkens and becomes brown. It is an important ore of silver. Also written *ceratryte*.

cerat (sô'ra), n. [*NL. < Gr. sô'ra*, horn, & -at, a. *potter*.] A horn, akin to *L. cornu* = *F. cornu*, and the source of *cerat*: see *horn*, *cerat*, *cerat*, etc.]

In zoöl., a horn, or a horn-like part, process, or organ; specifically, one of the dorsal spurs or false gills of a pygostomatian or notobranchiate mollusk, as a sea-slug.

These diverticula extend usually one into each of the dorsal papillae or bristles, and are very prominent.

E. R. Lankester, *Engy. Brit.*, XVI. 63.

cerasin (sô'ra-sin), n. [= *F. cérasine* = Sp. *cerasina*, < *NL. cerasina*, < *L. cerasus*, a cherry-tree, & -in, a. *potter*.] A cherry-colored gum which exudes from cherry-trees and plum-trees. It is distinguished from gum arabic by being insoluble in cold water.

cerasine (sô'ra-sin), a. [*Gr. sô'ra*, horn, & -ine, a. *potter*.] In mineralogy, *cerasine*. Often *kerasine*.

cerasinos (sô'ra-si-ni), n. [*Gr. cerasinos*, < *Gr. sô'ra*, horn, & -inos, a. *potter*.] A cherry-colored, or to containing cerasin. 2. Cherry-colored; deep-red. [*Rare*.]

cerasite (sô'ra-sit), n. [*L. cerasus*, a cherry-tree, & -ite, a. *potter*.] A cherry-colored stone.

cerastes (sô'ra-stés), n. [= *F. ceraste* = Sp. *cerasta*, *cerastes* = Pg. *tl. cerasta*, < *L.*

cerastes, < *Gr. sô'ra*, a horned serpent, *protas*, ad], horned, < *sô'ra*, horn; see *ceras*, *cerast*.] 1. Same horned viper.

Cerastes horned, ad], and *clava* rear.

Adon, P. L. 3. 525.

2. [a.] [*NL. (Laurenti, 1768).*] A genus of very venomous African and Indian serpents,



Horned Viper (*Cerastes vipera*) in its coiled position.

the horned viper, of the suborder *Solenophylax* and family *Viperidae*, having a horn over each eye, and the tail distinct from the body. *per* or *base* (sô'ra) of the horned viper of northern Africa, a species known to the ancients.

Cerastium (sô'ra-si'um), n. [*NL. < Gr. sô'ra*, horn, & -ium, a. *potter*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Caryophyllaceae*, consisting of pubescent herbs with small leaves and white flowers, the petals bifid, and the cylindrical capsules



Branch of Mouse ear Chickweed (*Cerastium vulgatum*), with flowers and adherent capsule on long pedicel. *Illustration of Cerastium of the Plant of the Field (Cerastium arvense).*

often curved, opening regularly by twice as many teeth as there are styles. The species, known as *mouse ear chickweed* and *field chickweed*, are numerous and widely distributed, but are of no economic value. A few are cultivated for ornament, and several are very common weeds in all temperate and cool regions.

Cerasus (sô'ra-sus), a. [*NL. < L. cerasus*, < *Gr. sô'ra*, horn, & -us, a. *potter*.] A former genus of trees, natural order *Rosaceae*, now considered a section of the genus *Prunus*. See *cherry*.

cerat. Plural of *ceras*.

cerat (sô'ra), a. and n. [*L. cerat*, horn, *pp. of cerat*, wax, < *cerat*, wax; see *cere*.] 1. A. In ornith., curved; having a cere.

II. n. [*L. cerat*, horn, *pp. neut. of cerat*, *pp. of cerat*, wax, < *cerat*, wax, & -at, a. *potter*.] A thick substance composed of wax, oil, or of other ingredients, applied externally for various medicinal purposes. — *Simple cerat*. Same as *cerat*. — *Turner's cerat*, a cerat composed of prepared salamon, yellow wax, and olive oil.

cerat (sô'ra), n. [*Gr. sô'ra*, horn, & -at, a. *potter*.] A choroid of silver; horn-silver. See *cerat*.

cerat. Also *cerat*.

cerated (sô'ra-ted), a. [*L. ceratus*, *pp. of cerat*, cover with wax; see *cerat*.] Covered with wax.

cerathea (sô'ra-thi'kâ), n. [*NL.*] Same as *cerathea*.

ceratia, n. Plural of *ceratium*, 1.

Ceratium (sô'ra-ti'â-si-de), n. pl. [*NL. < Ceratium* & -ia, a. *potter*.] A division of *Macromyzetes*, containing those which have the plasmodium fused and exosporous. *Van Tieghem*.

ceraticeous (sô'ra-ti'â-si-de), a. Of or pertaining to the *Ceratium*.

Ceratias (sô'ra-ti'â-si-de), n. [*NL. (Krüyer, 1845).* < *L. ceratias*, < *Gr. sô'ra*, horn, & -ias, a. *potter*.] A genus of pediculate fishes, typical of the family *Ceratidae*.

ceratid (sô'ra-tid), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Ceratidae*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Ceratidae*.

antelopes, including such species as the boker, *C. boker*, and the isabelline antelope, *C. isabellina*; used synonymously with *Kobus*. See cut under *boker*.

Cervicaprine (sér-vi-kap-prí-né), *n.* pl. [*NL*, *Cervicapra* + *-in-*]. A subfamily of African antelopes, including such genera as *Cervicapra*, *Kobus*, *Nothragus*, etc.

cervicaprine (sér-vi-kap-prí-né), *a.* Combining characters of the deer and the goat; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cervicaprinae*.

cervicæ, *n.* Plural of *cervix*.

cervicardiac (sér-vi-sik-ár-di-ak), *a.* [*L*, *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *cardia* = *heart*]. Pertaining both to the neck and the heart.

Cervicardiac nerves, several branches from the cervical portion of the pneumogastric nerve to the cardiac plexus.

cervical (sér-vi-sid), *a.* [*L*, *cervus*, a deer, + *-al*, a killer, *Cæder*, kill]. The killing of deer; as, "a wanton cervicide," *B*. Tilling.

[Rare.]

cervicplex (sér-vi-si-plek-s), *a.* [*L*, *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *plexus*, *q. v.*]. In anat., the cervical plexus of nerves. See *plexus*. [Rare.]

cervicospinal (sér-vi-spi-nál), *a.* [*L*, *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *spina*, spine, + *-al* (*q. v.*)]. Of or pertaining to the cervical region of the spinal column, or to vertebrae of the neck.

cervitidis (sér-vi-si-tis), *n.* [*ML*, *C. L. cervix* (*cervic-*), + *-itis*]. In pathol., inflammation of the neck (cervix) of the uterus.

cervicobrachial (sér-vi-ko-brák-ki-ál), *a.* [*L*, *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *brachia*, arm, + *-al*]. Pertaining both to the neck and the arm; *q. v.*

Cervicobrachialis (sér-vi-ko-brák-ki-ál), *n.* pl. [*NL*, *C. L. cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *brachia*, gills]. A suborder of heteroglossate sentibranchiate gastropods, with famular gills in a single row on the side of the gill-vent at the back of the neck, and the shell conical and symmetrical. It was framed by Gray for the families *Turridæ*, *Lepidæ*, and *Tindinidæ*. [Not in use.]

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between the bulla and the paracetyl, and not inclosed in a fold of the skin; a palatine axis nearly parallel with the occipital axis; and, diversified horns, generally present in the male sex only, solid, cutaneous, usually branched, and known as antlers. The family formerly included the small deer-like animals of the *Prionoceros*, but these are now regarded as a separate family. The *Cervidae* include the *Cervus*, the *Cervulus*, the *Capreolus*, the *Moschus*, or the deer proper, muntjac, and musk-deer. The leading genera are *Alces*, *Rangifer*, *Dama*, *Cervus* (with many subgenera), *Odocoileus*, *Peromyscus*, *Moschus*, and *Haplorhina*, represented by such animals as the reindeer, the roe deer, the musk-deer, the muntjac, the musk-deer, etc. The *Cervidae* are most found fossil in the Miocene.

Cervix (sér-vi-sid), *n.* pl. [*NL*, *C. Cervus* + *-is*, *C. cervic-*]. The typical subfamily of the family *Cervidae*, having horns in one or both sexes, and the canine teeth small or wanting, characters distinguishing the typical deer from the muntjacs (*Cervellinae*) and the musk-deer (*Moschini*).

cervine (sér-vín), *a.* [*L*, *cervinus*, *C. cervus*, a deer; see *Cervus* 1. Pertaining to deer, or animals of the family *Cervidae*—2. Of a deep-tawny or fawn color; dun;—*Cervus* anaplothera, *See* *Dichobone*.

Cervisia (sér-vi-si-ál), *n.* [*ML*, also *cervicia*, beer; a word of Gallic origin]. Beer.

cervix (sér-viks), *n.* pl. *cervicæ* (vi-séz). [*L*, *cervix*, *q. v.*]. In anat. and med. (a) The neck; the constricted part of the body between the head and the chest. [Little used.] (b) The back of the neck; the scruff of the neck, regarded either as to its surface or its deep parts.

(c) That part of a rib which is situated between its head and shoulder; the neck of a rib, between the capitulum and the tuberculum. (d) In *Canis*, the upper part of the occiput or back of the head, over the occipital foramen, and adjoining the vertex. (e) Part of an organ likened to a neck; as, the *cervix* of the womb or bladder.—2. In bot., a rhizome or rootstock.—*Cervix* coracii, or *cervix* coracii posterior, the constricted part of the posterior end of gray substance in the spinal cord. *Cervix* glandis, the constrictor behind the corona glandis of the penis. *Cervix* uteri, the neck of the womb; the narrower and lower part of the uterus, nearly as much in length. *Cervix* vesicæ, the neck of the bladder.

Cervulines (sér-vi-lí-né), *n.* pl. [*NL*, *C. Cervulus* + *-in-*]. A subfamily of small deer of the family *Cervidae*; the muntjacs, having horns and enlarged tusks like canine teeth in the male.

See *muskrat*.

cervulus (sér-vi-lín), *a.* Pertaining to the *Cervulines* or muntjacs.

Cervulus (sér-vi-lús), *n.* [*NL*, *C. L. cervulus*, a little chevrous-de-frise, dim. of *L. cervus*, a deer (also a chevrous-de-frise)]. The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Cervulinae*; the muntjacs.

Cervus (sér-vús), *a.* [*L*, a stag, a deer, = *AS*, *horad*, *E. hart*; see *hart*]. The typical genus of the family *Cervidae* and subfamily *Cervinae*; formerly coextensive with the family, but now restricted to such species as the stag or roe deer of Europe (*C. elaphus*), the wapiti or elk of America (*C. canadensis*), and their immediate congeners.

Cery (sér-il), *n.* [*L*, *cera*, wax, + *-y*]. In chern., an organic radical ($C_{27}H_{45}$) found in the fatty matter of beeswax.

Ceryle (sér-il), *n.* [*NL*, (Boet., 1829), *Gr. ceryle*, a sea-bird of the halcyon kind]. A genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidae*.

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ceryll (sér-il-ik), *a.* [*Ceryll* + *-ic*]. Pertaining to or containing ceryll; as, *ceryllic alcohol*.

cesare (sér-zar-é), *n.* In logic, the mnemonic name of a mode of the second figure of syllogism, consisting of three universal propositions, the major premise and conclusion being negative and the minor premise being affirmative:

as, No false religion produces good moral results; all kinds of Christianity produce good moral results; therefore, no kind of Christianity is a false religion. Five of the six letters composing the word *cesare* are significant.

Cesarian (sér-zar-í-an), *a.* [*C. cesare*]. Pertaining to a mode of the second figure of syllogism, consisting of three universal propositions, the major premise and conclusion being negative and the minor premise being affirmative:

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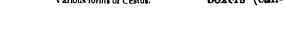
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Cesarian (sér-zar-í-an), *a.* [*C. ces*

Various forms of census	Deaths	Population
1970	1,000	100,000
1980	1,000	100,000
1990	1,000	100,000
2000	1,000	100,000
2010	1,000	100,000
2020	1,000	100,000
2030	1,000	100,000
2040	1,000	100,000
2050	1,000	100,000
2060	1,000	100,000
2070	1,000	100,000
2080	1,000	100,000
2090	1,000	100,000
2100	1,000	100,000



ship's side, and at the upper end secured to the iron straps of the wooden blocks called *dead-eyes*, by which the shrouds supporting the masts are extended. Formerly, instead of bars, chains were used; hence the name. Same as *chain-plates*. **Albert chain**, a short chain attaching a watch to a buttonhole, where it is secured by a bar or hook, named (said) from Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria. **Alderman in chains**. See *alderman*. **Angular chain-bit**. See *chain-bit*. **Anchor chain-bit**. See *chain-bit*. **Chain belt**. See *belt*. **Chain cable**. See *cable*. **Chain barrow**. See *barrow*. **Chain-mail**. See *mail*. **Chain of locks in canal navigation**, a series of locks, one into another, the upper gate of one forming the lower gate of the one next above it. **Chain of reasoning**, a series of arguments of which each one after the first becomes a premise the conclusion of the one that precedes it, or such that the conclusion of each is the premise of that which precedes it. **Endless chain**. See *endless*. **Gunter's chain**, the chain formerly in use for measuring land. It has a length of 66, or 22 yards, or 4 poles, 64 yards each, and is divided into 100 links of 7.92 inches each. **Ironed square guine** made 1 acre. **To back a chain**. See *back*. **To fly**. See *shackle*. **Chain (chain)**, *n.*, *f.* [*ME. cheygen, cheygen, etc.*, from the noun.] 1. To fasten, bind, restrain, or fetter with a chain or chains; as to chain floating logs together; to chain a dog; to chain prisoners.

A chayne for chayne a blyke, by the gift of Mavele Kerk. *English, Dialect (E. E. N. S.)*, p. 528. The mariners he chained in the galleys for slaves.

2. Figuratively.—(a) To unite firmly; to link.

In this view [1] do chain my soul to thee.

Shak., 3 H. VI., II., 3.

(b) To hold by superior force, moral or physical; keep in bondage or slavery; enthrall; enslave.

And which more bleed? who chain'd his country, say, or he whose virtue slighted it to lose a day?

Shak., 1 H. VI., II., 147.

I am chained to Time, and cannot there retire.

Shelley, Adonais, xvi.

(c) To restrain; hold in check; control.

He could stay swift diseases in old days.

Chas. mediocrity by the name of his life.

M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, I., 1.

3. To block up or obstruct with a chain, as a passage or the entrance to a harbor.

Chain-bail (chain'bal), *n.* Same as *chain-sail*.

Chain-bearer (chain'ber), *n.* A man who carries the chain used in surveying land; a chain-man.

Chain-bit (chain'bit), *n.* A bridle-bit in which the mouthpiece is a chain.

Chain-bolt (chain'bolt), *n.* Same as *anchor-bolt*.

Chain-bolt (chain'bolt), *n.* 1. A bolt, one of the large bolts by which the chain-plates are fastened to a vessel's sides. Also called *chain-plate bolt*.—2. A door-bolt which is held or drawn by a chain.

Chain-bond (chain'bond), *n.* In arch., a bond formed by building an arch, a keystone, or a heavy scantling into the masonry. Hoop-iron is often used, since it is so thin that it does not disturb the joints.

Chain-bridge (chain'brj), *n.* A suspension-bridge in which the roadway is suspended by chains instead of by wire cables. See *bridge*.

Chain-chock (chain'chok), *n.* A nut, a locker in the chock of a frame of wash-lead.

See *Lock*, Seamanship, p. 4.

Chain-coral (chain'kor'al), *n.* A kind of fossil coral, *Catapora escharoides*.

Chain-coupling (chain'kup'ing), *n.* 1. A supplementary coupling between railroad-cars, etc., used for security in case the main coupling should accidentally give way or become unfastened.—2. A hook or other device attached to the end of a chain for the purpose of connecting it with another chain or of fastening it to any object.

Chain-form (chain'forn), *n.* The common name of ferns of the genus *Hoodia*.

Chain-like rows formed by the fruit-locks on each side of the midrib and midveins, and parallel to them.

Chain-gang (chain'gang), *n.* A gang or number of convicts chained together, as during outdoor labor or while in transit.

I'd take my place with a chain-gang, and eat Norfolk Island fare.

Chain-gear (chain'geer), *n.* A device for transmitting motion by means of a chain that engages the cogs or sprockets of a wheel.

Chain-grate (chain'grat), *n.* A feeding-device for furnaces. The fuel is placed in a hopper, and is slowly carried forward by a chain of iron rollers of cross-bars attached at each end to moving chains. These bars form the grate. The motion of the chain that the fuel reaches the rear of the fire-box all combustible

matter has been consumed, and the ashes are thrown off by the downward motion of the grate-asp as it returns to its circuit.

Chain-guard (chain'gard), *n.* In watch-making, a mechanism, provided with a fuses, to prevent the watch from being overwound.

Chain-hook (chain'huk), *n.* 1. A nut, an iron rod, with a handling-eye at one end and a hook at the other, for hauling the chain cables about.

A hook which grips a link of a chain cable and serves as a cable-stopper.—3. In surveying, a light chain with hooks attached, used for retracting the parts in dissection.

Chain-knot (chain'not), *n.* 1. A series of loops on a cord, in which each loop successively locks the one above it, and the last loop is secured by passing the cord itself through it.—2. A knot used in splicing the loop-stitch in certain sewing-machines.

Chainless (chain'less), *a.* [*chain + less*.] Having no chains; incapable of being chained or bound down.

Eternal spirit of the chainless mind.

Byron, Sonnet on Chillon.

Chainlet (chain'let), *n.* [*chain + dim. -let*.] A little chain.

The spurs and ringing chainlets sound.

Scott, Chain-lightning (chain'li'ning), *n.* Lightning visible in the form of dry or broken links.

Chain-locker, *chain'w'lock* (chain'w'lock), *n.* A nut, a receptacle below deck for the chain cable. The deck pipe, through which the chain passes, is made of iron. Steam vessels have frequently a movable box on deck for this purpose.

Chain-loom (chain'loom), *n.* A loom in which patterns upon a chain control the harnesses, as distinguished from one governed by cams or by a Jacquard attachment. E. H. Knight.

Chainman (chain'man), *n.*, *p.* *chainmen* (-men). A man who carries the chain used in surveying.

Chain-bowyer, *chain'bowyer*, *n.* A maker of chain-molding.

Chain-molding (chain'mol'ding), *n.* In arch.,

Chain-moulding.—From St. William's Chapel, York, England.

a species of molding cut to represent a chain. It occurs in the Romanesque style.

Chain-pier (chain'per), *n.* A pier running into the sea, supported by chains like a suspension-bridge.

Chain-pin (chain'pin), *n.* An iron pin used by surveyors for marking the length of a chain; a measuring-pin.

Chain-pipe (chain'pip), *n.* A nut, an iron pipe casing in the stern of a ship through which the chain cable is led.

Chain-plate (chain'plat), *n.* A nut, one of the iron plates used for securing the shrouds of the lower rigging to a vessel's sides. Also called *chain-bolt*. See *chain-bolt*.

Chain-pulley (chain'pul'bi), *n.* A pulley having two or more grooves, in which the links or alternate links of a chain which passes over it and gives motion to or receives motion from it. E. H. Knight.

Chain-pump (chain'pump), *n.* A form of pump employing an endless chain, armed at intervals with buckets or with flat valves or disks, to raise water for short distances.

The chain is carried over two sprockets, one of them submerged and turns with them. If buckets are used, the chain is lifted in turn by turning the upper wheel, each bucket discharging its load as it passes over the wheel. When valves or disks are employed, the chain passes upward the wheel, which discharges the water forced into it by the disks.

Chain-rule (chain'ru), *n.* A rule, sometimes, by which, when a succession or chain of equivalents is given, the last of each being of the same kind as the first of the next, a relative equivalence is established between numbers of the first and last kind mentioned.

Chain-saw (chain'saw), *n.* A surgical saw, consisting of a chain like the links of which have a serrated edge, used in amputations between small bones on account of its adjustability.

Chain-shot (chain'shot), *n.* Two balls or halves of a ball connected by a chain, chiefly used in old naval ordnance to cut through the masts or spars of vessels or to destroy the shrouds and rigging. It is not used with modern ordnance.

In heraldry it is represented in various fantastic ways. Also called *chain-ball*.

This argument, though it has been used against Poetie, yet it is indeed a chain-shot against all learners of Poetie.

Chain-stitch.

Chain-smith (chain'smith), *n.* One who makes chains.

Chain-snake (chain'snak), *n.* A large harmless serpent of the United States, *Ophibolus getulus*, so called from the concatenation of its bold black and white markings.

Chain-stitch (chain'sitch), *n.* A stitch used in various kinds of ornamental needlework, in ordinary sewing (in contrast with the lock-stitch) by some sewing-machines, and as the characteristic method in tambour-work. To form chain-stitches in sewing, the needle is taken on the right side of the stuff, and the thread, being passed backward through the stuff, is brought out again in the middle of this loop, and then put back into the stuff, where it then forms, and so on. In tambour-work the fabric itself is formed by such a series of loops.

Chain-stitch embroidery, embroidery done with a chain-stitch, whether with a needle or a hook. Some of the most ancient embroidery of this character and the stitch has been in use in all periods.

Chain-stopper, *chain'stop'er*, *n.* A device for holding a chain cable or keeping it from running out too rapidly.

Chain-sylligism (chain'sil'ig-jizm), *n.* A Sorites, or a complete syllogism, in which the conclusion more than two premises and capable of being analyzed into a series of true syllogisms; as, Bucephalus is a horse; a horse is a quadruped; a quadruped is an animal; an animal is a substance; therefore, Bucephalus is a substance. Also called *catena syllogismi*.

Chain-timber (chain'tim'ber), *n.* Same as *bond-timber*.

Chain-wale (chain'wal), *n.* [*chain + wale*]; usually contr. to *chain'w'*, *v.* *chain + wale*. See *chain'w'*.

Chain-well, *n.* See *chain-locker*.

Chain-wheel (chain'wel), *n.* 1. A wheel having sprockets or teeth which catch the links of a chain, used for transmitting power.

—2. An inversion of the chain-pump, by which it is, in fact, converted into a recipient of water-power.

It consists of a bucket-chain which passes over a pulley and through a pipe of such a size that the buckets very nearly fill its stave. The water flows into the pipe at the upper end, and, descending, carries the buckets with it, thus setting the whole chain and there-fore the pulley in motion. This wheel is also known as *London* chain-wheel.

French mechanics of that name.

Chain-wheel (chain'wel), *n.* A chain + wheel. Connected in a sequence, like the links of a chain.

Chain-work (chain'werk), *n.* 1. A style of textile fabric, consisting of a succession of loops, used in hosiery and tambour-work. E. H. Knight. See *chain-stitch*.—2. In decorative art: (a) An ornament of chains meeting one another and interlinking, so as to form a sort of net. (b) Any carved or embossed work resembling interlocking links or overlapping chains.

Wreaths of chain work, for the chapters which were used in the choir of the cathedral of St. Etienne.

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ist temple.) Among Bud-
a object deserving of wor-

chancel

event under given general conditions, viewed as a real agency.

Next him, high arbiter,
Chance governs all.
It is strictly and philosophically true in nature and reason that there is no such thing as *chance* or accident.

The amount of a nation's savings is no affair of chance; it is governed much more by commercial reasons than is sometimes supposed. *Ibid.*, *Contemporary Socialism*, p. 334.

Chance is a term by which we express the irregularity in phenomena, disregarding their uniformities.

Absolute chance, the (supposed) spontaneous occurrence of events undetermined by any general law or by any predilection. According to Aristotle, events may come about in three ways: first, by necessity or an external compulsion; second, by nature, or the development of an inward general tendency; and third, by chance, without any determining cause or principle whatever, by lawless, sporadic originality.—**By chance**, without design; accidentally.

As I happened *upon his chance* upon mount Gilboa, behold
Saul leaned upon his spear. 2 Sam. I. 6

But those great actions others do *by chance*
Are, like your beauty, your inheritance.

Dryden, Epistles, iv. 21

'Tis hard if all is false that I advance;
A fool must now and then be right *by chance*.

Even chance, probability equally balanced for an

Even chance, probability equally balanced for and against an event. **Main chance,** the chance or probability of most important or greatest advantage; hence, the end or stake to be kept most in view; the chief personal advantage.

That habit of forethought for the main chance grew with his years, and finally placed him in the first line of millionaires in America. W. Barrows, Oregon, p. 15.

He has made his money by looking after the main chance. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL, 2.

Theory or doctrine of chances. See *probability*. — **To take one's chance,** to accept the risks incident to an undertaking or venture.

II. *a.* Resulting from or due to chance; casual; unlooked for; unexpected: as, a *chance* remark; a *chance* customer.

chance (châns), *v.*; *pref.* and *pp.* *chanced*, *pppr.* *chancing*. [*< chance, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To hap-

Ay, Casca; tell us what hath *chanc'd* to-day.

Our discourse *chanced* to be upon the subject of death
Steele, Tatler, No. 11.
 Surely I shall *chance* upon some Thyrsis piping in the
 pine-tree shade, or Daphne flying from the arms of Phoebus.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 1.

[This verb is sometimes used impersonally.
How *chances* it they travel? *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. :
Sometimes the *it* is omitted.
How *chance* the king comes with so small a number?

II. *trans.* 1. To befall or happen to. [Rare.
What would have *chanced* me all these years,
A thing I cannot tell.

2. To risk; hazard; take the chances of: as, the thing may be dangerous, but I will *chance* it.

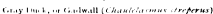
chance (chāns), *adv.* [Perhaps only in the fol

charlatanically

charlatanically (shär-lä-tan'i-kul-i), *adv.* In a charlatanic manner; like a charlatan.

chandler

of *chandler*.



of the *Chlorophyta* and *Charophyta* (see below).

The pretence of public good is a *cheat* that will ever
 Sir W. Temple.

Nothing dies but the *cheats* of time,
Whittier, *The Preacher*.

In *law*, a fraud is punishable as a cheat only (1) when it deprives another of property (thus, fraudulently inducing a person to part with property is a cheat); (2) when it is not such

is to amount to a felony (for then it is more severely punishable); and (3) when it is effected by some practice or conduct other than mere words, which affords or may

method, other than mere words, which affects or may affect numbers of persons or the public at large, such as the use of false weights.

3. A person who cheats; one guilty of fraud by deceitful practices; a swindler.

4. A game at cards, in which the cards are played face downward, the player stating the

played face downward, the player placing the value of the card he plays (which must always be one higher than that played by the previous

player), and being subjected to a penalty if he is discovered stating it wrongly.—5. Anything

which deceives or is intended to deceive; an illusion; specifically, a false shirt-front. See *Shirt*. — *a*. The sweetheart — *from* *a* deceitful

reception, fraud, delusion, artifice, guile, finesse, strata-
gem.

heath¹ (chet), *v.* [**<** ME. *cheten*, confiscate, seize as an escheat, a clipped form of *escheten*, *eschuten*; *eschuten* *v.* and *n.* and of *cheat* *v.*

The sense of 'defraud,' which does not occur until the latter part of the 16th century, arose

from the unscrupulous actions of the *escheteurs*,
the officers appointed to look after *escheteats*:

see *eschator*, *cheater*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To confu-

2. To deceive and defraud; impose upon; trick; followed by *up* or *out* or *before* the thing

A sorcerer that by his cunning hath *cheated me*

To thee, dear schoolboy, whom my lay

Has cheated of thy hour of play,
Light task, and merry holiday!
Scott, Marmion, L'Envoi

Another is *cheating* the sick of a few last gasps, as he sits
To pestle a poison'd poison behind his crimson lights.
Tennyson. *Maud*. l. 11

3. To mislead; deceive.
Power to *cheat* the eye with false illusion.

Are dim uncertain shapes that *cheat* the sight.

4. To elude or escape.

A fancy pregnant with resource and scheme
To cheat the sadness of a rainy day.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii

We an easier way to cheat our pains have found,
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna

7. To will or acquire by cheating: as, to *cheat* an estate from one. *Cowley*.—8. To effect or accomplish by cheating: as, to *cheat* one's way

through the world; to *cheat* one into a misplaced sympathy.

Selfishness finds out a satisfactory reason why it may do what it will—collects and distorts, exaggerates and suppresses, so as ultimately to *cheat* itself into the desired

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 179

The greatest thief that ever cheated the gallows, Dickens

Syn. 2. Toxozon, gull, choose, food, outwit, circumvent
beguile, dupe, inveigle.

cheat² (chēt), *v.* [Origin obscure.] See second

heat³ (chē), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thing

usually with a distinctive word: *as*, a cackling
cheat, a fowl; *belly-cheat*, an apron. [Old slang.]

cheatable (chē-tā-ble), *a.* [*cf.* *cheat*, *v.*, + *-able*.]
Capable of being cheated; easily cheated.

CHEATABLENESS (chee-tuh-buhl-neess, n.) [*cheat* + *-ness*.] Liability to be cheated.
Not faith but folly, an easy *cheatableness* of the heart.

heat-bread (chēt'bred), *n.* [*<* ME. *chethred*, *Hammond, Works, IV*, and

A kind of wheaten bread, ranking next to manchet.

Robert Cook (E. E. T. S.), p. 316

Pain consue (F.), *cheat* or *boosted bread*; household bread, made of wheat and rice mingled. (Colgrave)

cheat, mentioned in Ord. and Reg., p. 301, and the corn cheat, ravelled bread, ib. 307. The second sort was, a Harrison in 1681 expressly tells us, "raised in the hills."

of the nobilitie and gentrie onelle. . . . "The second is the cheut or whenton bread, so named because the colour thereof resembleth the wheate of yellowish wheat, which

them resemble the grain of yellowish wheat, both
clean and well dressed, and out of this is the coarser
of the bran taken." *Hallivell*

checky

The use of the *check-list* as a protection against fraud was voted, but was almost ignored; although twelve hundred votes were cast, only a hundred and twenty names were checked. *G. S. Macgillivray & Bowles*, 11, 107.

heck-lock (chek'lok), *n.* A lock of which the bolts do not themselves fasten the door, but hold the bolts which do secure it.

heckmate (chek'māt), *n.* [*< ME. checkmate, checkmat, < OF. esquire et mat, echec et mat, later échec et mat, échec et mat.* In *esquire* =

eschegemat, F. *esche et mat* = P.F. *esche mat* = Sp. *jaque y mate* = Pg. *xaque e mate* (the continuation of $x = a = e$, and being intrusive) = It.

Dan, *schakmat* = Sw. *schackmatt*, < Pers. *shāh-*

māt, checkmate, lit. the king is dead, < *shāh*, king, + *māt*, he is dead: see *check*¹, *n.*, and *mate*².]

1. In *chess*, originally, an exclamatory sentence, literally, 'the king is dead': said of the opponent's king when he is in check and cannot be

ment's king when he is in check, and cannot be released from it; hence, the position of being unable to escape from a check. Since it is a prin-

principle of the game that the king cannot be captured, this brings the game to a close, with the defeat of that player whose king is checkmated. See *chess*.

Shal noon househoude seyn to me "*chek mat*,"
Chaucer, Troilus, ll. 754.

Therwith Fortune seyde *chek* here,
And *mate* in the myd point of the chekkere.
Chancee length of *Blanche* 1. 868

Hence—2. Figuratively, defeat; overthrow.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

heckmate (chek'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *checkmated*, ppr. *checkmating*. [*<* ME. *chek-*

mate; *checkmate*, *n.*] 1. In chess, to put in check (an opponent's king), so that he cannot be released. See *checkmate*, *n.* 1. 2. *Figure*.

—*2.* Figuratively, to defeat; thwart; frustrate; baffle.

Nor your grave politic wisdoms, lords, shall dare
To check-mate and control my just commands.

check-nut (chek'nut), *n.* In *mach.*, a nut used as a stop for adjusting the length of a screw.

or to prevent the turning of the main nut when once properly adjusted.

check-rail (chek'ral), *n.* In railroads, a contrivance at the crossing from one line of rails

to another, or at a siding, for allowing trains to run on to or move into the other line or siding.

check-rein (chek'rān), *n.* 1. A short rein joining the bit of one of a span of horses to the

driving-rein of the other.—2. A short rein fastened to the saddle of a harness to keep the

Also called *check* and *check-line*.

He take a survey of the *checkroll* of my servants.

check-rope (chek'rop), *n.* In *gun.*, a strong rope employed to diminish the recoil of a gun.

ropes employed to diminish the recoil of a gun by increasing the frictional resistances. *Farrow, Mil. Enceyc.*

check-rower (chek'rō'ēr), *n.* An attachment fitted to a corn-planter to cause the seed to

check-stop (chek'stop), *n.* A device used in design and debugging to prevent the program from dropping at regular intervals.

deep-sea dragging to prevent the breakage of the dredge-line in case the dredge fouls on the bottom.

check-strap (chek'strap), *n.* 1. In a harness, a strap passing between the fore legs of the horse

and connecting the collar with the belly-band, designed to prevent the collar from riding up

when the horse backs. See cut under *harness*. —2. In an omnibus or other vehicle, a strap to be pulled as a signal for stopping.

check-string (chek'string), *n.* A string in a coach or public conveyance by pulling which an

check-taker (chek'tā'kēr), *n.* An official at a

theater, concert-hall, etc., who receives the checks or tickets given by the money-taker.

Check-Valve (chek valv), *n.* A valve placed in a receiving- or supply-pipe to prevent the backward flow of a liquid. Thus, the check valve

of a steam boiler prevents the pressure of the steam from forcing the water out of the boiler.

To prevent all the water and steam in the boiler from escaping in case of accident to either the feed-pipe or pump, another valve, . . . called a *check valve*, is placed

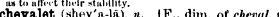
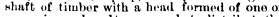
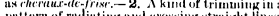
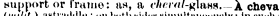
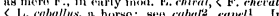
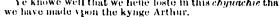
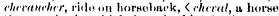
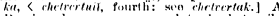
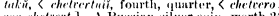
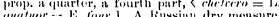
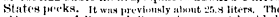
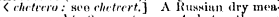
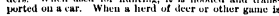
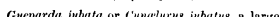
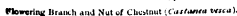
Forney, Locomotive, p. 117.

checky (chek'ī), *a.* [Also written *chequy*, *chequey*, formerly *checkie*; < OF. *escheque*, pp. of

eschequer, check: see *check*¹, r.] In *her.*, divided

To execute the like upon thyself,
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 4.
 He cheer'd the dogs to follow her who fled.
Dryden, *Theodore and Honora*, l. 123.

And there bon grete Forestes of Chesteynes,



3. Anything dried up and deprived of strength and character.

He was . . . a *chip*, weak water-crat, a tame rabbit.

Colman's Plover, Fort Lourens, Ill. 1.

Specifically—4. The dried dung of the American bison; a buffalo-chip. [Colloq.]—5. *Nail*, the quadrant-shaped piece of wood attached to the end of the log.

Had it not been for the sea from which we took the *chip* home, and threw her continually off her course, the log would have shown how to have been good somewhat longer.

R. B. Brown, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 308.

6. One of the small disks or counters used in poker and some other games at cards, usually of ivory or bone, marked to represent various sums of money. 7. A carpenter; commonly in the plural. [*Nant. slang.*]—8. A small wedge-shaped piece of ivory used in rough-turning a piano. A *chip* of the old block, a familiar phrase applied to a child or an adult who, either in person or in disposition and character, resembles his father.

**Wes. Rev., Chatter.* Jonas is a *chip* of the old block.

It's a very old block now, Chatter," said the old man.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xviii.

chip¹ (chip'), *r. i.;* pret. and *p. chipped*, *pp. chipping*. [Imitative; cf. *chep*, and see *chip²*, *chip³*, *chip⁴*, *chip⁵*, *chip⁶*, *chip⁷*, *chip⁸*, *chip⁹*, *chip¹⁰*, *chip¹¹*, *chip¹²*, *chip¹³*, *chip¹⁴*, *chip¹⁵*, *chip¹⁶*, *chip¹⁷*, *chip¹⁸*, *chip¹⁹*, *chip²⁰*, *chip²¹*, *chip²²*, *chip²³*, *chip²⁴*, *chip²⁵*, *chip²⁶*, *chip²⁷*, *chip²⁸*, *chip²⁹*, *chip³⁰*, *chip³¹*, *chip³²*, *chip³³*, *chip³⁴*, *chip³⁵*, *chip³⁶*, *chip³⁷*, *chip³⁸*, *chip³⁹*, *chip⁴⁰*, *chip⁴¹*, *chip⁴²*, *chip⁴³*, *chip⁴⁴*, *chip⁴⁵*, *chip⁴⁶*, *chip⁴⁷*, *chip⁴⁸*, *chip⁴⁹*, *chip⁵⁰*, *chip⁵¹*, *chip⁵²*, *chip⁵³*, *chip⁵⁴*, *chip⁵⁵*, *chip⁵⁶*, *chip⁵⁷*, *chip⁵⁸*, *chip⁵⁹*, *chip⁶⁰*, *chip⁶¹*, *chip⁶²*, *chip⁶³*, *chip⁶⁴*, *chip⁶⁵*, *chip⁶⁶*, *chip⁶⁷*, *chip⁶⁸*, *chip⁶⁹*, *chip⁷⁰*, *chip⁷¹*, *chip⁷²*, *chip⁷³*, *chip⁷⁴*, *chip⁷⁵*, *chip⁷⁶*, *chip⁷⁷*, *chip⁷⁸*, *chip⁷⁹*, *chip⁸⁰*, *chip⁸¹*, *chip⁸²*, *chip⁸³*, *chip⁸⁴*, *chip⁸⁵*, *chip⁸⁶*, *chip⁸⁷*, *chip⁸⁸*, *chip⁸⁹*, *chip⁹⁰*, *chip⁹¹*, *chip⁹²*, *chip⁹³*, *chip⁹⁴*, *chip⁹⁵*, *chip⁹⁶*, *chip⁹⁷*, *chip⁹⁸*, 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consisting of pure magnesium silicate, and occurring in the meteorite of Bishopville, South Carolina, which fell in March, 1843.

chlena (klé'ná, n.; pl. *chlenae* (-né). [*Gr. Chlenus* = L. *lena*, a cloak, mantle; see *lena*]. In *ave*, *Gr. costume*, a warm shaggy mantle of wool, protecting the body from cold and rain. It was equivalent to the Roman henn (which see).

Chlenidae (klé-ní-de), n. pl. [NL, *Chlenus* + *-idae*]. A family of Coleoptera, typified by the genus *Chlenus*. Kirby, 1837.

Chlenus (klé'n-us), n. [NL]. A genus of adephagous beetles, referred to the family *Carabidae*, or made the type of a family *Chlenidae*. They are of medium size and have a greenish brown color, and have an odor like that of mouse leather. *C. sericeus* and *C. foveolatus* are two species of the United States.

chlak (klák), n. [Heb.]. In Hebrew chronology, a unit of time, equal to the 1080th part of an hour, or $\frac{1}{34}$ seconds.

chlamydate (klám'i-dát), n. [*L. chlamys* (chlamyd), a mantle (see *chlamys*) + *-ate*]. Provided with mantle, or pallium, as a mollusk; palliate: the opposite of *achlamydate*.

The *achlamydate* Branchiopoda are usually provided with branchiae. *Huxley, Ann. Invert.*, p. 327.

chlamydous (klám'id-ús), n. [*Gr. chlamys* (chlamys), a mantle (see *chlamys*) + *-ous*]. In bot., pertaining to the floral envelope of a plant.

chlamydes, n. Plural of *chlamys*.

Chlamydoconcha (klám'i-dó-kong'kí), n. [NL, *Gr. chlamys* (chlamys), a mantle, + *conch* (chela), shell]. The typical genus of the family *Chlamydoconchidae*. The only known species is *C. arentii*, of California. *W. H. Dall*, 1884.

Chlamydoconchidae (klám'i-dó-kong'kí-de), n. pl. [NL, *Gr. Chlamydoconcha* + *-idae*]. A family of polygyous or lamellibranchs, based on the genus *Chlamydoconcha*, having the shell rudimentary and internal, and without umbonal or pallial impressions, adductors, hinge, or teeth. Also *Chlamydoconchae*. *W. H. Dall*, 1884.

Chlamydorhina (klám-i-dó-rí-ná), n. [NL (Agassiz), first used in the contr. form *Chlamydorhina* (J. Gould, 1848). *Gr. chlamys* (chlamys), a mantle, + *rhina* (rhinos), a beak, or bill]. A family of pterygians, based on the family *Chlamydorhina* and subfamily *Phyllophorinae*: the spotted bowerbirds. There are four species, *C. maculata*, *guttata*, *arabialis*, and *arabialis*. *Chlamydorhina (klám'id-ó-rí-ná), n. [NL (Ehrenberg, 1835). *Gr. chlamys* (chlamys), a mantle, + *rhina* (rhinos), a beak, or bill]. The typical genus of the family *Chlamydorhina*, having the body rounded behind and anteriorly, the anterior border of the restricted ciliate area. *C. maculata* is a species which inhabits salt water.*

Chlamydotentide (klám'id-ó-tén-tí-de), n. pl. [NL, *Gr. Chlamydotentis* + *-idae*]. A family of hygrochiral silicate infusorians, typified by the genus *Chlamydotentis*. They are free-swimming and males of ovate form, with convex dorsal and flattened ventral surface, and with elastic or indurated cuticle, more or less completely clothed on the ventral aspect with fine striate cilia. The oral aperture opens on the ventral surface, and is succeeded by a tubular pharynx, the walls of which are strengthened by a cylindrical bundle of coarse rods or by a similar rod. There is no sate appendage or fascicle of caudal setae at the posterior extremity.

Chlamydotentidae (klám'id-ó-tén-tí-de), n. pl. [NL, *Gr. Chlamydotentis* + *-idae*]. A family of armadillos, represented by the genus *Chlamydotentis*. The cephalic and dorsal portions of the carapace are continuous, the entire upper part of the animal being covered with a border of numerous similar zones widening to near the tail, the border of the body appearing as truncate and covered with a special armadillo or pelvic border of plates continuously arranged around the tail, which is small, and curved under and partly connected with the pelvis. The feet are as in other armadillos, but especially the hindmost, which are small and are claws are small and far apart. These are the small-stemmed armadillos. *C. frontalis* being only about an inch long.

Chlamydotentidae (klám'id-ó-tén-tí-de), n. pl. [NL, *Gr. Chlamydotentis* + *-idae*]. A family of armadillos, represented by the genus *Chlamydotentis* (Richard Harlan, 1825). *Gr. chlamys* (chlamys), a cloak, + *tentis* (tento = E. tent). The typical and only genus of the family *Chlamydotentidae*, the pichichinos, or truncated armadillos, of which there are two species, *C. truncatus* and *C. retusus*, inhabiting the Argentine Republic and Bolivia.

Chlamydosaurus (klám'id-ó-sá-rus), n. [NL, (J. E. Gray, 1840). *Gr. chlamys* (chlamys), a cloak, + *saurus* (saur), a lizard]. A genus of strobilosaurian acrodon luciferians, of the family *Agamidae*, natives of Australia, the frill-lizard. The *C. kingi* has a curious crested membrane like rat or tiger round its neck, which lies back in plates upon the body when the animal is tranquilly at rest, but when it is irritated or frightened. Its head is large in proportion to its body, and the frill-lizard is about 3 feet in length. See cut under *frill-lizard*.

chlamydoselachian (klám'id-ó-sé-lák'i-an), n. and n. I, n. Of or pertaining to the *Chlamydoselachidae*.

A member of the family *Chlamydoselachidae*.

Chlamydoselachidae (klám'id-ó-sé-lák'i-de), n. pl. [NL, *Gr. Chlamydoselachus* + *-idae*]. A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Chlamydoselachus*, having an extremely long slender form, like an eel, six gill-slits, a broad opercular fold continued across the throat, a wide terminal mouth, no inflecting membrane, and one dorsal fin situated opposite the anal, behind the ventrals.

Chlamydoselachus (klám'id-ó-sé-lák-i-kus), n. [NL, *Gr. chlamys* (chlamys), a cloak, + *selachus* (selachus), a shark]. The typical genus of selachians of the family *Chlamydoselachidae*. *C. aquinosus* is a remarkable species of Japan, having an eel-like body 6 feet long and scarcely 4 inches thick.

Chlamydospore (klám'i-dó-spór), n. [*Gr. chlamys* (chlamys), a mantle, + *spora*, seed, in some fungi; so called on account of its being invested by two very distinct envelopes. In the common *Massa chlamydospora* are formed by the conical or oval fruiting bodies, the perithecia, in at the ends of the mycelial thread.

2. In *zoöl.*, a coated or covered spore; a spore with its own investment; opposed to *gymnospora*.

Each spore . . . has its own protective envelope, . . . and is distinguished as a *chlamydospore*. *Engelm. Bot. Soc. Mex.*

Chlamyphorus (klám'í-fó-rus), n. NIO. *Chlamyphorus* (klám'í-fó-rus), n. pl. *chlamyphori* (-ni-de).

Chlamys (klám'is), n. pl. *chlamydes* (-ni-de). 1. In *ave*, *Gr. costume*, a form of mantle which left both arms free, worn especially by equestrians, hunters, and travelers, and by soldiers. *Gr. chlamys* (chlamys), a mantle, which was usually the smaller than the *himation*, consisted of an oblong piece of stuff having three straight sides, and rounded at the fourth. It was worn by bringing the two ends of the straight side opposite the curved side together around the neck, and fastening them by a clasp or button. The back was pulled outward, so that the front, to the other shoulder, or to the back, to suit the convenience of the wearer. The extremities of the curved side were fastened so as to hang vertically, and when the *chlamys* was caught together on one shoulder, as it was worn by the ancients, these long hanging members were called *chlamydes*. The paludamentum of the later Roman empire was called *chlamys* by the Greeks.

The *chlamys* (in the sculpture of the Maudslayi find) behind the Amazon on horseback adds to its simplicity the richness of fold and general form beyond anything to be seen in modern military frock coats.

1. *Gr. chlamys* (chlamys), a mantle, which was usually the smaller than the *himation*, consisted of an oblong piece of stuff having three straight sides, and rounded at the fourth.

2. A purple cope; or, of the purplish color of the purplish vestments, . . . [re].

[NL]. In *zoöl.*, a coated or covered spore; a spore with its own investment; opposed to *gymnospora*.

A genus of phytophagous beetles, of the family *Chlamydidae*, covered with tubercles, having the prothorax grooved to receive the short antennae, and the legs compressed and retractile into cavities. The larvae live in cases or tubes made of their own excrement. The North American species are few in number and of small size.

The species generally have metallic coloration, sometimes dull; some of them, including our commonest *Chlamys picta*, so closely resemble a piece of intersting that birds would not pick them from a leaf. The eggs of *C. picta* are borne upon short pedicels, and before they are perfected by a coating of excrement or secretion by the female, they are greedily sought for and devoured by the males.

1. A genus of bivalve mollusks: synonymous with *Pecten*. *Barton*, 1798; *Megerle*, 1820.

Chlamis (klám'is), n. pl. *chlamides* (-ni-de). [*Gr. chlamys* (chlamys), a mantle, + *-is*]. In *ave*, *Gr. costume*, a small mantle of light stuff, apparently a small chlena, worn by women.

Chlidonia (klí-dó-ní-á), n. [NL, *Gr. chlidonia* (chlidonia), a beetle, or another name for the typical genus of the family *Chlidoniidae* = 2. In *ento*]. (a) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816. (b) A genus of hymenopterous insects.

Chlidoniidae (klí-dó-ní-á-de), n. pl. [NL, *Chlidonia*, 1, + *-idae*]. A family of chlidonids.

from polyanthes, with zoecium composed of upright, free, segmented stems, springing from a stolonate network. From the zoecia, after the first inflexion, arise lateral branches, a naked terminal *chloa* springing from the back near the summit.

chloanthite (kló-an'thít), n. [*Gr. chloa* (chloa), verdure, + *anthite* (anthite), a nickel sulfide, occurring in tin-white to steel-gray isometric crystals and masses, closely allied to the cobalt arsenic sulfide.

chloasma (kló-ná's-má), n. [NL, *Gr. chloa* (chloa), verdure, grass; see *chloa*, *chloria*, etc.] Laterally, greenness; in *pathol.*, a name for a cutaneous affection characterized by patches of a yellow or yellowish-brown color, the pityriasis versicolor, occurring most frequently on the neck, breast, abdomen, and groin. This name is also applied less definitely to a number of brownish discolorations.

Chloephaga (kló-é-fá-gá), n. [NL, (T. C. Eytton, 1838). *Gr. chloephaga*, grass-eating, *chloa*, verdure, grass, + *phaga*, eat.]. A genus of South American geese, of the subfamily *Ischyroptera* and the family *Ischyroptera*, occurring here as the Magellanic goose, *C. magellanicus*. There are about 6 species.

chlor, **chloro**. [NL, etc., *chloros*, *chloro*]. [*Gr. chloros* (chloros), pale green, *chloria* (chloria), pale green, yellowish-green, greenish-yellow, *chloa*, verdure, young grass or corn, greens, vegetables, *chloro*, green, *chloro*, a yellowish-green color, pale green, paleness, = L. *helens*, light yellow, = Skt. *horá*, yellow, = E. *yellow*, v.]. An element in modern scientific compound words (*chloro* before consonants), meaning 'green' or 'greenish' or 'yellowish-green' (see etymology). In some words it represents English *chlorine*.

chloracetate (kló-rá-sé-tát), n. [*Chloroacetate* (chloroacetate)]. A salt of chloroacetic acid.

chloroacetic (kló-rá-sé-tík), n. [*Chloroacetic* (chloroacetic)]. Derived from chlorine and acetic acid.

Chloroacetic acid, an acid produced by the substitution of chlorine for hydrogen in acetic acid. It combines with bases, forming chloroacetates.

chlorogoric (kló-ró-gó-rík), n. [*Gr. chloros* (chloros), pale green, + *goris*, a leading, conducting, *chloros*, lead, = E. *yellow*, v.]. A term applied to highly modified perivascular cells of some annelids, as earthworms, developed in connection with the intestines, the nephridia, etc.

The intestine of the earthworm is indicated by the dotting on the terminal section of the nephridium. *Boddaert, Trans. Zool. Soc.*, 1806, III, 68.

chloral (kló-rál), n. [*Chloral* (chloral)]. A colorless, mobile, volatile liquid, having a disagreeable pungent smell and biting taste, first prepared by Liebig from chlorine and alcohol, afterward by Stadelé by the action of chlorine on starch. The hydrate of chloral (C₂H₃ClO₂) is a white crystalline substance having a pungent odor and an acid taste. In contact with alkalis it separates into chloroform and formic acid. In medicine it is used as a hypnotic, and in doses of from 15 to 30 grains usually produces calm sleep, which lasts for several hours, and is not followed by unpleasant effects, such as frequently attend the use of morphine. In overdoses it paralyzes the respiratory organs, and the action of the heart, and causes death. When used continuously it may produce very serious effects on the system.

chloralism (kló-rál-izm), n. [*Chloral* + *-ism*]. 1. The habit or practice of using chloral. = 2.

Chloralhydrate (kló-rál-há-té), n. [*Chloralhydrate* (chloralhydrate)]. A term applied to the symptoms arising from the incautious or habitual use of chloral. In extreme cases it is marked by mental degeneration similar to that of opium.

chloralist (kló-rál-íst), n. [*Chloral* + *-ist*]. One addicted to the use of chloral.

Chloralize (kló-rál-íz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *chloralized*, *chloralizing*. [*Chloral* + *-ize*]. To affect with chloral; bring under the influence of chloral.

Chloraloin (kló-rál-ó-in), n. [*Gr. chloros* (chloros), pale green, + *aloin*, aloe, + *-oin*]. A yellow non-crystalline substance, obtained from aloin by replacing six hydrogen atoms with chlorine.

Chloralum (kló-rál-um), n. [*Chloral* (chloral) + *alum* (alum)]. An aqueous preparation containing aluminum chlorid, prepared by treating slightly roasted porcelain clay with emulsive matter. *C. N. Dispensary*, p. 162.

Chloranil, **chloranil** (kló-rán'il), n. [*Chloranil* (chloranil)]. A compound (C₆Cl₄O₂) produced by the action of chlorine on aniline, picric, salicin, and other allied bodies. It is a pale yellow crystalline solid. In alkaline solution it causes pale, potassium chloranilate is formed.

chloranilic (klō-rān'il'ik), *a.* [*Chloranil* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from chloranil.

chloranilic acid, C₆Cl₂(OH)₂, an acid derived from chloranil by the action upon it of metallic potassium.

Chloranthus (klō-rān'thus), *n.* [NL., < (Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *άνθος*, a flower.)] A genus of shrubs and perennial herbs of the natural order *Piperaceae*, of which there are about a dozen Asiatic species. They possess bitter, acrid, and tonic properties. *C. officinalis* is employed in Java in the treatment of fevers, etc.

chloranthus (klō-rān'thus), *n.* [*Ch. χλωπης*, greenish-yellow, + *άνθος*, a flower.] Same as *chloranthus*, 2 (*b*).

chlorastrolite (klō-rā'strō-lit), *n.* [*Ch. χλωπης*, greenish-yellow, pale-green, + *αστρον*, a star, + *λίθος*, a stone.] An opaque variety of compact nephrite, forming nodules in the amygdaloid of Isle Royale, Lake Superior. It has a delicate green color and radiated or stellate structure, and takes a high polish.

chlorate (klō-rāt), *n.* [*Chlorine* + *-ate*.] A salt of chloric acid. The chlorates are closely analogous to the nitrates. They are decomposed by a red heat, nearly all of them being converted into metallic chlorides, with evolution of pure oxygen. They decompose with inflammable substances with such facility that an explosion is produced by slight causes. They are variously employed in the arts.

chloric (klō-rīk), *r.* [*Chlorine*.] *In dying*, to subject to the action or influence of chlorine. See extract.

Steechlorizing consists in passing the goods first through a very weak solution of chlorine, and immediately after through a large tank filled with steam; the moist heat sets the chlorine (hypochlorous acid) free, and thereby causes the oxidation of the material, forming matter similar to the white portions of a fine cloth.

R. C. Conner, *Leaving and Chlorine-printing*, p. 310.

chloric (klō-rē'ik), *a.* Same as *chlorine*.

chlorhydric (klō-rī-hī'dik), *n.* [*Chlorine* + *hydro* (gen.) + *-ic*.] Same as *hydrochloric*.

chloric (klō-rīk), *a.* [*Chlorine* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing chlorine; specifically, containing chlorine in aqueous solution. Limit chlorous compounds. **Chloric acid**, a colorless syrupy liquid (HClO₃) having a very acid reaction, produced by decomposing bleaching powder with sulphuric acid. It is an unstable body, easily decomposed, but forms acids which are comparatively stable. **Chloric ether**, (a) *ethyl* chloric, a volatile liquid, is formed by passing hydrochloric acid gas into alcohol to saturation and distilling the product. (b) *amyl* chloric, is prepared in the same way.

Chloride (klō-rīd'), *n.* [*Chlorine* + *-ide*.] *1.* A binary compound of chlorine with another element. Formerly called *muriate*.—*2.* In *mining*, the common name throughout the Cornwell range of ores which contain silver chloride, or horn-silver (cerargyrite), in valuable amount.

chloridate (klō-rī-dāt), *r.* [*pret.* and *pp. chloridated*, *pp. chloridating*.] [*Chlorid* + *-ate*.] Same as *chloridate*, 2.

chloride, *n.* See *chlorid*.

chlorid (klō-rīd'ik), *n.* [*Chlorid* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a chlorid.

Chloridize (klō-rī-dīz'), *r.* [*pret.* and *pp. chloridized*, *pp. chloridizing*.] [*Chlorid* + *-ize*.] *1.* In *metallurgy*, to convert into a chlorid: a common metallurgical treatment of silver ores, effected by roasting the ores in chlorine gas. *In photography*, to cover with a chlorid, specifically with chlorid of silver, for the purpose of rendering sensitive to the actinic rays of the sun.

Also *chloridate*.

chlorimeter, **chlorimetric**, etc. See *chlorometer*, etc.

Chlorin, **chlorine** (klō-rīn), *n.* [*Ch. χλωπης*, greenish-yellow, + *γενος*, a race.] *1.* A gas. Chemical symbol, Cl; atomic weight, 35.5.

An elementary gaseous substance contained in common salt, from which it is liberated by the action of sulphuric acid and manganese dioxide. Chlorine has a yellowish-green color and a peculiar acrid and irritating the nostrils very violently when inhaled, as also the trachea and lungs. It exercises a corrosive action upon organic tissues, and is not combustible, though it supports the combustion of many bodies, and indeed spontaneously ignites in combination with other elements it forms chlorides, which serve most important uses in many manufacturing processes. It can be liquefied by cold and pressure. It is one of the most powerful bleaching agents, this property belonging to it through its strong affinity for hydrogen. In the manufacture of bleaching powder (chlorid of lime) it is used in immense quantities. When applied to moistened colored fabrics, it acts by decolorizing the color, and not by the oxygen of which then destroys the coloring matter of the material. It is a valuable disinfectant. It can be conveniently applied in the form of chlorid of lime. See *chloride*, under *acid*.—**Chloria process**, *in metallurgy*, a process extended to the separating gold from silver. It is based upon the fact that gold at

a red heat has no affinity for chlorine, the chlorid of gold being reduced to the metallic state by heat alone, while all the other elements of the metals with which the gold is usually alloyed are chlorinated.

chlorinate (klō-rī-nāt'), *r.* [*pret.* and *pp. chlorinated*, *pp. chlorinating*.] [*Chlorine* + *-ate*.] Same as *chlorinate*.

chlorinated (klō-rī-nāt'), *a.* [*Pp.* of *chlorinate*, *r.*] *In chem.*, containing one or more chlorine atoms of chlorine.

Chlorination (klō-rī-nā'shun), *n.* [*Chlorinate*, *see action*.] The act or process of subjecting to the action of chlorine. **Chlorination process**, *in metallurgy*, a method of separating gold from quartz and arsenical or copper pyrites, as well as from various bases obtained in metallurgical operations, in which the gold is dissolved in aqua regia, and the impurities are removed. The process is based upon the power possessed by chlorine gas of transforming metallic gold into chlorid, in which condition it can easily be dissolved out by water, and afterward precipitated in the metallic form.

chlorine, *n.* See *chlorine*.

chlorinize (klō-rī-nīz'), *r.* [*pret.* and *pp. chlorinized*, *pp. chlorinizing*.] [*Chlorine* + *-ize*.] To combine or otherwise treat with chlorine. Also *chlorinate*, *chlorize*.

Referred to as *chlorine* the chloride by immersion.

chloriodic (klō-rī-ōd'ik), *a.* [*Chlorine* + *iodine* + *-ic*.] Compound of chlorine and iodine.

chlorinide (klō-rī-dīn'), *n.* [*Chlorine* + *-ide*.] A compound of chlorine and iodine.

Chloris (klō-ris'), *n.* [NL., < (Gr. *χλωπης*, in Aristotle a bird, yellow underneath, and of the size of a lark, perhaps the yellow wagtail, < *χλωπης*, greenish-yellow.)] *1.* An Aristotelian name of some small greenish bird; subsequently applied, both generically and specifically, to the European greenfinch, *Chloris* of Moench, 1752, *Luzin chloris* of Linnaeus, 1766, now usually called *Ligurian chloris*.—*2.* [rap.] A genus of warblers, synonymous with *Fringilla*, *Chloris*, 1825.

chlorisatic (klō-rī-sāt'ik), *a.* [*Chlorisatin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or producing chlorisatin:

Chlorisatin (klō-rī-sāt'in), *n.* [*Chlorisatin* + *-in*.] A substitution product (C₁₁H₁₁ClNO) prepared by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on isatin. It forms orange-yellow trans-

parent compounds of bitter taste, scarcely soluble in cold water.

Chlorite (klō-rīt'), *n.* [*L. chloritis*, < (Gr. *χλωπης*, see *chlor*, stone), a grass-green stone, < *χλωπης*, greenish-yellow, + *λίθος*, a stone, < *λίθος*, formation (Chloritum) + *-ite*], but of same ultimate elements.] *1.* The name of a group of minerals, most of which have a grass-green to olive-green color, and a micaceous structure. Some varieties are massive, consisting of fine scales; others are granular. They are hydrous silicates of aluminum, ferrous iron, and magnesium.

2. *In chem.*, a salt of chlorous acid. The chlorites are remarkable for their strong bleaching and oxidizing properties.

Chlorite acid, a weak watery or siliceous structure, consisting of chlorite, granular or in scales, with a little quartz and feldspar.

Chloritic (klō-rīt'ik), *a.* [*Chlorite*, 1, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing chlorite: as, *chloritic sand*. Also *chloritic*.

Chloritoid (klō-rīt-ōid), *n.* [*Chlorite*, 1, + *-oid*.] A member of the chlorite group of minerals, of which it is the most crystalline.

Chlorize (klō-rīz'), *r.* [*pret.* and *pp. chlorized*, *pp. chlorizing*.] [*Chlorine* + *-ize*.] Same as *chlorize*.

Also *chlorate*.

Chlorocalcite (klō-rō-kāl'sīt'), *n.* [*Ch. χλωπης*, yellowish-green, + *λίθος*, calcis (calcis), limestone, + *-ite*.] *Ch. calcitis*.] Calcium chlorid, found in cubic crystals in the Vesuvius lake.

Chlorocarbonic, **chlorocarbonous** (klō-rō-kār-bōn'ik, klō-rō-kār-bō-nūs), *n.* [*Chlorine* + *carbon* + *-ic*, *-ous*.] Consisting of a compound of chlorine and carbonic acid (COCl₂), formed by exposing a mixture of the two gases to the direct solar rays.

Chlorochrous (klō-rō-krūs), *n.* [*Ch. χλωπης*, yellowish-green, + *χρως*, color.] Having a green color.

Chlorocyanic (klō-rō-sī-sūn'ik), *a.* [*Chlorine* + *cyanogen* (gen.) + *-ic*.] Consisting of chlorine and cyanogen combined: as, *chlorocyanic acid*.

Chloroform (klō-rō-fōrm), *n.* [*Chlorine* + *form* + *-yl*.] Trichloromethane, or formyl trichlorid

(CHCl₃); a volatile colorless liquid, of an agreeable sweetish taste and a fragrant smell, and having the specific gravity 1.48. It is prepared by cautiously distilling together a mixture of alcohol, water, and chlorid of lime, in the presence of sulphuric acid. It is used in medicine as an anesthetic in diseases attended with great pain, in surgical operations, and in children. For this purpose its vapor is inhaled. The inhalation of chloroform first produces slight intoxication; then, frequently, slight muscular contractions, which are followed by loss of voluntary motion, consciousness, and sensibility; the patient appearing as if sound asleep; and at last, if too much is given, death by failure of the heart or respiration. When skillfully administered, in proper cases, it is a safe anesthetic. It is not so safe in cases where there is any point of safety, but is quicker in its action and not so apt to produce vomiting, as that for certain cases it is preferred. It is not so safe in cases of disease of the liver, gall bladder, etc., as well as of strychnine and other alkaloids. Gelatinized chloroform, chloroform shaken with white of egg until it solidifies.

Chloroform (klō-rō-fōrm), *n.* [*Chloroform*, *n.*] To subject to the influence of chloroform; administer chloroform to, for the purpose of inducing anesthesia, unconsciousness, or death.

Chloroformic (klō-rō-fōrm'ik), *a.* [*Chloroform* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, derived from, or obtained by means of chloroform.

The *chloroform* and other extracts yielded crystals.

It is introduced in soluble solution in ether, chloroform, but when agitated with water, it is not kept separated from its ethereal and chloroform solutions.

Chloroform, *n.* See *Chloroform*, *n.*

Chloroformization (klō-rō-fōrm-izā'shun), *n.* [*Chloroform* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] *1.* The act of administering chloroform as an anesthetic.

During etherization the warnings of danger are much more evident and more prolonged than during chloroformization.

Keane, *Amer.*, 1, 239.

2. In med., the more probable of anesthetic phenomena resulting from the inhalation of chloroform.

Chlorofume (klō-rō-fū'm), *n.* [*Ch. χλωπης*, pale-green, + *λίθος*, fire, red, rouge, + *-fume*.]

A clear yellowish-green coloring matter in plants, belonging to the chlorophyll group, and closely resembling in its properties the blue and yellow chlorophyll pigments, but showing a different spectrum.

Chlorogen (klō-rō-jen'at), *n.* [*Chlorogen* + *-ate*.] A salt of chlorogenic acid.

Chlorogenic (klō-rō-jen'ik), *a.* [*Chlorogen* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or producing chlorogen.

Chlorogenin (klō-rō-jen'in), *n.* [*Chlorogen* + *-in*.] A substance precipitated from mulder extract by basic lead acetate. When boiled with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, it forms a green powder.

Chlorohydric (klō-rō-hī'dik), *a.* Same as *hydrochloric*.

Chloroid (klō-rīd'), *n.* [*Chlorine* + *-oid*.] *Ch. χλωπης*, of a greenish look.] Resembling chlorine in action or qualities: as, the *chloroid* pole of a galvanic battery. See *chlorous*, under *chlorine*.

Chloroleucite (klō-rō-lē'it), *n.* [*Ch. χλωπης*, yellowish-green, + *λευκος*, white, + *-ite*.] Same as *chloroplasiol*.

Chloroma (klō-rō-mā'), *n.* [*Ch. χλωπης*, yellowish-green, + *-oma*.] *In pathology*, a sarcoma or fleshy tumor of a greenish color, occurring usually in the cranium and the skull.

Chloromalate (klō-rō-māl'at), *n.* [*Ch. χλωπης*, pale-green, + *μαλας* (malas), black, + *-ate*.] A dark-green or nearly black variety of jadeite, peculiar in containing some iron replacing part of the aluminum, and in having a higher specific gravity. Stone bachelors of this variety have been found among the remains of the lake level in Asia.

Chlorometer (klō-rō-mē'ter), *n.* [*Chlorid* + *meter*, a measure.] An instrument for testing the decoloring or bleaching powers of a substance, as chlorid of lime or chlorid of potash.

Also *chlorimeter*.

Chlorometric (klō-rō-mē't'ik), *a.* [*Chlorometry* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained by chlorometry.

Chlorometry (klō-rō-mē't'ri), *n.* [*Chlorometry* + *-y*.] The process for testing the decoloring power of any combination of chlorine, but especially of a solution of chlorine.

Chlorosis (klō-rō-sis), *n.* [*Ch. χλωπης*, yellowish-green, + *-osis*.] A disease of the blood, characterized by a pale, watery, and anemic condition of the blood.

Chloropal (klō-rō-pāl'), *n.* [*Ch. χλωπης*, yellowish-green, + *-opal*.] A hydrated silicate of iron, of a conchoidal fracture and earthy structure, varying from yellow to green.

Chloropetidia (klō-rō-pē'tīd'ā), *n.* [NL., < *Chloropetia* + *-idia*.] In Stein's system [1870],

chondrify

After the elements of the chondrified cranium have run into each other, the enclosed cartilage, by its copious growth, . . . becomes an adjoining territory. *Keene, Brit. Ich.* 708.

chondrigen (kon'dri-jen), *n.* [*Chondr*(in) + *-gen*]. The substance of the hyaline cartilage, which yields chondrin on boiling with water. It is insoluble in cold water. Also *chondrigen*.

chondriginous (kon'dri-jō-us), *n.* [*Chondr*(in) + *-ginous*]. Yielding chondrin; pertaining to unhardened cartilage; distinguished from *colliginous*, which refers to the hardened tissue.

Cartilage, . . . the *chondriginous* basis or ground substance, which may subsequently show the cartilage of the katarract of protoplasm. *M. Foster, Elys. Brit.* XI, 20.

chondriglucose (kon'dri-glō's), *n.* [*Chondr*(in) + *-glucose*]. A substance having a sweet taste and reducing properties like those of glucose, which is formed when cartilage is boiled with dilute mineral acids.

Chondrilla (kon'dril'-ā), *n.* [*NL*, (Oscar Schmidt, 1802), dim. of *Gr. χῳδρῖν*, cartilage]. In *zool.*, the typical genus of sponges of the family *Chondrillidae*, having stellate silicious bodies in the cortex.

Chondrillidae (kon'dril'-īdē), *pl.* [*NL*, < *Chondrilla* + *-idae*]. A family of *Mycospongia*, or gelatinous sponges, having no fibrous skeleton. **chondrin**, **chondrine** (kon'drin), *n.* [*Chondr*(in) + *-ine*]. A crystalline substance, obtained from chondrin, which is produced by boiling the tissue of cartilage as it occurs in the ribs, trachea, nose, etc., and of the cornea, in water. The tissue is slowly dissolved by this means with formation of chondrin, which lies in hot water and gelatinizes on cooling. When dry it resembles bone.

chondrite (kon'drit), *n.* [*Chondrus*, 3, + *-ite*]. A fossil marine plant of the Chalk and other formations; no called from its resemblance to the existing *Chondrus crispus*, or Irish moss. *Page*.

chondrite (kon'drit'), *n.* [*Chondrit* + *-ite*]. Having the peculiar granulated structure characteristic of chondrite.

chondritis (kon'drit'-is), *n.* [*Chondr*(in) + *-itis*]. In *pathol.*, inflammation of cartilage.

Diseases which attack the laryngeal cartilages, or framework of the larynx, as perichondritis and *chondritis*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.* XL, 105.

chondro. See *chondro*.

chondrocranial. *n.* Plural of *chondrocranial*.

chondrocranial (kon-dro-kra-ni-ā), *n.* [*Chondrocran* + *-ial*]. Of or pertaining to a chondrocranium, in any sense.

chondrocranium (kon-dro-kra-ni-um), *n.* [*pl.* *chondrocrania*]. [*Chondr*(in) + *-cranium*, cartilage + *-cranium*, skull; see *cranium*]. 1. A cartilaginous skull; 2. a skull permanently cartilaginous, as that of many fishes.—2.

The cartilaginous as distinguished from the bony, and the enormous portions of an embryonic skull, which may eventually become entirely bony; that portion of the embryonic skull which is transformed in cartilage. At an early stage this consists largely of the basilar plate, or *tabula basilaris*, cartilage. See *Roar*, *Actinoptera*, and *parachord*.

3. In *relik*, the persistent cartilaginous portion of the ranium occurring in many osseous fishes, such as the salmonids, subjacent to the bones.

chondrodendron (kon-dro-dēn-dron), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr. χῳδρῖν*, cartilage, + *dendron*, tree]. A small genus of tall climbing hemispermiferous shrubs with large leaves, natives of Peru and Brazil. The root of *C. foudroyans* is the true *chondrodendron* drug formerly of great repute in complaints of the bladder. See *peruvia*.

chondroide (kon'dro-īdē), *n.* [*Chondr*(in) + *-oide*]. A mineral often occurring in embedded grains of a yellow to red color, and also in perfect crystals. It is a fluorinate of iron and manganese. Minute siliceous humite are closely related minerals, differing in crystalline form. Also called *brucite*. See *humite*.

977

chondrognathoid (kon-dro-gan-'ōid), *n.* and *n.* 1. A. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chondrognathoid*.

2. A fish of the superorder *Chondrognathoid*. One of the *Chondrognathoid*.

chondrognathoid (kon-dro-gan-'ōid), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr. χῳδρῖν*, cartilage, + *gnathoid*, p. v.]. In *zool.*, a system of classification, a division or superorder of ganoid fishes, containing those which have a cartilaginous skeleton, such as the sturgeons and many fossil forms. The living representatives are referred to the orders *Chondrostei* and *Sclerochordati*.

chondrognathoid (kon-dro-gan-'ōid), *n.* and *n.* Same as *chondrognathoid*.

chondrognathoid (kon-dro-gan-'ōid), *n.* and *n.* Same as *chondrognathoid*.

chondrogen (kon'dro-jen), *n.* [*Chondr*(in) + *-gen*]. Same as *chondrigen*.

chondrogenesis (kon-dro-jen-'esis), *n.* [*Chondr*(in) + *-genesis*, cartilage, + *-genesis*, generation]. The formation or development of cartilage. Also *chondrogeny*.

chondrogenetic (kon'dro-jen-'et-ik), *n.* [*Chondrogenesis*, after *genetic*]. Forming or producing cartilage; or of pertaining to chondrogenesis.

chondrogenous (kon-dro-jen-'ous), *n.* [*Chondrogeny* + *-ous*]. Same as *chondrogenetic*.

chondrogeny (kon-dro-jen-'i), *n.* [*NL*, < *chondr*(in) + *-geny*, cartilage, + *-geny*; see *chondr*].

chondroglossal (kon-dro-glō'sal), *n.* and *n.* [*Chondr*(in) + *-glossal*]. 1. A. In *anat.*, pertaining to the lesser horn of the hyoid bone and to the tongue.

2. The chondroglossus.

chondroglossus (kon-dro-glō'sus), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr. χῳδρῖν*, cartilage, + *glossa*, tongue]. In *anat.*, that part of the hyoglossus muscle which arises from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.

chondrograde (kon-dro-grād'), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr. χῳδρῖν*, cartilage, + *grad*, step, go]. A division of the siphonophorous hydroids, including such forms as *Tethya*, *Porpita*, etc., as distinguished from the *Physogonidae*.

chondrograde (kon-dro-grād'), *n.* Of or pertaining to the *Chondrograde*.

chondrographic (kon-dro-grāf-ik), *n.* [*Chondrograph* + *-ic*]. Descriptive of cartilage; specifically, of or pertaining to chondrography.

chondrography (kon-dro-grāf-ik), *n.* [*Chondrograph* + *-y*]. A scientific description of the cartilages.

chondroid (kon'droid), *n.* [*Chondr*(in) + *-oid*, contr. *chondroide*, cartilaginous, + *-oid*, form]. Cartilaginous; resembling cartilage.

chondrologic (kon-dro-lōj-ik), *n.* [*Chondrology* + *-ic*]. Of or pertaining to chondrology.

chondrology (kon-dro-lōj-ik), *n.* [*Chondr*(in) + *-logy*, cartilage, + *-logy*, *Chondr*(in) + *-logy*, cartilage, + *-logy*, science]. The science or knowledge of cartilages.

chondroma (kon-dro-mā), *n.* [*pl.* *chondromata* (cong-īb)]. [*NL*, < *Gr. χῳδρῖν*, cartilage, + *-oma*]. In *pathol.*, a tumor which consists essentially of cartilage. Also called *enchondroma*.

chondromatous (kon-dro-mā-tūs), *n.* [*Chondroma* + *-ous*]. Pertaining to a chondroma; enchondromatous.

chondrometer (kon-dro-mē-ter), *n.* [*Chondr*(in) + *-meter*, grain, groats, + *meter*, a measure]. An instrument resembling a steelyard for weighing grain.

chondropharyngeus (kon-dro-far-in-jō'sus), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr. χῳδρῖν*, cartilage, + *NL*, *pharynx*, gullet, + *-pharynx*, throat; see *pharynx*]. That portion of the middle constrictor muscle of the pharynx which arises from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. Also *chondropharynx*.

chondropharyngeal (kon-dro-far-in-jō'sal), *n.* [*Chondropharynx* + *-al*]. Pertaining to the lesser horn of the hyoid bone and to the pharynx.

2. The chondropharynx.

chondrostea (kon-dro'stē-ā), *pl.* [*NL*, neut. pl. of *chondrosteum*; see *chondrosteum*]. A section of decapod bibranchiate *Chondrostea*, having the internal shell horny. Most living representatives of this class are *Chondrostea*. The name is contrasted with *Catephora*.

chondrophorous (kon-dro-fō-rūs), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr. χῳδρῖν*, cartilage, + *-phorous*, *Chondr*(in) + *-phorous*]. Of or pertaining to the *Chondrophora*.

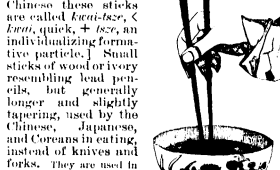
Chondrostoma

chondropterygian (kon-dro-p'tē-rj-i-an), *n.* and *n.* 1. A. Strictly limited; having a cartilaginous skeleton; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chondropterygians*. Also *chondropterygians*.

2. One of the *Chondropterygians*.

Chondropterygii (kon-dro-p'tē-rj-i-ā), *pl.* [*NL*, < *Gr. χῳδρῖν*, cartilage, + *πτερυγία*, wing, dim. of *πτερυγία*, a wing, *Chondr*(in) + *-pterygii*, feather]. A suborder of the *Chondropterygians*, the values and limits have been assigned.

(a) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (b) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (c) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (d) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (e) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (f) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (g) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (h) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (i) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (j) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (k) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (l) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (m) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (n) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (o) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (p) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (q) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (r) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (s) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (t) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (u) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (v) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (w) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (x) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (y) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (z) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (aa) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (ab) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (ac) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (ad) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (ae) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (af) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (ag) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (ah) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (ai) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (aj) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (ak) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (al) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (am) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (an) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (ao) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (ap) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (aq) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (ar) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (as) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (at) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (au) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (av) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (aw) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (ax) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (ay) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (az) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (ba) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (bb) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (bc) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (bd) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (be) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (bf) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (bg) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (bh) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (bi) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (bj) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (bk) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (bl) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (bm) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (bn) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (bo) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (bp) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (bq) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (br) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (bs) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (bt) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (bu) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (bv) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (bw) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (bx) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (by) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (bz) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (ca) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (cb) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (cc) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (cd) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (ce) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (cf) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (cg) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (ch) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (ci) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (cj) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (ck) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (cl) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (cm) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (cn) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (co) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (cp) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (cq) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (cr) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (cs) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (ct) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (cu) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (cv) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (cw) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (cx) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (cy) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (cz) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (da) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (db) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (dc) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (dd) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (de) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (df) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (dg) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (dh) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (di) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (dj) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (dk) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (dl) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (dm) In *Articulata* and other early systems, an order including the fish-like vertebrates, with the exception of the *Chondropterygians*, as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (dn) In *Articulata*



pairs, held between the thumb and the first and sec-



Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, Athens

choragus, choregus (kō-rā'z, kō-rē'gus), *n.*; pl.

choragus, *choragēus* [-jū]. [*Ch.* *choragus*. *GGr.* χορηγός; cf. Doric and Attic χορηγός, a leader of the chorus, cf. *regius*; choros, + γος suffix, lead.] 1. In *Gr. antiqu.*, the leader or superintendent of a chorus; the superintendent of a theatrical representation at Athens. One choragus from each tribe had to provide at his own expense for the equipment and instruction of the choruses for tragedies and comedies on the occasion of various religious festivals. He was chosen by election, and the office, though very onerous, was held to be one of

2. Hence, figuratively, any conductor or leader, as of an entertainment or festival.

God, who is the great *Choragus* and Master of the scenes of life and death, was not pleased then to draw the curtains.

Jee, Taylor, Works (ed., 1853), II, 5.

Petrarch was the first *choragus* of that sentimental dance which so long led young folks away from the realities of life, like the piper of Hamelin.

3. [ML.] *Eccles.*, an officer who superintends the musical details of divine service. The name and office are still retained in the University of Oxford. *F. G. Lee.*

choragy, choregy (kor'-ă-jī, -ĕ-jī), *n.* [*< L. as if *choragiā, choregiā, < Gr. χορηγία, < χορηγός, χορηγός, a choragus; see choragus.*] In ancient Athens, the office and ceremonial duties, or liturgy, of a choragus.

chorah (chó'ráh), *n.* A long straight knife used by the Afghans. *Whitworth.*
choral (kó'ráh), *a.* and *n.* [*=* F. *choral* = Sp. *Pg. coral* = It. *corale*, < ML. *choralis*, < L. *chorus*, chorus, choir; see *chorus*, *choir*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a chorus or a choir; performed in rhythmic concert, as music or dancing.

Soft tunings, intermix'd with voice
Choral or unison. *Milton, P. L., vii. 599.*
A star that with the choral starry dance
Join'd not. *Tennyson, Palace of Art.*

2. In *music*, specifically, pertaining to or designed for concerted vocal, as distinguished from instrumental, performance: as, Mendelssohn's *choral* works.

Choral notes, the square characters, or *note quadrata*, used in early Christian music to represent the tones of melodies to be sung. **Choral service**, a church service which is musically rendered, principally by the choir. **Choral vicar**. See *vicar choral*, *vicar vicar*.

II. n. 1. A simple musical composition in harmony, suited for performance by a chorus. Often written *chorale*.—**2.** A tune written or arranged for a sacred hymn or psalm; specifically, such a tune written in the style of the

hymn-tunes of the early Protestant churches, both Lutheran and Reformed, having a plain melody, a strong harmony, and a stately rhythm. — 3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, any part of the service is sung by the choir, and the people sing the responses.

vice which is sung by the whole choir (*cantus choralis*), generally consisting of a part of the ancient church music (*cantus firmus*), sung in unison, or more frequently sung by the tenor, while a greater freedom is allowed in the parts.

choral-book (*kō'ral-būk*), *n.* A collection of chorals or hymn-tunes.

chorale, *n.* See *choral*, 1.
choraleon (kō-rā'lē-on), *n.* [*< choral + -con*,
as in *melodeon*.] A musical instrument of the
organ kind, having metal pipes, invented in

Warsaw in 1825: so called because intended to accompany choral singing in churches. Also called *avolodion*, *avolodicon*, and *avolomeluticon*. **choralist** (kô'ral-ist), *n.* [*choral* + *-ist*.] 1. A singer or composer of choral music.—2. A member of a church choir.

chorally (kô'ral-i), *adv.* In the manner of a chorus; so as to be adapted to a choir.
choraule (kô ri'ä'li), *n.*; pl. *choraule* (-lé). [NL., < Gr., *choros*, chorus, choir, + *aulô's*, > L., *aula*, hall.] In some European churches, (a) the hall or room in which choir-boys rehearse; (b) a space behind the high altar where certain liturgical exercises are sung.

chord (kôrd), *n.* [Same word as *cord* (and sometimes, and formerly regularly, so spelled; but the spelling *chord*, after the *L.*, is now conventionally preferred for the technical senses given below); *< L. chorda, < Gr. χορδή*, the string of a musical instrument; see *cord*.] 1. A string; a cord. Specifically — 2. The string of a musical instrument.

Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the chords
with might. *Tennison, Locksley Hall.*

34. A musical tone.—4. In *music*, the simultaneous sounding of three or more tones; specifically, the sounding of three or more tones that are concordant with one another. A *common-chord* or *triad* consists of any tone with its third and fifth.




Medical Chords.
1. Major. 2. Minor. 3. Augmented. 4. Diminished. 5. Of the seventh. 6. Of the ninth. 7, 8. Imperfect. 9, 10. Inverted. 11. Relative. 12. Equivocal.

major third is one having a major third and a perfect fifth; a *minor third*, one having a minor third and a perfect fifth; a *diminished third*, one having a minor third and a diminished fifth; a *tritone*, one having a minor third and an augmented fifth. Diatonic *seventh chords* are those which are formed by the *seventh*, an *seventh chord*, consists of any tone with its third, fifth, and seventh; a *chord of the ninth* consists of any tone with its third, fifth, and seventh, and a *ninth*. *Seventh chords* and *ninth chords* are arranged for analysis at intervals of a third from one another; and when so arranged, the lowest tone is called the *root*, the next the *third*, the next the *fifth*, and the next the *seventh*. If the *seventh* is omitted, it is *implied* or *implied*, when the tones are arranged in the order of the *seventh* and the *ninth*. *Inverted chords* are known by the numerals indicating the intervals between the lowest tone and the others. Thus, a *chord of the second* is one in which the *second* and *third* are below the *root*, and the *fourth* and *fifth*, of the *seventh*, are above the *root*; the *chord of the third* is the *third* and *fourth* below the *root*, and the *fifth* and *seventh* above the *root*; the *chord of the fourth* is the *fourth* and *fifth* below the *root*, and the *seventh* and *ninth* above the *root*; the *chord of the fifth* (the *root* of the *seventh*); the *chord of the sixth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the seventh* (the *root* of the *seventh*); the *chord of the eighth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the ninth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the tenth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the eleventh* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the twelfth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the thirteenth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the fourteenth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the fifteenth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the sixteenth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the seventeenth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the eighteenth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the nineteenth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the twentieth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the twenty-first* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the twenty-second* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the twenty-third* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the twenty-fourth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the twenty-fifth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the twenty-sixth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the twenty-seventh* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the twenty-eighth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the twenty-ninth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the thirtieth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the thirty-first* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the thirty-second* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the thirty-third* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the thirty-fourth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the thirty-fifth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the thirty-sixth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the thirty-seventh* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the thirty-eighth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the thirty-ninth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the fortieth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the forty-first* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the forty-second* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the forty-third* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the forty-fourth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the forty-fifth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the forty-sixth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the forty-seventh* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the forty-eighth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the forty-ninth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the fiftieth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the fifty-first* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the fifty-second* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the fifty-third* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the fifty-fourth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the fifty-fifth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the fifty-sixth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the fifty-seventh* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the fifty-eighth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the fifty-ninth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the sixtieth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the sixty-first* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the sixty-second* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the sixty-third* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the sixty-fourth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the sixty-fifth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the sixty-sixth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the sixty-seventh* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the sixty-eighth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the sixty-ninth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the seventieth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the seventy-first* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the seventy-second* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the seventy-third* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the seventy-fourth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the seventy-fifth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the seventy-sixth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the seventy-seventh* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the seventy-eighth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the seventy-ninth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the eightieth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the eighty-first* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the eighty-second* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the eighty-third* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the eighty-fourth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the eighty-fifth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the eighty-sixth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the eighty-seventh* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the eighty-eighth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the eighty-ninth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the ninetieth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the ninety-first* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the ninety-second* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the ninety-third* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the ninety-fourth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the ninety-fifth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the ninety-sixth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the ninety-seventh* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the ninety-eighth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the ninety-ninth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the hundredth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the hundred-first* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the hundred-second* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the hundred-third* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the hundred-fourth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the hundred-fifth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the hundred-sixth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the hundred-seventh* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the hundred-eighth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the hundred-ninth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the hundredth* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the hundred-first* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the hundred-second* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the hundred-third* (the *root* of the *ninth*); the *chord of the hundred-fourth*

The sweet and solemn harmony of purple with various greens - the same, by the by, to which the hills of Scotland owe their best loveliness - remained a favourite *chord* of colour with the Venetians. Ruskin

6. In *geom.*, a straight line intersecting a curve; that part of a straight line which is comprised between two of its intersections with a curve; specifically, the straight line joining the extremities of an arc of a circle.



The great Piazza in Siena . . . is in the shape of a shallow horse-shoe, . . . or, better, of a bow, in which the high façade of the Palazzo Pubblico forms the *chord*, and every thing else the arc.

7. A main horizontal member of a bridge-truss. When at the upper side, it is a *top chord*, and is in compression; when at the lower edge, it is a *lower chord*, and is in tension.

8. In *unit*, a cord; a chord; especially, the notochord, or chorda dorsalis. See *chorda*.—**Broken chorda**. See *broken*. **Chord of an angle**, *h*, chord of the intercepted arc of a circle of unit radius having its center at the vertex of the angle. **Chord of curvature**, that chord of the osculating circle of a curve which passes through the origin of coordinates. **Chords of contact**, of two circles, chords joining the points of tangency of the two circles with the tangent to the circles at their point of contact. **Willis's numerous fibrous bands** extending across the lumen of the superior longitudinal sinus of the brain, in its posterior portion. **Chromatic chord**. See *chromatic*.—**Common chord**, a chord joining the intersections of

two or more circles.—**Consonant, derivative, diatonic**
etc., **chords.** See the adjectives.
band (*bānd*) *n.* / *f*. **band** *n.* / *f*. **band *v.* / *t*.**

chord (kord), *v.* [*< chord, n. (A. corda, f.)*] **1.**
trans. To furnish with chords or strings, as a
musical instrument. [*Rare.*]

When Jubal struck the *chorded* shell. *Dryden.*

[illegible]

Chordae tendineae, the tendinous cords fastened to the free edge of the atrioventricular valves of the heart, and attaching them loosely to the inner wall of the ventricle. They prevent these valves from being driven back into the auricles during the ventricular systole. **Chordae vorticales**, the vocal cords (which see). **Chorda dorsalis**, the notochord. **Chorda transversaria**, the transverse ligament of the spine. **Chorda vertebralis**, the oblique or round ligament running from the tubercle at the base of the coronal process of the alula to the radius a little below the bicipital tuberosity. **Chorda tympanani**, the chorda tympani, a branch of the facial or seventh cranial nerve, which traverses the tympanic cavity, and joins the malleolus or lingual nerve. **Chorda vertebralis**, the notochord.

chorda-animal (kòr'dä-anⁱ-mäl), *n.* A chord
donium.

chordæ, *n.* Plural of *chorda*.
chordal (kôr'dal), *a.* [*< L. chorda, a chord, + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a chord; specifically of or pertaining to the chorda dorsalis or notochord of a vertebrate. **Chordal sheath**, the investment of the notochord; the perichord. **Chorda tissue**, the substance of the notochord; the peculiar cartilaginous tissue lying between the vertebrae.

Chordaria (kôr-da'ri-ü), *n.* [*N.L.*, < Gr. *χορδή*, *chordē*, dim. of *χορδή*, *chordē*, a cord; see *chord*, *cord*.] The representative genus of the family *Chordariaceae*. It has fronds tough and elastic, and the cortical filaments adhere closely to one another.

Chordariaceae (kór-dá-ri-á'shiús, *a.* [*Chordaria* + *-aceae*]). Resembling *Chordaria* in having the characters of the family *Chordariaceae*.
Chordarieae (kór-dá-ri-é'e), *n. pl.* [*Ch.*, < *Chordaria* + *-eae*]. A family of olive-green algae, having cylindrical, filicentous, branching fronds. The frond has an axis of slender longitudinal cells, surrounded by a cortex of short, densely packed filaments perpendicular to the axis. The sporangia are borne among the pericarpial filaments.

Chordata (kôr-dâ'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chordatus*; see *chordate*.] A primary division or subkingdom of the animal kingdom containing all animals which have or have had a notochord, thus including (a) the true vertebrates (also called *Craniota*), (b) the leptocephalians, or *Cephalochorda*, and (c) the tunicates or *Urochorda*.

chordate (kôr'dat), *n.* [*< NL. chordatus*, having a chord or cord (spinal cord, notochord)] *< L. chorda*, a chord; see *chord*.] Having the characters of the *Chordata*; pertaining to or resembling the *Chordata*; as, a *chordate* animal.

chordaulodion (kôr-dä-lô'di-on), *n.* [*< Gr. ἄρφα*, a string, + αὐλός, a pipe, + ᾠδή, song.] A composite musical instrument, containing both strings and pipes, invented in 1812 by Kaufmann, of Dresden; a kind of organetto.

hordee (kôr-de'), *n.* [*F. chardée*, < *NL chordata*, fem. of *chordatus*: see *chordate*.] A painful erection of the penis, under which it is considerably curved. It attends gonorrhea, and usually occurs at night.

Chordeiles (kôr-dî-'lêz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), emended *Chordediles*, more prop. *Chordodiles*, -us (so called in allusion to its *Chordeiles* turnal note), < Gr. *χορδή*, the chord of a lyre or harp, + *δελζω*, extending.] A genus of American glabrousrostral *Caprimulginae*, having long pointed wings which extend beyond the forked tail. The type is the long-winged godswave, night hawk, bull-bat or prunwig of the United States, *C. virginianus* or *C. poeyote*. There are several other species, chiefly of the warmer parts of America.

chordel (kôr'del), *n.* [*chord* + *dim. -el*.] A plane curve every point of which terminates an arc which originates in a fixed line, is described with a fixed point as a center, and subtends a given length the same number of times as a chord.

chordometer (kôr-dom'e-tér), *n.* [*L. chorda* (= Gr. χορδή), a string, + Gr. μέτρον, a measure].

of North Carolina, the Baptists of Vermont, and the Presbyterians of Kentucky and Tennessee. These bodies, at first unknown to each other, severally rejected all names but that of *Christians*, and were soon organized into a common denomination, now known collectively as the *Christian Connection*. They have no formulated creed, but are generally Unitarians in doctrine and Baptists in practice, and their government is congregational. They have a general quadrennial conference, and number about 150,000. (b) *A Member of a religious sect, properly designated* *Disciple of*

man, and from the history of its effects in the world. The

by the Puritans, but Christmas day is now generally observed throughout Christendom by religious services, by

chromatology (krō-ma-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*<* (Gr. *χρῶμα* (-*ter*), color, and *λογία*, *logia*, discourse; see *ology*).] The science of or a treatise on colors: as, vegetable **chromatology**; color, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] A scale for measuring or discriminating colors.

And thus . . . the prismatic spectrum of sunlight becomes, for certain purposes, an exact chromatology.

chromatopathia (krō-ma-tō-path'ī-ā), *n.* [*<* (NL, *<* (Gr. *χρῶμα* (-*ter*), color, and *πάθος*, *pathos*, disease).] In *pathol.*, pigmentary disease of the skin; chromatosis.

chromatopathic (krō-ma-tō-path'ī-ā), *a.* [*<* *chromatopathia* (-*ter*).] Pertaining to or affected with chromatopathia.

chromatophore (krō-ma-tō-fōr), *n.* [*<* (Gr. *χρῶμα* (-*ter*), color, and *φόρος*, bearing, *φέρω* = *to bear*).] 1. One of the pigment-cells in animals. The pigment (in the lizard) encroaches upon the cuticle, covering the interstices between its cells, so that the dermal chromatophores are well-nigh hidden.

Med. Dic., IV, 418. Outaneous structures called **chromatophores**, which are little sacs containing pigment of various colors, and each with an aperture, through which one allows the color contained to appear, and when closed conceals it. It is by the various contractions and relaxations of the chromophores that those changes of color which it is celebrated.

Meat., Kent. Anat., p. 385. **Chromatophores** are the contractile structures of the **chromatophores** that the Cephalopoda owe the peculiar play of "shut" colors, which pass like blotches over their surface in the living state. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*, p. 445.

2. In *Actinoptera*, one of the brightly colored head-like bodies in the oral disk of some species, as *Actinia mesembryanthemum*. They are diversified of the body wall; their surface is composed of close-set tubercles, beneath which is a layer of strongly refracting spherules, thus a layer of shallowly refracting cones, subjected to which are ganglion-cells and nerve-fibers. These meridional bodies are supposed to be sense-organs.

3. In *bot.*, a minute, rounded, colored body, or granule, which occurs in the prophylls of plants, including the colorless leucoplasts, the green chlorophyll granules or chloroplasts, and the chromocystidia.

chromatophorous (krō-ma-tō-fō-rus), *a.* [*<* (Gr. *χρῶμα* (-*ter*), color, and *φόρος*, bearing, *φέρω* = *to bear*).] 1. Having chromatophores.—2. Containing pigment; of the nature of a chromatophore.

chromatopsedulous (krō-ma-tō-sid'ul-s), *n.* [*<* (NL, *<* (Gr. *χρῶμα* (-*ter*), color, and *ψευδής*, false, *ψεύδομαι*, to deceive, *πράω*, vision).] In *pathol.*, color-blindness.

chromatopsis (krō-ma-tō-sis), *n.* [*<* (NL, see *chromatology*).] In *pathol.*, colored vision; an abnormal state in which sensations of color arise independently of external causes, or things are seen unnaturally colored, as when objects appear yellow after taking saffron. Also *chromopsis*, *chromopia*.

chromatopsy (krō-ma-tō-sis), *n.* [*<* (NL, *chromatopsis*, *<* (Gr. *χρῶμα* (-*ter*), color, and *ψωψ*, vision).] Englisht form of *chromatopsis*.

chromatoscope (krō-ma-tō-skōp), *n.* [*<* (Gr. *χρῶμα* (-*ter*), color, and *σκοπεῖν*, view).] An instrument for compounding colors by combining the light reflected from different colored surfaces.

chromatosis (krō-ma-tō-sis), *n.* [*<* (NL, *<* (Gr. *χρῶμα* (-*ter*), color, and *αἰσία*, a deviation, *αἰσίνω*, to deviate from the normal pigmentation of a part; applied especially to the skin).] A disease of the skin.

chromatosphere (krō-ma-tō-sfēr), *n.* [*<* (Gr. *χρῶμα* (-*ter*), color, and *σφαῖρα*, sphere).] Same as *chromosphere*. [Rare.]

In contact with the photosphere it what resembles a sheet of scarlet fire. This is the chromosphere or chromatosphere if one is fastidious as to the proper formation of a Greek derivation. *C. A. Young*, *The Sun*, p. 180.

chromatospheric (krō-ma-tō-sfēr'ī-ā), *a.* [*<* *chromatosphere* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the chromatosphere or chromosphere: as, *chromatospheric matter*. H. B. Warren, *Recreations in Astronomy*, p. 87.

chromatopore, **chromotopore** (krō-ma-tō-rōp, -mō-rōp), *n.* [Short for **chromatopore*, *<* (Gr. *χρῶμα* (-*ter*), color, and *πόρος*, pore).] A small arrangement in a magne lamen similar in its effect to the kaleidoscope. The pictures are produced by brilliant designs painted on two circular glasses, which are made to rotate.

In opposite directions by the turning of a screw. *See* *chromatopore*. 2. A type, consisting of a disk on which are painted circular arcs of bright colors, in pairs, so placed that when it is disk is made

to revolve rapidly streams of color seem to flow to or from the center.

chromaturia (krō-ma-tū-rī-ā), *n.* [*<* (NL, *<* (Gr. *χρῶμα* (-*ter*), color, and *ουρία*, urine).] *See* *uraturia*.

chromatide (krō-ma-tīd'ē), *n.* [*<* (NL, *<* (Gr. *χρῶμα* (-*ter*), color, and *ιδίον*, *idion*, the section of urine of an abnormal color).

chromatype, **chromatypy**. *See* *chromotype*, *chromatopy*.

chrome (krōm), *n.* [*<* [chromium.] Chromium.

Old chrome, an oxide of iron used in oil and water-color painting. Also called *oxford* color (which, see, under *oxford*).

chrome (krōm), *r. i.*; pret. and pp. *chromed*, *pr. chroming*. [*<* chrome, *n.*] In dyeing, to subject to a bath of bichromate of potash.

To chrome the wool. *Manuf. Rec.*, XX, 240.

chrome-alum (krōm'al'um), *n.* A crystallizable double salt, (K₂SO₄ + Cr₂(SO₄)₃ + 24H₂O) formed of the sulphates of chromium and potassium: as by-product in the manufacture of artificial alizarin, used in dyeing and calico-printing.

chrome-black (krōm'blak), *n.* A certain color produced in dyeing cotton or wool. *See* *black*.

chrome-color (krōm'kul'or), *n.* A color prepared from some of the salts of chromium.

chrome-green (krōm'grēn), *n.* A pigment made by mixing chrome yellow with Prussian blue. The depth of the resulting green color depends on the proportion of blue added.

chromidoscope (krōm'id'ō-skōp), *n.* [*<* (Gr. *χρῶμα* (-*ter*), color, and *σκοπεῖν*, view).] Same as *deutroscope*.

chrome-iron (krōm'īr-on), *n.* Same as *chromite*.

chrome-ironstone (krōm'īr-on-stōn), *n.* Same as *chromite*.

chrome-mica (krōm'mī'kī), *n.* Same as *jaschite*.

chrome-ocher (krōm'ō'kōr), *n.* An impure clayey material containing some chromium oxide, and hence of a bright-green color. It is sometimes used as a pigment.

chrome-orange (krōm'ōr'ān), *n.* A bright-yellow pigment, consisting of lead chromate, chrome yellow (krōm'ōk'ōl), *n.* Same as *chrome oxide* (which, see, under *chromic*).

chrome-red (krōm'rēd), *n.* A bright-red pigment consisting of the basic chromate of lead.

chrome-yellow (krōm'yel'ō), *n.* A yellow pigment of which there are various shades, from lemon to deep orange, all composed of chromates of lead. Their color is very pure and brilliant.

chromidrosis (krōm-id'rō'sis), *n.* Same as *chromidrosis*.

chromic (krōm'ik), *a.* [*<* chrome + *-ic*.] Pertaining to chrome or chromium, or obtained from chromic acid. *Chromic acid*, H₂CrO₄, a large number of colored salts, the most important of which are potassium chromate and bichromate. *See* *chromate*—*Chromic iron*. Same as *chromite*. **Chromic oxide**, more properly *chromic hydroxide*, Cr₂O₃(OH)₃, a pigment known as *chrome* of green, prepared by heating bichromate of potash with borax and fusing the resulting mass. Also called *chrome oxide*.

chromid (krōm'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Chromidae*.

Chromida (krōm'id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL, *<* *Chromis* (Chromid-ē) + *-idae*.] Same as *Chromides*. *See* *Chromidae*.

Chromides (krōm'id'ē), *n. pl.* [NL, *<* *Chromis*. Cf. *Chromidae*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of *Acanthopterygii* *pygospargathi* with no pseudobranchia; synonymized with *Chelidae*. Also *Chromide*, *Chromidæ*.

chromidia, *n.* Plural of *chromidium*.

chromidan (krōm'id'an), *n.* [*<* *Chromida* + *-an*.] A fish of the family *Chromidae*; a cichlid. *Sir J. Richardson*.

chromidid (krōm'id'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Chromidæ*.

chromid (krōm'id'īd-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chromides*.

Chromidines (krōm'id'īn'ē), *n. pl.* [NL, *<* *Chromis* (Chromid-ē) + *-ines*.] A subfamily of *Chromidae*, with the siphonous portion of the dorsal fin much larger than the soft.

chromidium (krōm'id'ūm), *n.*; *pl.* *chromidia* (-ā). [NL, *<* (Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, and *-idium*, diminutive).]

In *botany*, an algal cell in a lichen thallus: as proposed by Sillenberg's name as *gonidium*.

chromidoid (krōm'id'ōid), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Chromis* (Chromid-ē) + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chromidæ* or *Chromides*.

II. *n.* A chromidoid or chromid.

chromidrosis (krōm'id'rō'sis), *n.* [NL, *<* (Gr. *χρῶμα* (-*ter*), color, and *ῥοσ*, sweat, *ῥοσ*, sweat).] A disease, the secretion of colored sweat. Also written *chromidrosis*.

chromiferous (krōm'if'ēr-us), *a.* [*<* (NL, *chromium* + *ferre*, = *to bear*, + *-ous*.] Containing chromium: as, *chromiferous garnet*.

chroming (krōm'ing), *n.* [*<* chrome, *n.*] The process of subjecting fabrics, in certain processes in dyeing, to a bath of bichromate of potash.

Chroming, *Chroming*, *n.* *See* *chroming*, *Chroming*, *Chroming*.

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Chroming, *Chroming*, *n.* *See* *chroming*, *Chroming*, *Chroming*.

The form of the case of the chrysalis varies with different families and orders. Those of most lepidopterous insects are included in a somewhat loose membranous case, and generally of a more or less angular form, pointed at the abdominal end and somewhat flattened at the head. Before the caterpillar undergoes its transformation into this state it often spins for itself a silken cocoon, within which the chrysalis is concealed. In most of the *Coleoptera* the legs of the chrysalis are in distinct sheaths; in the *Lepidoptera* they are not distinct; in the head and many other insects, the chrysalis resembles the perfect insect, and differs from the latter principally in not having the wings completely developed. *Chrysalis*, *chrysalidion*, *nymph*, *pupa*, and formerly *ovocula*.

This dull chrysalis
Cracks into shining wings.

Thomson, St. Simon Stylites.

chrysalis-shell (kris'á-lis-shel), *n.* The shell of a gastropod of the genus *Pupa* or family *Pupidae*.

chrysamine (kris'-n-min), *n.* [*Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *amine*,] A coal-color color of the oxyazo group, used in dyeing. It dyes on cotton a sulphur-yellow, remarkably fast to light.

chrysaniline (kris-an'-lin), *n.* [*Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *aniline*,] A very beautiful yellow dye, obtained by submitting the rosiline from which rosaniline has been extracted to a current of steam. A quantity of the base passes into solution, and it nitric acid is added to the solution is precipitated in the form of a siliceous yellow crystalline powder. **chrysanilic** (kris-an-il-ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *anilic*,] Used only in the following phrase. **Chrysanilic acid**, *C₁₂H₈O₄*, an acid forming golden yellow crystals, used in the preparation of certain aniline dyes.

chrysanthemum (kris-an-thé-num), *n.* [= *F.* *chrysanthemum* = *Sp.* *It.* *crisantemo* = *Fr.* *chrysanthème*, *L.* *chrysanthemum*, *Gr.* *χρυσάνθεμον*, fl. 'golden flower,' + *χρυσός*, gold, + *άνθος*, flower,] 1. A plant of the genus *Chrysanthemum* = 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A large genus of composite plants, chiefly natives of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. The generic name is now rarely appropriate, as only a small number have yellow flowers. The perianth chrysanthemum of the gardens, *C. Maximum* or *Indicum*, a native of China and Japan, has developed under cultivation a great diversity of beautiful and remarkable varieties. It ranks as the national flower of Japan, where special attention is paid to its cultivation and variation, and where an open 16-petaled chrysanthemum is the imperial emblem. Several other species are frequently cultivated for ornament, as *C. Induratum*, *C. Romanum*, etc. The genus includes the common feverfew (*C. Parthenium*), the white chrysanthemum, *C. Leucanthemum*, and the whitehead or oxeye daisy (*C. Leucanthemum*).

Chrysanthemum Præfixes.

chrysarobin (kris-ar'-o-bin), *n.* [NL. *chrysarobin*, *Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *ροβιν*, *Fr.* *robin*, orig. a native (E. Ind.) name for the bark of a leguminous tree.] 1. Same as *toia powder* (which see, under *toia*). 2. A supposed chemical principle, the chief constituent and active medicinal principle of *toia powder*.

chrysarobinum (kris-ar'-o-bin-um), *n.* [NL.: see *chrysarobin*.] A mixture of proximate principles extracted from *Gua* powder, formerly mistaken for chrysanthemic acid. It is used in certain skin-diseases.

chryselephantine (kris'-el-e-fan'-tin), *a.* [= *F.* *chryselephantine*, *Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *ελεφαντίνα*, ivory, + *ελεφαντίνα*, ivory, see *elephant*.] Composed of gold and ivory; specifically, in ancient art, applied to statues overlaid with plates of gold and ivory, such as a statue, built upon a wooden core or frame, braced and sustained by metal. When the sculptor had completed his model, the flesh surface of a cast taken from it was smoothed off into sections. These were separated from one another, and reproduced in ivory plates, which were eventually fastened on or fitted into the surface of the wooden core. The draperies also were divided into sections and reproduced in gold, gold of different tints of color introduced, and were fitted upon the statue like a garment. The gold por-

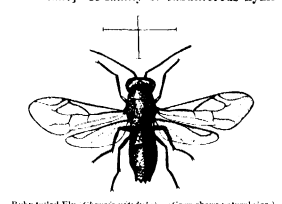
tions were sometimes made removable, as in the great statue of Athena by Phidias in the Parthenon at Athens; in that case they were ranked as a reserve fund available to the state in time of need.

The proportions of the whole building (the Parthenon itself) were again adjusted to the scale of the *chryselephantine* statue of Pallas Athena which it contained.

Chrysemya (kris'-em-ya), *n.* [NL.: *Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *εμύα* or *εμύα* (*emú*), the fresh-water tortoise.] A genus of fresh-water turtles or terrapins, of the family *Emydidae*. The painted turtle, *Chrysemya picta*, is one of the best known specimens of the United States, abounding in ponds and slow streams from Canada to Mexico.

chryseolite (kris'-e-ol), *n.* [*Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *εωλίτ*.] A hydrocarbon (*C₁₄H₁₂*) found in coal-tar. It melts at 82° F. and is only slightly soluble in alcohol, ether, and carbon disulphide. It crystallizes in leaf-like plates, is insoluble in water.

chrysid (kris'id), *n.* One of the *Chrysididae*. **Chrysididae** (kris-id'-i-de), *n. pl.* [NL.: *Gr.* *χρυσός* + *ιδεύς*.] A family of tabuliferous hymen-



Roby-tailed Fly (*Chrysis nitidula*). (Cross shows natural size.)

opterous insects, having the posterior abdominal segments retractile and the under side of the abdomen convex and provided with a tubular membranous ovipositor of a single piece. They are richly colored insects, very active in the hottest summer months, and are engaged in making their nests. They are solitary and parasitic, depositing their eggs in the nests of other *Hymenoptera*, especially of the fossorial species. There are several genera and many species.

Chrysis (kris'-is), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1766), *Gr.* *χρυσός*, a vessel of gold, a gold-brothered dress, *χρυσός*, gold.] The typical genus of the family *Chrysididae*, containing the gold-wasps or ruby-tailed flies, handsomely colored with metallic hues. *C. lucida* is the best-known species; it has the hind thorax and legs rich blue or green, and the abdomen entirely red. Also spelled, improperly, *chryso*.

chryso. [NL. (before a vowel), *chryso*,] (*Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, a word of uncertain origin and relations.) An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'gold.'

Chrysobalanus (kris-o-bal'-anus), *n.* [NL.: *Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *βάλανος*, an acorn.] A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs, with simple entire coriaceous leaves, small white flowers, a basal style, and a fleshy one-seeded fruit. There are probably only two species, of Africa and America respectively. The common plant, *C. Icota*, is found throughout tropical America and in southern Florida. Its fruit is edible, resembling a plum, and is used as a preserve.

chrysoberyl (kris'-o-ber-il), *n.* [*L.* *chrysoberyllus*, *Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *beryllos*, beryl with a tinge of gold.] A variety of *beryl*, *Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *beryllos*, beryl, a mineral of a yellowish-green to emerald-green color, sometimes red by transmitted light, an aluminate of glucinum. It is found in rolled pebbles in Brazil, and in crystals (as *chrysoberyl*, *Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *beryllos*, beryl, a mineral of a yellowish-green to emerald-green color, sometimes red by transmitted light, an aluminate of glucinum. It is found in rolled pebbles in Brazil, and in crystals (as *chrysoberyl*, *Gr.* *χρυσός*, gold, + *beryllos*, beryl, a mineral of a yellowish-green to emerald-green color, sometimes red by transmitted light, an aluminate of glucinum. 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embroidering in gold, of inlaying other metals with gold, and the like.

chryseid (kris'oid), *n.* [*Gr.* *χρυσωειδής*, like gold, *χρυσός*, gold, + *είδος*, form.] A name for Farmer's alloys, which resemble gold. They are composed of copper, aluminium, and silver.

chrysoleum (kri-sol'e'din), *n.* [*As* *chrysolite* + *leum*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, the hydrochloride of diaminodiazobenzene. It consists of black-violet crystals, soluble in water. It dyes bright yellow silk and cotton.

chrysolin (kris'ō-lin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + -in².] Same as *resorcinol yellow* (which see, under *yellow*).

chrysolepic (kris-ō-lep'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. χρυσός, gold, + λεπίς, scales, + -ic.] Resembling golden scales. — **Chrysolepic acid**, another name for *picric acid*.

chrysolin (kris'ə-lin), *n.* [*Gr.* χρυσός, gold, + *lin*, suff., + *in*, 2.] A coal-tar color of the phthalene group, used in dyeing. It is the sodium salt of heptylphthalic acid. **chrysolite** (kris'ə-lit), *n.* [*Gr.* χρυσός, gold, similar to that of turmeric, on silic. cotton, n. wool.] **chrysosite** (kris'ə-lit), *n.* (Early mod. E. also *chrisolite*, *crisolite*, *crisolite*, *crisolite* (also *crisolite*) = Dan. *krysolit*, *OF.* *crisolite*, *F.* *chrysolithe* = *Pr. crisolite* = *Sp. crisolite* = *Lg. chrysolithe* = *It. crisolito* = *G. chrysolith*, *L.* *chrysolithos*, *Gr.* *χρυσόλιθος*, a bright yellow stone, perhaps a topaz, *cr. rhyolite*, *gold + lith*, stone.)

A silicate of magnesium and iron, commonly of a yellow or green color, and varying from transparent to translucent. Very fine specimens are found in Egypt and Brazil, but it is not of the same quality as stone. It is common in certain volcanic rocks, like basalt, and is also a constituent of many meteorites. It is readily altered to the hydrous magnesium silicate serpentine, and many extensive beds of serpentine have been shown to be the product of the alteration of olivine. Olivine includes a number of orthoclases having the same general composition and the same crystalline form as chryso-lite, as forsterite (Mg_2SiO_4), fayalite (Fe_2SiO_4), and teph-roite (Mn_2SiO_4). Also called *olivine*, and by the French

chrysolith (kris'ō-lith), *n.* [*L. chrysolithos*: see *chrysolite*.] Same as *chrysolite*.
chrysolitic (kris-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [*L. chrysolite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing *chrysolite*.

chrysology (kri-sol'ō-jī), *n.* [= F. *chrysologie* = Sp. *crisologia*, < Gr. as if **χρυσολογία*, < *χρυσολόγος*, speaking of gold, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *λόγος*, speak; see -*ology*.] That branch of political economy which relates to the production

of wealth. Brande. [Rare].

Chrysosiphus (kris-*ol'-suf-sus*, n. (NL., < Gr. *χρυσός*, with golden crest, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *σῆψω*, to rot; *synonym*: *Chrysosiphus*). (a) A genus of magnificent pheasants of the family *Phasianidae*, including the golden and Amherstian pheasants, *C. pictus* and *C. amherstii* of the most gorgeous and varied colors, crested, and with a frill on the neck. (b) A genus of the family *Tyrannidae*, of the subfamily *Tyranninae*. Swainson, 1837.

Thrysmomagnet (kris-*ol'-mag'-net*, n. (NL., < Gr. *θρῡσμος*, gold, + *μαγνήτις*, magnet). A lodestone. Addison. [Rare].

Chrysomela (kris-ō-mē'li), *n.*
[NL. (with ref. to *Gr.* χρυσός = gold), a term of endearment, lit. a little golden beetle or cockchafer, < χρυσός, gold, + μολοδώνη, a cockchafer, < *Gr.* χρυσάωλον, gold-apple, a quince, < χρυσός, gold, + μήλον, an apple.] The typical genus of beetles of the family Chrysomelidae.

chrysomelid (kris-ō-mel'id), *a. and n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Chrysomelidae*.

II. n. A beetle of the family *Chrysomelidae*.
Chrysomelidae (kris-ō-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Chrysomela* + *-idae*.] A family of phytophagous *Coleoptera* or beetles. Their tarsi are generally dilated and spongy beneath; the subventrum is not punctulate; the antennae are of moderate length or short, are not inserted upon frontal prominences, and have diffused sensitive surfaces; the pronotum is most frequently margined; and tiliad spurs are usually wanting. The species are very numerous, and are commonly known as *leaf beetles*.

Chrysomelideous (kris'ō-mo-lid'ē-us), *a.* [*Chrysomelide* + *-eous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chrysomelida*.

Chrysomitra (kris-ō-mit'ri), *n.* [*NIL*, < *Gr.* *χρυσομίτρη*, with a golden girdle, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *μίτρα*, belt, girdle.] In 2007, the mature sexual medusiform individual of a physophoran hydrozoan of the family *Veletidae* (which

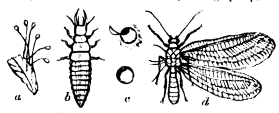
see), detached from the polyp-stock, and in this state mistaken for a different genus.

Chrysomitris (kris-a-mit'ris) genus (N.L., < *Chrysomitra* (in Aristotle), a kind of bird, according to Sundevall the goldfinch, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *-mitris*, of uncertain meaning.) An Aristotelian name of some small yellowish birds that feeds upon thistles, perhaps the goldfinch, taken by Boie in 1828 as the name of a genus of fringilline birds, including the linnet or siskin < *spinus*, and later extended to a number of species of the line of the goldfinch (*C. pinus*), the American goldfinch (*C. tristis*), and others, an acutely conic bill, pointed wings, and short forked tail. See cut under *goldfinch*.

Chrysomonadidae (kris'ô-mô-nad'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., (*Chrysomonas* (-autô-) + *-idae*).] A large family of dinastigiate eustomatous flagellate infusorians, named from the genus *Chrysomonas*. The endoplasm includes a pair of lateral olive or yellow pigmentary bands, and the flagella are normally two, of similar or diverse form, though there is only one flagellum in *Chrysomonas*. The family as composed by Kent includes several families of other authors.

Chrysomonas (kri-som'-ô-nas), n. [NL., < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + μονάς (monas-), a unit: see monad.] The typical genus of the family *Chrysomonadidae*. It contains soft and plastic animals with a single flagellum and no distinct nucleus.

Chrysopa (kri-só'pá), *n.* [NL. (Lench, 1817); cf. *Gr. χρυσάφι*, gold-colored, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *οπί*, eye, face. Cf. *Chrysops*.] A genus of the neuropterous family *Umerobiidae*, characterized by having no ocelli, wings entire, antennae submoniliform, and labrum entire; the lace-wing flies. The eggs are laid upon long stalks, and the larvae are carnivorous, feeding upon plant-



Lace-wing Fly (*Chrysopa flarabunda*).
a, eggs; b, larva; c, cocoons; d, imago with left wings omitted.
(All natural size.)

lice and other small insects. *C. oculata* is the common species of the eastern United States, and is often mentioned as a beneficial insect in articles upon economic entomology.

Chrysopelea (kris'ō-pe-lō'ā), *n.* [NL. (Boie). < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + πτερόν for πτερόν, livid, dark, < πτερός, πτερόν, dark-colored, dusky, prob. akin to *L. pallidus*, > ult. E. *pale*¹, q. v.] A genus of colubrine serpents, of the family *Dendrophidri*. *C. orna* is a beautiful tree-snake of southern

chrysophan (kris'ō-fan), *n.* [*Gr.* χρυσοφάνης, shining or showing like gold, *<* χρυσός, gold, *+* φάνης, *<* φαίνειν, show, appear.] An orange-colored bitter substance ($C_{16}H_{18}O_8$) found in rhubarb, resolvable into chrysophanic acid and sugar.

chrysophanic (kris-ō-fan'ik), *a.* [*chrysophan* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from *chrysophan*. — **Chrysophanic acid**, a yellow crystalline coloring matter obtained from the roots of several species of *Rumex*. It also occurs in the bark of *Cassia bipinnata*, and in the thallus of some lichens. Also called *rhein* and *rhubarbacin*.

hrysophilite (kri-sol'fī-līt), *n.* [*<* Gr. χρυσόφιλος, gold-loving (*<* χρυσός, gold, + φίλος, loving), + *-ite*².] A lover of gold. [*Rare.*]

chrysophyl (kris'ō-fil), *n.* [*< NL. chrysophyllum* (gold-leaf tree) + *phyl* (leaf)]

(cf. *Chrysopyllum*), (Gr. χρυσός, gold, + φύλλον = *l. folium*, leaf.) The bright golden-yellow coloring matter separable from an alcoholic solution of the green chlorophyll pigment of

Xanthophyllum (kris-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (s) derived from the golden color of the under side of their leaves], < Gr. *χρῶμα*, gold, + *φύλλον* = *l. folium*, leaf. A genus of trees of tropical America, natural order *Sapotaceae*, with milky juice, and beautiful leaves covered below with golden hairs. Some are cultivated as foliage-plants. *C. tinctorum* produces a delicious fruit called the star-apple. *C. pichipheum* of Brazil yields mesonela bark, used in

Chrysoprase (kris' ô-práz), *n.* [*ME. crisopace, -pase, -pissus, -prassus* = *D. G. chrysopras, < OF. crisopace, F. chrysoprase* = *Sp. crisoprasio* = *Pg. chrysopraso, chrysoprasio* = *It. crisopazzo, < L. chrysoprasus, < Gr. χρυσόπρασος, < χρυσός, gold, + πράσος, a leek: see prasum.*] A variety

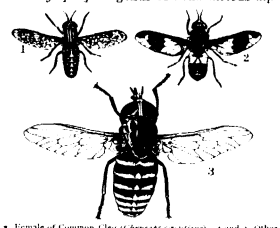
of chalcedony commonly apple-green in color and often extremely beautiful, so that it is much esteemed in jewelry. It is translucent, or sometimes semi-transparent, and of a hardness little inferior to that of flint.

What was the last prescription in his case?
 "A draught of wine with powdered *chrysanthemum*."
O. W. Holmes, The Mysterious Illness.

chrysoprasus (kri-sop'ra-zus), *n.* [L.: see *chrysoprase*.] Same as *chrysoprase*.

And the foundations of the wall of the city were garnished with all manner of precious stones. The first foundation was jasper; . . . the tenth, a *chrysoprassus*.

Chrysops (kri'sops), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), irreg. < Gr. χρυσάωρος, with golden eyes (cf. χρυσάω, gold-colored), < χρυσός, gold, + ὤψ, eye. Cf. *Chrysalis*.] A genus of hexachetous dip-



1. Female of Common Cleg (*Chrysopa fulvipes*), 1 and 2. Other species of the same family. (All natural size.)

trous insects, of the family *Tabanidae* or gadflies; the elegs. These flies are great blood-suckers; very troublesome to horses and cattle, and even to man. Their larvae are supposed to live under ground. The name of the genus is derived from the sparkling golden eyes. *C. cretensis* is the common eleg of Europe.

Rhyrsorhamnin (kris-ō-ram'nin), n. [*Gr.* *ῥυρσος*, gold, + *ῥάμιος*, a prickly shrub (see *Rhamnus*), + *-in-2*.] A name given to the yellow coloring matter existing in French berries. See *berry* and *Rhamnus*.

chrysosperm† (kris'ô-spérin), *n.* [(Cf. Gr. χρυσόσπερμον, a kind of sedum) < Gr. χρῶς, gold, + σπέρμα, seed.] A means of producing gold. *B. Jonson.* [Rare.]

Chrysotannin (kris-ō-tan'in), *n.* [*Gr.* χρυσός, gold, + tannin.] A name of a group of coloring matters in plants, pale-yellow or even colorless, which when oxidized give rise to the various brown substances that cause many of the characteristic tints of autumnal foliage. *Sachs.*

gilded
(kris' ô-tîl), *n.*
[< Gr. χρῶσις, *chros*,
gilded (< χρῶσις, *chros*,
gild, < χρῶσις, *chros*,
gold), +
-ite.] The deli-
cately fibrous



variety of the mineral serpentine. It includes much that is called amiantus and asbestos.

Chrysotis (kris-
o'tis), *n.* [NL.
(Swainson,
1837), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *οἶς*
(o'-) = *E. ear*].

A genus of South American parrots, the amazons, having numerous species, as *C. amazonica* and *C. castor*.
chrysotoluidine (kris'tō-tō-lū'i-din), *n.* [toluidine.] One of the aniline colors ($C_{21}H_{21}N_3$), a yellow base related to toluidine. It is formed, together with other bases, as a

chrysura (kris'ūr), n. [*NL*, *chrysura*, specific name of *Trachitusa chrysura*, a hummingbird with a golden tail, *Gr.* χρυσός, gold, + οὐρα, tail.] A hummingbird with a golden-green tail; a hummingbird belonging to any one of several species which together constitute a subgenus variously called *Chrysoronia* and *Chrysura*.

dividing the task, make collection among the parishioners of whatsoever provision it pleaseth them voluntarily to

circle.—11. The English equivalent of the name given in some countries, as in Germany, to certain administrative divisions.—12. In *astron.* and *geom.*, a piece of metal or glass with lines engraved upon it so as to form gradations dividing the circumference of a circle into equal parts; hence, any instrument of which such a graduated circle forms the part that is important or most difficult to make.—13. A small shuttle made in the form of a horseshoe, and moving in a circular path. It is a French weaving tool on the simple wheel, and is used in tissue-weaving to form figures on the surface of a fabric.

The small shuttle called *circle* is an elaborate substitute for the simple wheel, over which they have been used for centuries.

Addendum circle. See *addition*.—**Altitude and azimuth circle.** an altitude, also moving on a vertical and a horizontal axis, both being provided with circles.—**Antarctic circle, arctic circle.** See the adjectives.—**Argument in a circle.** See *def.*, above.

Auxiliary circle. See *auxiliary*.—**Asimuth circle.** See *azimuth*.—**Bird circle.** See *bird*.—**Broad circle** (named from the discoverer, the French mathematician Captain H. Boscawen), a circle passing through the symmetrical point and circumference of any triangle, and through five other points, two of which are each the intersection of three lines from the vertex to the triangle parallel to the sides of one of the triangles inscribed in the given triangle and in the Tucker circle, while the other three points are each the intersection of two such lines parallel to one of the inscribed triangle, and the other to one of the three lines through the symmetrical point parallel to the sides of the original triangle. The Boscawen circle is concentric with the Tucker circle. Also called *seven-point circle*.

Circle in definition (or *circle in definition*), a circle, a definition consisting in introducing a word or conception which can be understood only when the word or conception to be defined is understood.—**Circle of convergence.** See *convergence*.—**Circle of curvature.** the osculating circle at any point of a curve.—**Circle of declination.** a great circle the plane of which is perpendicular to the axis of the earth.—**Circle of dislocation.** See *dislocation*.—**Circle of glory.** in *her.*, a sort of crown made of rays, leaving a circular open space in the middle. **Circle of higher order.** a circle which passes more than twice through the circular points at infinity.—**Circle of influence.** See *influence*.—**Circle of keys.** in *music*, an arrangement of keys or tonalities in the order of their closest relationship, that is, each key note being the dominant (VII) or subdominant (IV) of the

latter into n equal parts, then the continued product of the distances of P from the n points so obtained is equal to $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2$, and the continued product of the distances of P from the middle points of the arc is $R^2 \pi^2$.—**De Moivre's property of the circle** (named from the discoverer, the French-English mathematician Abraham de Moivre, 1667-1754), the theorem that, if the circumference of a circle is divided into n equal parts, and P be any point at a distance r from the center C , then the continued product of the squares of the distances of P from the n points on the circumference is $\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 R^2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{n}$, where θ is the angle between CP and the radius CA of the circle, and R the radius of the circle.

Diameter circle. See *diameter*.—**Diffraction circles.** small circles round the self-defined image of a star caused by the diffraction of light under favorable conditions.—**Diffusion circles.** See *diffusion*.—**Directing circle.** a directing circle, a circle which is tangent to the intersection of two tangents to a conic cutting each other at right angles.—**Diurnal circle.** a circle described by a star or other point in the heavens, in its apparent diurnal revolution about the earth, or, in reality, in the rotation of the earth upon its axis.—**Druidical circles.** See *druidical*.

Fairy circle. See *fairy*.—**Galeatic circle.** See *galeatic*.—**Great circle.** a circle on a sphere the plane of which passes through the center of the sphere.—**Hourly circle, or hour-circle.** (a) In artificial globes, a small brass circle fixed to the north pole, divided into 24 parts of 15 each, corresponding to the 24 hours of the day, and furnished with an index to point them out. (b) A line showing the hour of the sun in a sundial, or a line of declination, referred to as the *hour circle*, etc., especially as the *hour circle* of the *Knights of the Golden Circle*. See *knights*.

Mural circle. a mural circle, a circle which is described by being moved between two poles.—**Nine-point circle.** a circle described through the nine points of a triangle, the feet of the perpendiculars let fall on the sides from the vertices, and the middle-points of the lines which connect the vertices with the orthocenter of the triangle.—**Oblique circle.** See *oblique*.—**On-the-circle circle.** a circle, a circle having a higher order of curvature than any other circle.

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o. scarred not by the moon, the incandescent moon.
That monthly changes in her *circled* face.
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Like a cat's splendid *circled* eye. [*Scrubland*, *Phoebe*, 2.]

2. In *her.*, surrounded by rays of light forming a sort of halo.

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Her faire locks in rich *circlet* she bindeth.
Shakspeare, *R. II*, i, 11, v.

Certain Ladies or Countesses, with plain circle of gold, without flowers. *Shakspeare*, *Henry VIII*, iv, 1.

2. An orb or a disk-shaped object.

His golden *circlet* in the western shade.
Shakspeare, *Henry VIII*, iv, 1.

3. A circular piece of wood put under a dish at table. [*Prov. Eng.*]

circlewise (sér'k'ld-wí), *adv.* [*Circle* + *-wise*.] In a circle.

Circlewise at they, with bound locks
And forehead garlanded.
B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, iv, 2.

circine (sér'k'ld), *adj.* [*Circle* + *-ine*]. A broad sash used to confine a cusk at the waist; more commonly called a *cucure*.

circing-bog (sér'k'ld-ing-bog), *n.* A ruffian; a roaring blade; a bully.

One Val cutting that helps Jaron to rear a *circing-bog*.
B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, iv, 2.

Those lawless ruffians, who, to the disgrace of the city, under the various names of *Whiskers*, *Rougers*, *Circing-bogs*, *Twibbles*, *Blades*, *Thyre* 'tis, *Outcasts*, etc., infected the streets almost with impunity, from a date of Elizabeth down to the beginning of the last century.

Dyer, in Ford's *Son's* *Barling*, i, 1.

circly (sér'k'ld), *adj.* [*Circle* + *-ly*]. Having the form of a circle.

circindario (sér'k'ld-in-dá-ri-o), *n.* [*Circle* + *-indario*]. A broad sash used to confine a cusk at the waist; more commonly called a *cucure*.

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F is the subdominant of C; B is the subdominant of G; etc. G is the dominant of C; D is the dominant of G; etc.

of the one before it. The circle is perfect in the tempered scale of the pianoforte, but not in the circle of the natural notes. The theoretical circle is called a *Pythagorean circle*, and is approximately represented as follows.

Circle of latitude. (a) In *astron.*, a great circle perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic. Upon such circles celestial latitudes are measured. (b) In *geom.*, a circle the plane of which is perpendicular to one of the axes of the earth; a circle of the globe parallel to the equator; more usually called a *parallel of latitude*.—**Circle of least confusion.** See *confusion*.—**Circle of perpetual apparition.** See *apparition*.—**Circle of perpetual occultation.** See *occultation*.—**Circle of the empire.** an administrative division of the Roman German Empire.

Circle of the sphere. a circle, a circle having a higher order of curvature than any other circle.—**Circle of the earth or the heavens.** The equator, the ecliptic, the meridians, and the parallels of latitude are all circles of the sphere. A great circle of the sphere is one of the planes of which passes through the center of the earth, as the equator.

Circle of Ullas. a luminous circle of light, a rainbow sometimes appearing in alpine regions opposite the sun during foggy weather.—**Circle of Willis.** the circle of arteries at the base of the brain formed by the anterior cerebral, the posterior communicating, the internal carotid, the anterior cerebral, and the anterior communicating arteries.

Circle parade. or *the parade of circles*, in *music*, a method of parrying by wheeling the following and rapidly round to the right or left, to throw off the adversary's weapon from the center of attack. *Idiotism* (ed. Foyard).

Coaxial circles. a system of circles having one of its centers on the axis.

Cotes's properties of the circle (named from the discoverer, the English mathematician William Cotes, 1678-1726), two theorems that, given a circle of radius R and a point P at a distance r from the center C , if starting with the intersection of P with the circumference, we divide the

Circled with the glow Elysian
Of thine exulting vision. Lowell, *To the Future*.

2. To move around; revolve around. [*Har.*]

Drake's old ship at Deptford may *swim circle* the world around. B. Jonson, *Every Man in His Humour*, p. 1.

3. To make to move in a circle or to revolve.

The archad went about to market and fair, *circled* knives and balls intricate through his hands.

W. H. English Literature, I, 79.

To circle in, to confine; keep together by encircling or including. *Sir R. Diph.*

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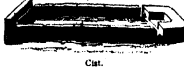
circumstant

With circumstances and oaths, so to deny

We set him vpon a Pilg, and then brought our Governour to him with Drums and Trumpets; where after some

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all circum-

cist (sist, kist), n. [*W. cist* (pron. kist), *L. cista*, *Gr. cista*, a chest; see *cist* and *chest*.] A place of interment belonging to an early or prehistoric period, and consisting of a stone chest formed in general of two parallel rows of stones fixed on their edges, and covered by similar flat stones, or sometimes in rocky districts hewn in the rock itself. *Cists* of the former kind are found in barrows or mounds, including bones. Also called *cisterns*, *crists*, and *kist-vans*.



Cist

Scarcely an old English barrow, or *cist*, happens to be opened, but some ornament or another made of crystal is found. *Rush, Church of our Fathers*, i. 293.

cist², n. See *cyst*.

Cistaceæ (sis-tă's-ē), n. pl. [*N.L.*, *Cistus* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous exogones, consisting of low shrubby plants or herbs, with entire leaves and clustered, generally ephemeral, showy flowers. The principal genera are *Cistus* and *Helianthus*, commonly called *rock-rose*. Most of the species are natives of the Mediterranean region. See *cut* under *Cista*.

cistaceous (sis-tă'shi-us), a. Belonging to the natural order *Cistaceæ*.

cistal (sis-tă'l), a. [*Cistus* + *-al*.] Related to the *Cistaceæ*: applied by Lindley to one of his alliances of plants including the *Cruciferae*, *Capparidaceæ*, *Rosaceæ*, and *Cistaceæ*.

Cistella (sis-tă'll), n. Same as *Cistella*.

cistellid (sis-tă'll-id), n. A beetle of the family *Cistellidae*.

cistella (sis-tă'll), n.; pl. *cistellæ* (-ē), [*L.* (*N.L.*), dim. of *cista*, a box; see *cist*, *chest*.] 1. In bot., the capsule or seed of some lichens. 2. [*cap.*] [*N.L.*] In zool., a genus of brachiopods, of the family *Terebratulidæ*. *J. F. Gray*, 1853.—3. [*cap.*] [*N.L.*] In entom., the typical genus of the family *Cistellidae*, including *Cistellides* and *C. sulphurea* are examples. Also *Cistella*.

Cistellidæ (sis-tă'll-id-ē), n. pl. [*N.L.*, *Cistella*, 3 + *-idæ*.] A family of heterocerous coleoptera, with anterior coxal cavities closed behind, and tarsal claws pectinate, typified by the genus *Cistella*.

Cistercian (sis-tēr'shan), n. [*F.* *Cisterciensis*, *L.* *Cisterciensis*, *C. Cisterciensis*, Latinized form of *F. Cisterus* (see *def.*)] A member of an order of monks and nuns which takes its name from its original convent, Cîteaux (Cistercium), near Dijon, in France, where the society was founded in 1098 by Robert, abbot of Molesme, under the rule of St. Benedict. They led a contemplative and very ascetic life, and having emancipated themselves from the oversight of the bishops, formed a sort of religious republic, under the government of a high council of twenty-five members, the abbot of Cîteaux being president. St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux (founded 1115), was the most celebrated member of the order and is regarded as its second founder. Its discipline was afterward greatly relaxed, and several times reformed. From the Cistercians emanated the Premonstratensians, and the Trappists, the nuns of Port-Royal, and the monks of La Trappe. The French revolution reduced the Cistercians to a few convents in Belgium and Switzerland, and the storm of Upper Lusatia. They wear a white cassock with a black sash, but when officiating as monks, they wear large white gowns, with great sleeves and a hood of the same color. The Cistercians have abbies in the United States at Galesburg in Kentucky, and near Dubuque in Iowa.

cistern (sis'tĕrn), n. [*Early mod. E.* also *cistern* and corruptly *cistern*, *ME.* *cistern*, *OF.* *cisterna*, *F.* *cisterna* = *Fr.* *Sp.* *It.* *cisterna* = *G.* *dan*, *cisterna* = *Sw.* *cistern*, *L.* *cisterna*, a reservoir for water, *C.* *cista*, a box, chest; see *cist*, *chest*.] 1. A natural or artificial reservoir or cistern, a reservoir for holding or storing water or other fluid, most commonly consisting of masonry-work sunk in the ground, but sometimes constructed of wood and placed on the tops of houses.

Our intersection. Must be to him that makes the camp a cistern
Brimm'd with the blood of men.
Pilgrimage and other poems, by W. G. W. Noble, Kt., p. 1.

My people have . . . forsaken me, the fountain of living waters, and hewed them out cisterns. *Jer. li. 13.*

A cistern containing a hundred and twenty gallons of punch was emptied to his Majesty's use. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, xxi.

2. A vessel made of lead to hold a stock of water for household uses; also, one made of silver, copper, or other metal, to put bottles or glasses in. *E. P. Ripley*, 1796. The vessel enclosing the condenser of a condensing steam-engine, and containing the injection-water.

E. H. Knight.—4. The receptacle into which glass is ladled from the pots to be poured on the table in making plate-glass, or in casting glass; a cuvette. *E. H. Knight*.—5. In decorative art: (a) A large vessel, generally of pottery or porcelain, shallow in proportion to its length and breadth, and usually oval in plan. (b) A tank or receptacle for water, usually hung upon the wall, and serving to give water, by a spout or tap, for use in washing, etc.; often of falience or of copper, and a very decorative object. Compare *fontaine* in this sense.—6. In anat., a reservoir or receptacle of some natural fluid of the body.—*Cisterna* of Peacock (cisterna Peacockii). In anat., the receptacle of the chyle.—*Cisterna* of the cerebri (cisterna cerebri), the fourth ventricle of the brain.—*Ery.* See *well*.

cistic, a. See *cystic*.

Cistiola (sis-tik-ō'll), n. [*N.L.*, *Cistula* q. v. + *L. color*, inhabitant.] An extensive genus of small warbler-like birds, widely dispersed in the old world. It is of uncertain limits and systematic position, but is commonly placed in the family *Troglodytidae*, and contains many species related to the European *C. schachiana* or *C. caerulea*, often distributed in the genera *Empidonax*, *Prinia*, etc. It was formerly the specific name of the European species *Cistiola cistiola*, made generic by J. J. Knap in 1839.

cistophorus (sis-tōf'ō-rus), n. [*Appar.* for *oistophorus*, *C.* *cist*, a box, chest, + *oist*, a mouth.] In bot., the lining membrane of the intercellular space into which the stomata of a leaf open, or the space itself. [*Rare*.]

cistophore (sis-tōf'ōr), n. [*N.L.* *Cistophorum*, *Gr.* *κιστοφόρος*, carrying a chest; see *cistophorus*.] In bot., the stipe supporting the fruit in certain fungi.

cistophori, n. Plural of *cistophorus*.

cistophoric (sis-tōf'ōr'ik), a. [*Cistophorus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a cistophorus. *B. F. Head*.

Cistophorus (sis-tōf'ō-rus), n.; pl. *cistophori* (-rī). [*Gr.* *κιστοφόρος*, carrying a chest; in a noun, a coin bearing on the obverse a figure of a cist or casket; *cist*, a chest, + *phōros*, *φέρω*, I bear.] A Greek silver coin, weighing on the average something over 193 grains, first issued by the kings of Penguam, probably in



Obverse. Reverse. Cistophorus of Penguam, British Museum. (See of original.)

the second century B. C., for circulation in their dominions in western Asia Minor.

In Asia Minor the chief silver coinage consisted of the famous *Cistophori*.

B. F. Head, Historia Numorum, int. p. 131.

Cistothorus (sis-tōth'ō-rus), n. [*N.L.* (Cabanis, 1850), *Cistis* (*Gr.* *κιστός*, a box, chest, + *thōrus*, a spring, rush.)], a genus of American marsh-wrens, of the family *Troglodytidae*, containing such species as the short-billed marsh-wren, *C. icterus*, of the United States.

cistula (sis-tū'lă), n. A tortoise of the family *Cistulidae*.

Cistulidæ (sis-tū'din'ă-dē), n. pl. [*N.L.*, *Cistula* (*-din-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of cryptozooids, including, typified by the genus *Cistula*, having the plastron united to the carapace by a ligamentous lateral suture, and also divided transversely into two movable portions. It includes the box-tortoises, of which one genus, *Emys*, is European, and another, *Cistula*, American.

Cistulinæ (sis-tū'din'ă-nā), n. pl. [*N.L.*, *Cistula* (*-din-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Emydoidea*, including tortoises, forms with scaly webbed feet and perfectly closing plastron. It includes only the typical box-tortoises or of related to the genus *Emys*, which have been referred to another family called by Agassiz *Emydoidea*. Also *Cistulinæ*.

Cistula (sis-tū'lă), n. [*N.L.* (Fleming, 1823), for *oistula*, *C.* *cista*, a box, chest, + *tula*, a tortoise; see *tulidæ*.] A genus of box-tortoises, typical of the family *Cistulidæ*, which have the plastron hinged, so that the shell can be made to close upon and entirely conceal the animal. *C. carolina* is the common box-turtle of the United States.

cistula



Box-tortoise (Cistula carolina).

cistula (sis-tū'lă), n.; pl. *cistulæ* (-lă), [*L.*, dim. of *cista*, a box, chest; see *cist*, *chest*.] 1. A small case; specifically, a reliquary of the shape of a box or casket.—2. [*cap.*] [*N.L.*] In zool.: (a) A genus of gastropod mollusks, of the family *Cistulidae*. *Jamphrey*, 1797. (b) A genus of reptiles. *Say*, 1825.—*Cistulipoda*, 2.

Cistulipoda (sis-tū'lă-pō-dă), n. pl. [*N.L.*, *Cistula*, 2 (a), + *-poda*.] A group of cyclostomid shells: same as *Cistulidæ*.

Cistuline (sis-tū'lă-nē), n. pl. [*N.L.*, *Cistula*, 3 (a), + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cyclostomidae*, typified by the genus *Cistula*. The numerous species are inhabitants of tropical America, and chiefly of the West Indian Islands.

cistulus (sis-tū'lus), n. *F.* *cistula* = *Sp.* *pg. cistula* (*-lus*). [*Lat.* *cistula*, *C.* *N.L.* (*cistula*, *L.* *cistula*).] 1. A rock-rose; a plant of the genus *Cistus*.—2.

A rock-rose; a plant of the genus *Cistus*.—2.



Rock-rose (Cistus creticus).

[*cap.*] [*N.L.*] A genus of plants of many species, belonging to the natural order *Cistaceæ*, natives of Europe, or of the countries bordering the Mediterranean; the rock-roses. Some of them are beautiful evergreen flowering shrubs, and ornamental in gardens. Gum ladanum is obtained from *C. creticus*. *C. induratus* (called the gum-cistula), and other species.—*Ground-cistus*, a dwarf rhododendron-like plant *Rhododendrum Chamaecistus*, a handsome alpine shrub of Switzerland.

cistvaen, **kistvaen** (sis't'ă, kist'vā-on or -vān), n. [*W. cistvaen* (*f.* pron. as *E. v*), a cist, *cist* (*L.* *cista*), a chest, + *vāen*, a stone.] Same as *cist*².

cist (sit), n. [*Abbr.* of *cistvaen*.] A citizen; an inhabitant of a city; especially, a cockney of London: used in disparagement. [*Colloq.*]

The city of London and the bores of Middlesex. *Johnson*, *Thoughts on the late Sir F. Falkland Islands*.

Paulo he cistvaen, and Avro a cist. *Stein*, *Tatler*, No. 23.

citable (sis'tă-bĕl), a. [*C.* *cite* + *-able*.] = *F.* *Sp.* *citable*.] Capable of being cited or quoted.

citadel (sis'tă-dēl), n. [= *D.* *citadel* = *G.* *citadella* = *Dan.* *citadel*, *L.* *citadella*, *It.* *citadella* = *Sp.* *ciudadela* = *Fr.* *citadelle*, *ML.* *citadella*, also *citadella* (after *Rom.*), a citadel, orig. a small town, dim. of *L. civitas* (*-idē*), *It.* *citadella*, *citadella*, *no citadē*, *Sp.* *ciudad*, *etc.*, a city; see *city*.] 1. A fortress or castle in or near a city, intended to keep the inhabitants in subjection, or, in case of a siege, to form a final refuge and point of defense: frequently used figuratively.

All our mortals are but our own works, our Christianity is our citadel. *Dante, Letters*, lxx.

I go one step further, and reach the very ultimate of controversy. *Channing*, *Perfect Life*, p. 278.

The gorpes, opening wide, reveal
Troas and Ilium's column'd citadel.
Tennyson, *Knock*.

2. Any strongly fortified post.

By force of strokes gained in citadels, the nests of tyranny and murderers of liberty. *Str. Sidney*.

They (the Northerners in England) pitched their palisades and threw up their citadels. *G. T. Clark*, *Military Architecture*, i. li.

= *Byn*. 1. See *fortification*.

classifier (klās'i-fī-kā-tŏr), n. [NL. Cf. Sp. *clasificador*.] A classifier.

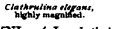
Claudian

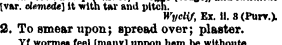
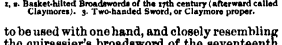
The epic poets of the Flavian age present a striking contrast to the writers of the *Claudian* period.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 337.

pieces.—2. Breaking up into fragments or separate portions; dividing into parts; causing or

Clathrus elegans,
highly magnified.

The epic poets of the Flavian age present a striking contrast to the writers of the Claudian period.





clear-sightedness



clog-almanac

clog-almanac (klog'ál'mp-nák), *n.* An early form of almanac or calendar, made by cutting notches or characters on a clog or block, generally of wood, but sometimes of horn, bone, or brass. "This almanac is usually a square piece of wood containing three months on each of the four edges. The number of days in them are expressed by notches, the first day by a notch with a particular stroke, and so on, and every seventh by a large-sized notch. Over against many of the notches are the names of the months, several marks or symbols, denoting the golden number or cycle of the moon. The festivals are marked by symbols of the several saints living from the notches." *Pier*. Also called *clog*.

The rustic writing was out in the wood in the direction of the grain, as may be seen in the case of some of the rustic *clog-almanacs* which are still in existence.

In Taylor, The Alphabet, II, 251.

clog-burnisher (klog'ber'nish-er), *n.* A burnisher having a handle at one end and a hook and staple at the other, used as Sheffield in England for burnishing parts of knives.

clog-dance (klog'dáns), *n.* A dance performed with clogs, or with shoes having wooden soles or heels, in which the feet are made to perform a regular and noisy accompaniment to music.

clog-dancer (klog'dán'ser), *n.* One who performs clog-dancing.

clog-dancing (klog'dán'sing), *n.* The act of dancing with clogs.

cloginess (klog'í-ness), *n.* [*Cloggy* + *-ness*.] The state of being cloggy or clogged.

clogging (klog'ing), *v.* [*Verb* of *clog*, *v.*] Anything which clogs; obstruction; hindrance; clog.

Truth both clear, unswayed, and simple,
Search, sever, pierce, open and disengage
All suitless *clogging*.

In J. H. More, Psychopathia, II, III, 55.

cloggy (klog'í), *a.* [*Clog* + *-y*.] Cf. *claggy*, *claddy*, *clodgy*.] Clogging or having power to clog; obstructive; adhesive.

Some growser and cloggy parts. *Bible*, Works, I, 416.

cloghead (klog'hed), *n.* [Accom. from *Ir. Gael. clogheadh*, *Ir. also clogas, clogachas*, a bell-tower, *clog*, a bell; see *clock*.] One of the bell-tower round towers attached to various Irish churches. *Postbroke*.

clog-hornpipe (klog'hörn'pip), *n.* A hornpipe danced with clogs.

clog-pack (klog'pak), *n.* In coal-mining, same as *clock*, 4. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

clogweed (klog'wéd), *n.* The cow-paraniti, *Horatium*, *Sponyand*.

cloison (kloi'son; *F.* pron. *klwo-zón*), *n.* [*F.* = *Pr. clausio*, *ML. clausio(n)*, *CL. claudere*, *pr. claudere*, close; see *close*, *v.*] A partition; a dividing band; specifically, a fillet used in cloisonné work. Also spelled *cloison*. See *cloisonné*.

Each minute piece is separated from the next by a thin wall or cloison of ivory, about as thick as card-board, which thus forms white outline, and sets off the brilliancy of the colored stones. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 850.

cloisonnage (kloi'son-náj), *n.* [*F.* = *cloison* + *-age*.] 1. The process or operation of executing cloisonné work. — 2. Cloisonné work.

cloisonné (kloi'son-né), *a.* [*F.* = *cloison*, a partition; see *cloison*.] Having partitions; partitioned. Applied specifically to a kind of surface-decoration in enamel, in which the outlines of the designs are formed by thin bands or fillets of metal bent to shape and fixed to a ground either of metal or of porcelain. The interstices or cells between the metal fillets are filled with enamel paste of appropriate color, which is vitrified by heat. The surface is then smoothed and polished. Inlaid. Beautiful examples of cloisonné enamel were produced by the Byzantines, and in western Europe during the middle ages, and the art is practiced with success at the present day in China and Japan.

cloister (kloi'ster), *n.* [*ME. cloister, cloyster, cloistre*, *OF. cloistre*, *Pr. cloistre* = *Pr. claustra* = *Sp. claustra*, now *claustra* = *Pg. claustra* = *It. cloistero, cloistra, claustra* = *AS. claster, claster*, *claster* (only in *L.* senses of 'prison, lock, barrier') = *ME. claster, claster, claster*, parallel with *cloister* = *OS. klistar* = *OFries. klistar* = *D. kloster* = *MLG. kloster, kloster* = *OHG. kloster*, *MLG. G. kloster* = *Isol. klistar* = *Sw. Dan. kloster* = *Fol. kloster* = *Bas. kloster*, *claster*, *clouster*, *ML. claustrum, clostrum, a cloister*, in class. *L.* usually in *pl. claustra*, rarely *claster*, that which closes or shuts, a lock, bar, bolt, barrier, a place shut in by *L. claudere*, *pr. claudere*, close; see *close* and *close*.] 1. An inclosure.

Within the cloister walls of thy shades

Took mannae shap the Eternal Love and Poes.

In Keats, The Second Funeral Song, I, 43.

2. An arched way or a covered walk running round the walls of certain portions of monastic and collegiate buildings. It usually has a wall on

one side, and a series of arches with piers and columns, or an open colonnade, surrounding an interior court, on



Cloister of Las Huelgas, Burgos, Spain.

the opposite side. The original purpose of cloisters was to afford a place in which the monks could take exercise and recreation.

They (the Capuchins) have a fair garden belonging to their Monastery, near to which they have a *Cloister*. *Corpus*, Crutides, I, 10.

Hence — 3. A place of religious retirement; a monastery; a convent; a nunnery; a religious house.

We come into a *Cloister* of greywacke monks, whose Church is of the holy Cross. *Sir E. Cuyfforde*, *Pylgrimage*, p. 39.

For aye to lie in shady cloister new'd,
To live a barren saint all your life,
Chaining faint byna to the cold fruitless moon. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, I, 1.

Alcun . . . cannot help recalling those days of his youth and school which he had spent in his own England, beneath the still cloister built by a Wiltshire. *Hook*, *Church of our Fathers*, I, 281.

4. Any arched or colonnade round an open court. And round the cool green courts there ran a row of cloisters, branch'd like mighty woods. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, I, 1.

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close

A stately *Pir-grove*, whither I was wont
To haften, for I found, beneath the roof
Of that perennial altar, a most stately
Of *Wardens*, Naming of Places, vi.

cloistress (kloi'stres), *n.* [*Cloister* + *-ess*.] *Cl. cloistress*.] A nun; a woman who has vowed religious retirement. Also written *cloistress*.

Like a cloistress, who will velvet walk. *Shak.*, *T. N. I.*

cloket (klók), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *clock*.

clocket, *n.* An obsolete form of *clock*.

clocks, *n.* An obsolete form of *clock*.

clomb (klóm), *n.* Obsolete or poetical preterit of *climb*.

clomb (klóm), *n.* and *a.* See *clomb*.

clombant, *n.* Obsolete strong preterit plural of *climb*.

clome, *clomen*, *etc.* See *clom*, *cloumen*.

clompertont, *n.* See *clompertont*.

clone (klón), *n.* [*CL. clonus*, *q. v.*] In *pathol.*, the condition of *clonus*.

Constitutions differ according to degrees of tone and dose. *Anstetter*, *Reichenheim's* *Dynamics* (1861), p. 43.

clonci, *n.* An obsolete variant of *clonch*.

clonch (klónch), *n.* [*CL. clonchus*, *clonus*, *q. v.*] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or exhibiting *clonus*.

clonchus, *n.* A spasmodic spasm, a spasm in which the muscles or muscular fibres contract and relax alternately, in such a way that the contraction of the latter part of an epileptic attack is used in contradistinction to *tonic* spasm.

clonchus (klónch), *n.* [*CL. clonchus*, *q. v.*] In *pathol.*, the condition of being *clonch*.

clonus (kló'nus), *n.* [*NL.* = *Gr. klónos*, any violent convulsive motion, turmoil.] In *pathol.*, alternating contractions and relaxations of a muscle following one another in somewhat quick succession. See *clonic* and *ankle-clonus*.

clonk (klók), *n.* [*So.*] Also written *claf*; a hoof.

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gether: as, to close one's mouth; to close a door or a room; to close a book.

The Lord hath poured out upon you the spirit of deep sleep, and hath closed your eyes. *Isa. xli. 10.*

E. Phil. Close your hands. *John. 13. 25.*

Aust. And after thy lips too. *Nash. K. xxi. 12.*

C. close the door, the shutters close.

8. To stop (up); fill (up); repair a gap, opening, or fracture in; unite; consolidate: often followed by *up*: as, to close an aperture or a room; to close up the ranks of troops.

Once more unto the breach, O ye brave, once more; / Or close the wall up with your English dead.

Shak. Hen. V. III. 1.

4. To end; finish; conclude; complete; bring to a period: as, to close a bargain or contract; to close a lecture.

One funeral spur did our studies close. *Dryden.*

The procession moves very slowly; it is closed by a second party of musicians, similar to the first, or by two or three drummers. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 207.*

6. To draw near to; approach; close with (which men, under I.).

On our answering in the affirmative, Hellenophon's Signal was made to close the Admiral, which we immediately made sail to accomplish.

See under N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 201.

6. In shoemaking, to sew or stitch together (the parts of the upper);—closed handle, *see handle*;

closed curve, in shoemaking, which returns into itself; an oval. — Closed gauntlet, in heraldry, a gauntlet used in tournaments and jousts in the sixteenth century. It was of the form of a closed fist, and was opened or closed by means of a hook and staple or a turning pin; the hand of the wearer which inserted in the handle of the sword. — Closed surface, in geom., a surface which separates all space into two regions, such that it is impossible to pass from one to the other by a continuous motion without crossing the surface. — Close a circuit, in elect. *See circuit, 12. and electricity.* — To close an account.

(a) In bookkeeping, to balance the credit and debit sides of an account-book at some fixed time and around an fiscal year. (b) To settle up an account. — To close out, to get rid of; dispose of; sell off: as, to close out a line of goods.

— To close the books. *See book.*

II. *Intrans.* 1. To come together, either literally or figuratively; fall; draw; gather around, as a curtain or cloud; to be closed by us or upon; as, the shades of night close upon us.

They . . . went down alive into the pit, and the earth closed upon them. *Rom. xvi. 33.*

Pass lengthily (in an unquestioned statue of) round the court, and the sixteen century clouds round you. *H. James, Jr., Little Town, p. 28.*

9. To end; terminate; close; to be ended, as a course, the debate closed at six o'clock. — To engage in close encounter, or in a hand-to-hand fight; grapple; come to close quarters.

If I can close with him, I care not for his thrust. *Shak. 2 Hen. IV. II. 1.*

After so wide a compass as I have wandered, I'll no more gladly overtake and close in with my subject. *Shak. 1. Tale of a Tub, xi.*

Scarce could they hear or see their foes, / Until at weapon-point they close. *Scott, Marmion, vi. 25.*

4. In the game of sixty-six, to turn down the trump-card beyond the pack in exhausted, so that no further drawing can be done. — To close in, to envelop; settle down into and around an object.

As the night closed in, they reached the chains of little valleys and hamlets, looked up among these rocky heights.

Scott, Marmion, vi. 25.

To close on or upon. (a) To come to a mutual agreement about; agree on or join in.

Johnson. . . . well they had broken and Holland to close upon some measures. . . . to our disadvantage. *Steele, Marmion, vi. 25.*

(b) In fencing, to get near enough to touch by making a step forward without changing the position of the body. — To close out, to sell out a business, a special stock of goods, or the like. — To close in, to accede to; consent or agree to; as, to close with the terms proposed.

I applaud your spirit, and joyfully close with your proposal. *Shak. Hen. V. III. 2.*

It is a very different thing incidentally to say, "I would I were a different man," than to close with God's offer to make you different, when it is not your wish.

J. H. Newman, Pious Sermons, I. 37.

(c) To come to an agreement with; as, to close with a person on certain terms.

Fride is so unsuitable a vice that there is no closing with it. *Jeremy Collier, Friendship.*

(d) *See H. 8., 10.* To harmonize; agree well with the posture of affairs at that time. *Swift, Conduct of Affairs.*

To close with the land (*seut*), to come near to the land.

close¹ (klōz), *n.* [*cf. close, v.*] 1. The manner of shutting; junction; coming together.

The doors of plank were; their close exquisite. *Chapman.*

2. Conjunction; termination; end; as a close of life; the close of deliberations.

He's come to Glimp's rest [glad]

About the close of day.

Benny Day Livingston, (Child's Ballads, IV. 42).

Deny dawning on him, and the close of all.

Tennyson, Knock Arden.

3. In music, the conclusion of a strain or of a musical period or passage; a cadence.

They need in savage tones, and sing in tones that have no affinity with music; joyful voices at the several closes. *Sandys, Traveller, p. 114.*

At every close she made, it's attending through / Replied, and bore the burden of the song. *Dryden, Flower and Leaf, I. 107.*

4. A grapple, as in wrestling.

The king . . . went of purpose into the North . . . lying on one side unto Fortin, to make him come to the close, and so to trip up his heels. *Bacon, Henry VII.*

Their hug is a cunning dose with their fellow-combatants, the fruits whered in his fair fall or fall at the least. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 140.*

close² (klōs), *a.* [*cf. ME. close, close, c.*] (OF. *close*, pp. of *clorre*, shut; *close* = *see close*, *v.*) 1. Completely inclosing; brought together so as to leave no opening; having all openings covered or drawn together; confined; having no vent; as, a close box; a close visitor.

Now the troys, with tenebrious, all the town gaty [gates] kept full close, with all care for her heat.

Destruction of Troy, (E. E. T. 8.), I. 11182.

Spread thy close curtain, low-performing night. *Shak. 1. Hen. IV. II. 1.*

2. If he is locked in a close room, he is afraid of being afraid for want of air. *Burton, Anat. of Mel, p. 234.*

3. A close, in a close room, he is afraid of being afraid for want of air. *Burton, Anat. of Mel, p. 234.*

4. A close, in a close room, he is afraid of being afraid for want of air. *Burton, Anat. of Mel, p. 234.*

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39. A close, in a close room, he is afraid of being afraid for want of air. *Burton, Anat. of Mel, p. 234.*

40. A close, in a close room, he is afraid of being afraid for want of air. *Burton, Anat. of Mel, p. 234.*

(c) In music: (1) Having the voice-parts as near one another as possible; especially used in the expression *close harmony*. (2) In music, close, condensed; as, close counterpoint; as, close playing. (4) Compressed; condensed; concise; applied to style, and opposed to loose or diffuse.

Where the original is close, no version can be dry. *Dryden.*

(c) In bot., same as approximate. (7) In art: (1) Having the wings lying close together, as in the case of a bird; a close wing is considered unnecessary, because birds are assumed to have their wings close together, and other things are assumed to be close together (otherwise). (8) Having the color down; said of a bird's feathers. (9) Shut up; close; as, a pair of brags. (10) Near, in a figurative sense. (11) Intimate; trusted; as, close friends.

I can never be close with her, as he. *Shak. 1. Hen. IV. II. 1.*

That brought her hither. *Tennyson, Ballin and Balan.*

(c) Nearly related; allied; as, close groups in zoology.

12. Resting upon some strong feeling feeling, as love, self-interest, honor, etc.; strong; firm; as, a close union of individuals or of nations.

Many such, when they find themselves alone, saving their reputation will compound with other scruples, and come to a close treaty with their dearest vice in secret. *Alton, Church Government, II. 8.*

13. Undeviating; not wavering; as, close reasoning from the object to which one's mind is directed, or from the subject under consideration; as, to give close attention to a subject.

Keep your mind or thoughts close to the business or subject. *Locke.*

(c) Not deviating from a model or original; as, a close translation or imitation of a novel copy.

14. Strictly logical; as, close reasoning.

But when any point of doctrine is handled in a close and argumentative manner, it is called close reasoning to them. *By. Atterbury, Sermons, IV. v.*

15. Stingy; niggardly; penurious. — 16. Scarce; difficult to get; as, money is close.

Close harmony, in music, a close, condensed; as, close counterpoint; as, close playing. (4) Compressed; condensed; concise; applied to style, and opposed to loose or diffuse.

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13. Undeviating; not wavering; as, close reasoning from the object to which one's mind is directed, or from the subject under consideration; as, to give close attention to a subject.

Many thousand trees, that grew partly in close, and partly in the common fields. *Carpel, Cradell's, l. 38.*

Fest in a rootless close of trees. *Tennyson, St. Simon Stylite.*

2. A piece of land held as private property, whether actually inclosed or not: in the common law of pleading, technically used of any interest (whether temporary or permanent, or even only in profits) in the soil, exclusive of other persons, such as entitles him who holds it to maintain an action of trespass against an invader.

It seems I broke a close with force and arms. *Tennyson, Edwin Morris.*

3. Specifically, the precinct of a cathedral or an abbey; a minister-yard.

Close surrounded by the venerable abodes of deans and canons. *Keats.*

To every canon [at the end of the eleventh century] was allotted a dwelling-place apart for himself and his servants, though each one was expected to live within the walled space, called, from that circumstance, the close, a good specimen of which is still to be seen at Wells, near the cathedral. *Arch. Church of our Fathers, l. 68.*

4. A narrow passage or entrance, such as leads from a main street to the stair of a building containing several tenements; the entry to a court; a narrow lane leading from a street; as, a close in Marylebone. [*Scotch and local English.*]

And so kept by the close of his elene Cite. *Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1362.*

A three heket hounde in his hounde chokt, That was keeper of the close that curset In. *Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 301.*

Breach of close. See *breach*.

close-banded (klôs 'ban'ded), *a.* Being in close order; closely united. *Milton.*

close-bodied (klôs 'bod'id), *a.* Fitting close to the body.

A close-bodied coat. *Asplif, Targaron.*

close-compacted (klôs 'kpm-pak' ted), *a.* In compact order. *Addison.*

close-couched (klôs 'koucht'), *a.* Concealed. *Milton.*

close-couped (klôs 'kôpd), *a.* See *couped*.

close-curtained (klôs 'kôr'tând), *a.* Inclosed in curtains.

The drowy-frighted steeds, That draw the litter of close-curtain'd sleep. *Spenser, Faerie Queene, l. 154.*

close-fights (klôs 'fîts), *n. pl.* *Naut.* bulkheads formerly erected fore and aft in a ship for the men to stand behind in close engagement in order to fire on the enemy. Also called *close-quarters*.

close-fisted (klôs 'fîs'ted), *a.* Miserly; niggardly; penurious.

Is he vileous *close-fisted*? *Valladolid is open.*

Valladolid and Roulet, Spanish Gypsy, l. 1.

A gripping, close-fisted fellow.

Bp. Berkeley, Maxims concerning Patriots.

close-fistedness (klôs 'fîs'ted-ness), *n.* The state or condition of being close-fisted; niggardliness; meanness.

close-handled (klôs 'han'ded'), *a.* Close-fisted; penurious; niggardly. *Sir M. Hale.*

Onba was very close-handled: I have not read much of his liberality. *Macaulay, Art. Colins.*

close-hauled (klôs 'hâld), *a.* *Naut.*, sailing as close to the wind as possible.

The weather to-day was fine, though we had occasional squalls of wind and rain. We were close-hauled, and the motion of the vessel was violent. *Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xv.*

close-hug (klôs 'hug'), *n.* A name of the scapular arch of a fowl without the fulcrum or metacarpus.

closely (klôs 'lî), *adv.* In a close manner. (*a*) So as completely to inclose; so as to shut out or shut in; so as to leave no opening; strictly. (*b*) With narrow limits of action; narrowly; strictly.

This day should Clarence closely be mew'd up.

(*c*) Secretly; privately; hiddenly.

Then, closely as he might, he came to leave. *The Court, not asking any pause or leave.*

Spenser, Mother's Ru. Tale.

We have closely sent for Hamlet. *Shak., Hamlet, III. l.*

(*d*) Nearly; with little or no space or time intervening; as, one event follows closely upon another.

Follow Flutell closely at the heels. *Shak., Hen. V., l. 7.*

At some time of close, a close set close. *D. G. Rossetti, Sonnets, 2.*

(*e*) Compactly; with condensation; as, a closely woven fabric.

Baskets most curiously made with split branches of trees, closely woven together, and covered almost as closely as a wooden vessel. *Brown, Sources of the Nile, II. 556.*

(*f*) Undisturbedly; without wandering or diverging: (1) Intently; attentively; with the mind or thoughts fixed; with near inspection, as, to look or attend closely. (2) With strict adherence to a model or original; as, to transcribe closely. (*g*) With near affection, attachment, alliance, or interest; intimately; as, men are connected in friendship; nations closely allied by treaty.

My name, once mine, now thine, is *close*lier mine. *Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.*

close (klôs 'n), *n.* [*< close², a. + -en¹, l.*]

To make close or closer. [*Rare.*]

His friends *close* the tie by claiming relationship to him. *British Quarterly Rev.*

closeless (klôs 'nes), *n.* [*< close², a. + -ness.*]

The state or quality of being close. (*a*) The state of being completely inclosed, of being shut, or of having no vent.

In drums, the *closeless* round about that preserveth the sound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., l. 142.*

(*b*) Narrowness; straitness; as, of a place. (*c*) Want of ventilation; oppressiveness.

Half filled by the *closeless* of the room. *Swift.*

(*d*) Strictness; as, *closeless* of confinement. (*e*) Near approach; proximity; nearness; intimate relation.

The actions and proceedings of wise men run in greater *closeless* and coherence with one another. *South.*

(*f*) Compactness; solidity; density; as, the *closeless* of fiber in wood. *Breder.* Figuratively applied to style or argument.

(*g*) Closeness of speech; differed not at all from his pamphlets; these are written speeches, or these are spoken discourses, according as any one is over-estimations of *close* and *closeless* in a book, of ease and nature in an oration. *Brougham, Burke.*

(*h*) Connection; near union; intimacy; as, of affection or interest; as, the *closeless* of friendship or of alliance. (*i*) Secrecy; privacy; caution.

The extreme caution or *closeless* of Thibaut. *Bacon.*

(*j*) Avarice; stinginess; penuriousness.

An affection of *closeless* and covetousness.

(*k*) Rigidity adhering to an original; literalness; as, the *closeless* of a version. (*l*) Logicalness; connectiveness; as, the *closeless* of argument.

close-pent (klôs 'pent'), *a.* Shut close; confined; without vent.

Amblion, madam, is a great man's madhouse. That is not kept in chains and close-pent rooms. *Walter, Duchess of Malfi.*

close-plane (klôs 'plân), *n.* A singularity of an architectural surface, consisting of a tangent plane meeting the surface in a line two and in a residual curve, and differing from a *pinch-plane* in that the line and curve have an intersection in a point, as in the spine curve. The *close-plane* is a plane, and meets the *close-plane* in a line which is not the tangent of the residual curve.

close-point (klôs 'pôint'), *n.* A singular point on an algebraic surface, consisting of a point on the cuspidal curve where this curve does not touch the curve of section of the tangent plane.

close-quarters (klôs 'kwôr'têrs), *n. pl.* Same as *close-fights*.

closer (klôr 'zêr), *n.* [*< close¹, v. + -er¹.*]

One who or that which closes or concludes. Specifically—(*a*) That which puts an end to a controversy, or disposes of an antagonist; a clencher. (*Collog.*) (*b*) In arch., the last stone in a horizontal row or course, of a less size than the others, fitted so as to close the row. In brick-work, a bat used for the same purpose. When the bat is a quarter brick it is called a *quater closer*. When the bat is a quarter brick inserted at the angle of a stretching course, it is called a *king closer*. (*c*) In clost., a fruit-closer.

close-rings (klôs 'rîngs), *n.* In cloth-dress, a boot-closer.

close², *n.* [*M.E., also closter, and irreg. clocher, < OF. closter, m. clostere, cloere, l., an inclosure, a garden, < clos, v., closed, closer: see close¹, and close³, v.*]

An inclosure. *Rom. of the Rose, l. 4069.*

Itt happy him in haat the hole for to fynd, Lyring of the cat. *Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1302.*

close³ (klôs 'rêr'), *v. t.* *Naut.* to reef (a sail) closely; take in all the reefs.

close⁴ (klôs 's' + -en²), *v. t.* A name given by the herbalist Gerard to a double variety of the dame's-violet, *Hesperia matronalis*, otherwise known as close (that is, double) *scincy*. The term is derived from an exact specific name, *Damascena*, which was understood as *dame's scena*.

close-season (klôs 'sêz'n), *n.* Same as *close-time*.

close-stool (klôs 'stôl), *n.* A seat for the sick or infirm, comprising a tight box with a close-fitting lid to contain a chamber-vessel.

close⁵ (klôs 'tî), *n.* and *a.* [*< M.E. close⁵, < OF. clost, dîu, a close, < see close¹, v.*]

I. n. 1. A small room or apartment for retirement; a room for privacy; a small supplementary apartment communicating with another, as a dressing-room with a bedroom; as, a *close* in religious literature, the place or habit of devotional seclusion.

Thence lyst the lady to lode on the knyght. Thence com of hir close, with many clothe. *Sir Geomayne and the Grey Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 192.*

When thou prayest, enter into thy *close*. *Mat. vi. 6.*

William IV. was buried . . . in the royal vault in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where Adelaide being present in the royal *close* of the chapel. *First Year of a Sileent Reign, p. 20.*

2. A small side room or inclosed recess for storing utensils, clothing, provisions, curiosities, etc.—*St. A.* bedroom.

When that also was in the *close* layd. *Clauser, Trollis, III. 687.*

4. A secret place; a place for the storing of precious things. [*Rare.*]

But to her selfe it secretly retyred Within the close of her covert breast. *Spenser.*

For thro' Earth's chaces when his way he tore, He wisely pill'd of all her gaudious store. *Deansons, Parn., l. 54.*

5. An inclosed or inside part.

Than geistly [gathered] the grekes . . . Frustrat in folly at the false joyes. *Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11098.*

The knights in the *close* comyn out awithe.

6. In *her.*, a diminutive of the bar, one half of its width.

II. a. 1. Restricted, as to a close; pertaining to or done in privacy or seclusion; suitable to or designed for private consideration or use; private; secret; confidential; conference or intrigue; closet reflections; a *close* book or picture.—2. Intimate; sharing one's privacy.

I shall not instance an abstruse Author. . . but one whom we well know was the Closet Companion of these his solitudes, William Shakespeare. *Milton, Eikonoklastes, l. 3.*

3. Fitted only for seclusion or the privacy of a scholar; not adapted to the conditions of a practical life; more or less theoretical; impractical; as, a *close* philosopher or theory.

This simple answer is that we were not *close* theologians, but men dealing with an extremely difficult problem of practical statesmanship. *Contemporary Rev., XIX. 318.*

close⁶ (klôs 'et'), *v. t.* [*< close², n.*]

1. To inclose or shut up, as in a closet or close compartment. *Herbert.*—2. To admit into or as into a closet, as for a theoretical or for private and confidential or clandestine consultation: used chiefly in the past participle.

Already was he [Styvenant] *closeted* with his privy council, sitting in a gay state, listening to the sound of his favorite trumpet. *Travis, Knickerbocker, l. 449.*

Dundas called on Pitt, woke him, and was *closeted* with him by honey words. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings.*

close⁷ (klôs 'et'), *a.* [*< close², n.*]

In *her.*, same as *bar* or *barriety*, according to the number of closets represented. See *close¹, n.*

close-time (klôs 'tîm), *n.* A season of the year during which it is unlawful to catch or kill certain kinds of game and fish. Also *close-season*.

He had shot . . . some young wild ducks, as, though *close-time* was then unknown, the breeds of grouse were yet too young for the sportsman. *Scott, Waverley, xlvii.*

They came on a wicked old gentleman breaking the law of his country, and catching perch in *close-time* out of a punt. *H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, lxxxv.*

clostering (klôs 'et'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of close², v.*]

The act of conferring secretly; private or clandestine conference.

About the year 1660 the subject of *clostering*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechized by his majesty. *Swift.*

That mouth was employed audaciously . . . in what was called *clostering*. London was very full; . . . many members of Parliament were in town. The king's intent was to converse them away by ban. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiv.*

close-tongued (klôs 'tungd'), *a.* Secretive; cautious in speaking.

Close-tongued treason. *Shak., Macbeth, l. 770.*

close-work (klôs 'wêrk), *n.* In *Eng.*, coal-mining, the drifting or running of a level between two coal-seams.

closh (klôsh), *n.* [*< F. clocher, OF. clocher, < L. claudicare, limp: see close⁸ and claudicate.*]

The *closh* is a small, black, stubby *closh*. [*See close¹, n.*]

origin of *clocher*, namely, *< ML. *cloppicare, < cloppus, OF. and Pr. clop, lame, prob. of L.G. origin*, but referred without much reason to *Gr. κλωπίον, clopion, a shoe*, *< κλωπ, to tread (root) = < < Foot.*]

A disease in the feet of cattle. Also called *fouder*.

close⁸ (klôsh), *n.* [*Perhaps < D. klos, a bowl, closh, block (of klosboun, a bowling-green): see Dan. klos = Sw. klos, block, stub: see close¹, n.*]

A game mentioned in old statutes, played with pins and bowls, and supposed to be the equivalent of the modern ninepins.

The game of *close*, or *close*, mentioned frequently in the ancient statutes, seems to have been the same as

cloth-breach, cloth-breeches, *n.* A countryman, or a man of the lower classes, as distinguished from the people of the court.

Yet country *cloth-breach* and court velvet hose
Tuff both alike tobacco through the nose.

Wits Recreations, 1664. (Nares.)

clothe (*klōzh*), *v.* pret. and pp. *clothed* or *clad*, *pp.* *clothing*. (Formerly also *clad*, *cloath*, *cloath*, *clath*, also *clad* and *clad*; < ME. *clothen*, *clothen*, *clath* (also *clothen*), > E. dial. and *Sw. clada*, *clēd*, < *v.* pret. *clothede*, *clothed*, *claded*, *clēde*, *clade*, *clad*, *pp.* *clothed*, *clad*, *clēd*, < AS. *clithan* (= D. LG. *kleiden* = MHG. *kleiden*, *kleiden* = Icel. *klæða* = Sw. *kläda* = Dan. *klæde*), *clath*, < *clath*, a cloth, a garment; see *cloth*, *n.*, and of *clath*, *v.* I. trans. 1. To put garments on; 'garnish with raiment; dress; attire.' 2. To clothe and to his wife did the Lord God make coats of skins, and clothed them. Gen. iii. 21. He [Abraham] had clad himself with a new garment. 1 Ki. xi. 39.

In the Temple is the Image of Apollo clothed with a beard. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 80. Hence—3. To cover as if with clothing; to overspread or surround with any covering, literally or figuratively; to invest.

I will also *cloth* her priests with salvation. Ps. cxxiii. 16.

And the poor wretched people be employed To *cloth* tobacco, or some cheaper drug.

R. Jonson, *Appl.* to Postmaster.

Satan's *clothing* himself with Terror when he prepares for the Combat is truly sublime. Addison, Spectator, No. 321.

On either side the river lie Long fields of barley and of rye,
That clothe the wold and meet the sky.

Tennyson, *Lady of Shalott*.

3. To furnish with raiment; provide with clothing; as, to feed and clothe a child or an apprentice.

Whanne I was clothes go me *clodde*,
go wolde no sorrow yppon me so.

York Plays, p. 508.

II. intran. To wear clothes. [Rare.]

Care no more to *clothe*, and clad
Shak. *Cymbeline*, iv. 2 (song).

clothed (*klōzh*), *a.* [pp. of *clothe*, *v.* 1.]

1. Covered with garments; invested with or as if with clothing.

Thou art *clothed* with honour and majesty. Ps. lvi. 1.

The pastures are *clothed* with flocks. Ps. lxxv. 13.

Then she rode back, *clothed* on with chastity. Tennyson, *Godiva*.

Specifically—2. *Naut.*, said of a mast when the sail is so long as reach down to the deck-gratings. [Rare.]—3. In *her.*, same as *vested*, *clothes* (*klōzh*), *n.* pl. [*<* ME. *clothes*, earlier *clothes* (occasionally *conter*, *close*, *cloysse*; cf. the common *coat*, *careless* *proth*, *klōs*, and see *So. clath*], < AS. *clithas*, pl. of *clith*, a garment; see *clath*.] 1. Cloths: the older plural of cloth, now used only in composition, and including usually senses 2 and 3, as in *clothes-basket*, *clothes-horse*, *clothes-line*, etc.—2. Garments for the human body; dress; vestments; raiment; vesture.

And as it is the custom and manner,
Among them they were arrayed in *clothes* like *clad*.

Gleanings (E. E. T. S.), 142.

If I may touch but *clothes*, I shall be whole. Shak. *Twelfth Night*, v. 2.

3. Materials for covering a bed; bedclothes. 'A beds me now lay *clothes* on his feet. Shak. *Ham.*, v. 1. 8.

She turned each way her frightened head,
Then sunk it deep beneath the *clothes*.

Prior, *The Dove*.

Long clothes, *clothes* for a young infant, made much longer than the body.

clothes-basket (*klōzh* 'bas'ket), *n.* A large basket for holding or carrying clothes or household linen for washing.

clothes-brush (*klōzh* 'brush'), *n.* A brush adapted for brushing clothes.

clothes-dryer (*klōzh* 'dry'er'), *n.* Any device for drying wet clothes.

clothes-horse (*klōzh* 'hōrs'), *n.* A frame to hang clothes or household linen on, especially for drying.

clothes-line (*klōzh* 'līn'), *n.* A rope on which clothes are hung to dry after being washed.

clothes-moth (*klōzh* 'mōth'), *n.* A name common to several moths of the genus *Tinea*, whose larvae are destructive to woven fabrics, *fur*, *wool*, *hairs*, *fur*, etc., upon which they feed, using the material also for the construction of the cases in which they assume the chrysalis state. See out in next column.

clothes-pin (*klōzh* 'pin'), *n.* A forked piece of wood, or a small spring, used for fastening clothes on a clothes-line.

clothes-press (*klōzh* 'pres'), *n.* 1. A wardrobe, closet, or cupboard in which clothes are preserved. 2. A press in which clothing is creased and smoothed. E. H. Knight.

clothes-sprinkler (*klōzh* 'spring' 'klōr'), *n.* A perforated vessel by means of which a fine shower of water is sprinkled upon clothes to dampen them for ironing.

clothes-wringer (*klōzh* 'ring' 'er'), *n.* A mechanical device for wringing the water from wet clothes. It is commonly a frame containing two elastic rollers in contact and turned by a crank, between which the clothes are passed to squeeze out the water.

cloth-hall (*klōth* 'hāl'), *n.* A hall or local institution forming a center of the trade in woolen cloth, as at Leeds, Bruges, etc.; a market for the sale of woolen clothes. The cloth-halls were formerly of great importance in the trade.

The importance of these *cloth-halls* may be seen from the fact that the merchants of Novgorod, after having several times received defective pieces of cloth from other places, determined that no cloth but that from the hall at Bruges should be allowed entrance into the Baltic ports and the Eastern markets. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. cv.

clothier (*klōzh* 'er'), *n.* [*<* *clothe* + *-er*, as *maker* or *seller*, *graver*, *anyer*, etc.] 1. A maker or seller of cloth or of clothes; specifically, a dealer in ready-made clothing.

The *clothiers* all, not able to maintain The mass to them thronging, have been driven The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers. Shak. *Ham.*, VIII. 1. 2.

2. A fuller. *Pickering*, [U. S.] *clothing* (*klō* 'yīng'), *n.* [*<* ME. *clothing*, *clathing* (also *clathing*, < E. dial. and *Sw. clathing*, *clathing*) = D. *kleiding* = G. *kleidung* = Dan. *klædning*], verbal *n.* of *clothe*, *v.* 1. see *clothe*.] 1. The act of *clothing* in general; covering for the person; clothes; dress; raiment; apparel.

Looke, *nude* *clothing* as thou shalt weree
Keep him as closely as thou canst;
And all the ornament of thy gear;
For *clothing* *clothe* maketh man.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), 1. 110.

My *clothing* was sackcloth. Ps. xlv. 13.

2. *Lyric*; incorporation.

That *that* he ordeined a strange *comen* *cofar* *ut* *v.* *keyen*, to *key* *yn* *treasour*, *com* *keye* *thor* *to* *be* *de* *livered* to the high *Bailly*, and another to one of the Aldermen, and the litle to the chamberlaine *cheyn* by the great *cheyn*. *British Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 377.

3. In steam-engines, same as *cladding*, 2 (a). 4. Sheets of leather studded with wire, used to form the cards of a carding-machine. Also called *card-clothing*.

clothing (*klō* 'yīng'), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *clothe*, *v.* 1.] The making or manufacture of cloth.

The king took measures to instruct the refugees from Flanders in the art of *clothing*. Roy.

cloth-lapper (*klōth* 'lāp'er'), *n.* A person who lays or folds cloth, generally with the aid of some mechanical contrivance.

clothless, *a.* [ME. *clothes* (= Icel. *kleidlaus*); < *cloth* + *-less*.] Without clothing. See extract under *clothe*, 1. 8.

Saint Paul . . . in famyne, and in thurst, and cold, and *clothes*. Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*, p. 280.

cloth-mark (*klōth* 'mārk'), *n.* A seal, usually of lead, appended to a roll or piece of cloth by a duly appointed officer (see *alnager*) as evidence of its quality or length.

cloth-measure (*klōth* 'mez' 'ūr'), *n.* A measure of length and surface, in which one yard is divided into quarters and nines; formerly employed in measuring cloth sold by the yard, but now practically out of use, the yard being divided into halves, quarters, sixteenths, etc.

Clōth (*klōth* 'th'), *n.* [*<* L. *claud*, < Gr. *κλῆδ*, one of the three Fates, lit. 'the spinner' (the three being also called *Klōthē*, 'the spinsters'), < *κλῆδ*, spin. In 1901: (a) A genus of mollusks. *Fauna of Saint-Paul*, 1808.



Clothes-moth (*Tinea pellionella*), with piece of cloth attacked by larva. (Crossed lines show natural scales.)

(b) A genus of tubular larval spiders, of the family *Agelenidae*; a synonym of *Uroctea*. *Walckenaer*, 1809. [Not in use.] (c) A genus of venomous African serpents, of the family *Psephenidae*. *C. varians* is the offender of the Case of Good Hope, the largest and most poisonous South African species. *C. nattereri* is a smaller species, known to be the river-jack. *J. River*, 1840. (d) A genus of humming-birds. *Mulsant*, 1875.

cloth-paper (*klōth* 'pā' 'pēr'), *n.* Coarse glazed paper used for pressing and finishing woolen cloth.

cloth-plate (*klōth* 'plāt'), *n.* In a sewing-machine, the metal plate on which the work rests and through which the needle passes.

cloth-press (*klōth* 'pres'), *n.* A hydrostatic press in which woolen cloths are subjected to pressure. E. H. Knight.

cloth-prover (*klōth* 'prō' 'vēr'), *n.* A form of magnifying glass used in numbering the threads of wett in a given space of cloth.

clothed, *pp.* A Middle English variant of *clothered*. Chaucer.

cloth-shearer (*klōth* 'shēr' 'ēr'), *n.* One who shears cloth to free it from superfluous nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a *cloth-shearer*. Hakewill, *Apology*, p. 486.

cloth-shop (*klōth* 'shōp'), *n.* A bookbinder's device to secure the binding in cloth.

cloth-stitch (*klōth* 'stitch'), *n.* A close stitch used in the decorative patterns of pillow-laces, in which the threads are woven together like those of a piece of cloth.

cloth-stretcher (*klōth* 'streech' 'ēr'), *n.* One who or that which stretches cloth; specifically, a machine having a series of rolls and bars over which cloth is drawn to stretch it.

cloth-tester (*klōth* 'tes' 'tēr'), *n.* A machine for testing the strength of cloth by a direct pull.

cloth-walk, *v.* t. [*<* ME.: see *cloth* and *walk*.] To full cloth.

When they be persons young and people to the same, to dye, card, or spinn, *were*, or *cloth-walk*, within the said city. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 388.

cloth-wheel (*klōth* 'hwēl'), *n.* 1. A grinding or polishing wheel covered with cloth charged with an abrading or polishing material, as pumice-stones, rotten-stone, chalk, putty-powder, etc.

E. H. Knight. 2. A kind of sewing-machine, a feed-movement in the form of a toothed or serrated wheel which projects upward through the cloth-plate and has an intermittent motion.

cloth-worker (*klōth* 'wōrk' 'ēr'), *n.* A maker of cloth.

He got this cloth with sitting up late, and singing catches with *cloth-workers*. R. Jonson, *Epicoene*, III. 2.

No *clothworker* was allowed to bring his wares for sale in these halls, unless he had served a seven years apprenticeship. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. clxxi.

Cloth-workers' Company, one of the twelve great livery companies of London.

cloth (*klōth* 'th'), *a.* [*<* *cloth* + *-y*.] Resembling cloth; having the texture of cloth. M. C. Cooke, *British Fungi*, p. 6. [Rare.]

cloth-yard (*klōth* 'yārd'), *n.* An old measure for cloth which differed somewhat in length from the modern yard. See *yard*, *cloth-yard*.

cloth-yard (*klōth* 'yārd'), *n.* A measure of length, the longest shaft ever used in European archery. The length of the shaft used depended upon the length and ability of the bow; however, a yard was considered necessary that the arrow should be drawn easily to its bent position without being too heavy to aim truly; hence the long and flexible bow with a long shaft was a most effective weapon than a shorter bow.

He had a bow bent in his hand,
Made of a trusty tree;
An arrow of a *cloth-yard* long
Up to the head drew he.

Cherry Chase (Perry's *Reliques*, p. 148).
God keep the knight from the *cloth-yard* shaft,
And he'll keep him from the bow.

Scott, *Monastery*, III.

clotpathe (*klōt* 'pāt'), *n.* Same as *clotpat*.

clotpat (*klōt* 'pāt'), *n.* [*<* *clot* + *pat*.] 1. A clotpat; a blockhead. *Shak.*, T. and C., II. 1. 2. A head; used contemptuously.

I have sent Cloten's *clotpat* down the stream.
Shak., *Ham.*, IV. 1. 2.

clott (*klōt*), *n.* An early modern English form of *clot*.

clottery, *v.* t. [*<* ME. *cloteren*, *clotren*, *clotren* (= MD. *klotieren*); freq. of *clot*, *v.* See *clotter*.] To clot; to coagulate; the earlier form of *clotter*. The *clottery* *clot*, *clottery*, *clottery*, blood, for any leucem. Corruption, and is in his blood fluff! *Left*.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*, l. 1887.
Sliding through *clottered* blood and holy mire.
Dryden, *Amiel*, II.

clotty (klót'), *n.* [*clot* + *-y*.] Full of clots or small hard masses; full of concretions or clots.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixed with thick, clotty, bluish streaks. *Harvey, Consumption.*

cloture (klót'ür), *n.* [*F.*] Same as *clousure*, *clousure* (klouch), *n.* A variant of *clutch*.

cloud (kloud), *n.* [*ME.* *cloud, cloude*, with rare irreg. variants *clod, cloude*, *a cloud*, prob. a new use of *ME.* *clout, earlier clude, clud*, a mass of rock, a hill (in *ME.* partly confused with *clot*, *clod*, *q. v.*); *AS.* *clūd*, a mass of rock, a hill (the *AS.* word for *cloud* was *wol- con*, *Y. E.* *welkin*, *q. v.*). Cf. *clouds*.] 1. A collection of visible vapor or watery particles suspended in the air at a considerable altitude. A like collection of vapors upon the earth is called fog. The average height of the clouds is estimated at between two and three miles, but it varies at different times of the year. The forms of clouds are indefinitely variable; they are commonly classified roughly as follows: (a) *The cirrus*, a cloud somewhat resembling a lock or locks of hair

upon a varnished surface.—4. In *soil*, an ill-defined, obscure, or indistinct spot or mark, often a spot produced by the internal structure seen through a semi-transparent surface.

Larva . . . beneath with opaque white clouds. *Say.*

5. Anything that obscures, darkens, threatens, or the like.

He has a cloud in his face. *Shak., A. and C., III. 2.*

6. A multitude; a collection; a throng. [*From rare.*]

So great a cloud of witnesses. *Heb. xli. 1.*

The bishop of London did cut down a noble cloud of trees at Fulham. *Aubrey, Lord Bacon's Aphorisms.*

7. A woman's head-wrap made of loosely knit wool.—*Cloud on a title.* See *title*.—In *cloud*, secretly; covertly.

These, sir, are businesses apt to be carried With caution, and in *cloud*. *Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.*

8. *In the clouds.* (a) Above the earth and practical things; high-floated; unreal; unsubstantial; illusory. (b) Almost dead in day-dreams; visionary; absent-minded; distracted. (c) Out of ordinary comprehension; in the realms of fancy or non-reality.

Though poets may of inspiration boast, Their rage, ill-govern'd, in the clouds is lost. *Waller, On the Commonwealth of St. of France.*

Magellanic clouds. See *Magellanic*.—Under a cloud, in difficulties or misfortune; in an unfavorable or disadvantageous condition, especially, under suspicion or in disgrace.

I will say that for the English, if they were dead, that they are a coveyed people to gentlemen that are under a cloud. *Scott, Redgauntlet, II. xlii.*

"They had attached themselves to Isabella in the early part of her life, when her fortunes were still under a cloud." *Prescott, Ferri, and Isabella, II. 13.*

Under *cloud*, under heaven; under the sun. *Waller, On the Danger His Majesty Escaped.*

Not gettier of gifts to his goods more, Not gettier of gifts to his goods more. *Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.*

—*Syn.* 1. *Mass*, *Pop.*, etc. See *rain*, *n.* 2. *Cloud*, *v.* [*Cloud*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To overpass with a cloud or clouds; as, the sky is *clouded*. Hence—2. To cover as if with clouds; in various figurative applications, as to obscure, darken, render gloomy or sullen, etc.; said of aspect or mood.

To cloud and darken the clearest truths. *Deity of Christian Piety.*

Lovely behaviour, unspangled spirit, Spoke him not base in cloud, however clouded. *Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.*

3. To variegate with spots or waves of a darker color appearing as if laid on over a lighter, or the reverse; as, to *cloud* a panel; a *clouded* sky in a picture.—4. To place under a cloud, as of infirmity, disgrace, etc.; sully; tarnish; as, his character was *clouded* with suspicion.

I would not be a stander-by, to hear My sovereign mistress clouded so. *Shak., W. T., I. 2.*

Clouded cane. See *cane*.—To *cloud* a title. See *cloud* on a title, under *title*.

This disposition concerning these lands has *clouded* the title for a quarter of a century. *Apollon's Ann. Cyc. 1880, p. 250.*

II. *intrans.* To grow cloudy; become obscured with clouds; sometimes with up.

Worthless, away; the scene begins to cloud. *Shak., L. L., v. 2.*

It clouded up before eight o'clock. *Brant.*

cloudy (kloud'), *n.* [*ME.*, earlier *clude*, *clud*, *clud*, a mass of rock, a hill. Cf. *cloud*, *clod*.] A rock; a hill.

Wormes warch under *cloudes*. *Spec. of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright).*

The *cloudes* to the sea shal rin For to hid them tharin. *Antiquities (ed. Morris), I. 708.*

cloudage (kloud'aj), *n.* [*cloud* + *-age*.] A mass of clouds; cloudiness; as, "a *cloudage* of shaggy *Coltrage*." [*Rare.*]

cloudberry (kloud'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *cloudberries* (-iz). [*Cloud* (appar. in earlier sense of "a round mass," in ref. to the berries; cf. the other name *knobberry* + *berry*.] A species of dwarf *Rubus Chamemorus*, with a creeping root-stock, simple stems from 4 to 8 inches high. It is found in arctic and subarctic regions of the northern hemisphere, on the mountains of Great Britain and central Europe, and in some localities in Canada and New England. The flow.

ers are large and white, and the berries, which are of a very agreeable taste, are orange-yellow in color, and consist of a few large drops. Also called *knobberry* and *mountain strawberry*.

cloud-born (kloud'börn), *a.* [*Tr.* of *L.* *nebuligena*, an epithet of the centaurs.] Born of a cloud.

Cloud-born called *cloudy*. *Druden, Cloud.*

cloud-built (kloud'bilt), *a.* 1. Built up of clouds.

The sun went down Behind the *cloud-built* columns of the west. *Cropper, Fantasy.*

2. Fanciful; imaginary; chimerical; fantastic; applied to day-dreams or castles in the air. And so vanished my *cloud-built* palace. *Goldsmith, Essay.*

cloud-burst (kloud'bérst), *n.* A violent down-pour of rain in large quantity and over a very limited area.

The most destructive *cloud-burst* ever known in Grant county . . . extended over twelve miles in length. Rocks weighing tons were washed loose on the hills, and came down like an avalanche, sweeping away fences, houses, and groves; dry gulches were filled and overflowing; the smallest rivulets became rushing torrents. *Amer. Meteor. Jour., II. 556.*

cloud-capped, cloud-capt (kloud'kapt), *a.* Capped with clouds; as, *cloud-capped* clouds; lofty.

The *cloud-capt* towers, the stupendous palaces, *Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.*

cloud-compeller (kloud'kəm-pel'ér), *n.* [*A tr.* of *Gr.* *νεφέληστρος*, *lit.* "cloud-gatherer," a Homeric epithet of Zeus (Jupiter).] *See nebulin*, *gather* (see *agora*). He who collects or drives together the clouds; an epithet of Zeus or Jupiter.

cloud-compelling (kloud'kəm-pel'ing), *a.* Collecting or driving together the clouds; applied classically to Jupiter.

Jacques, the *cloud-compelling* Jove. *Waller, On the Danger His Majesty Escaped.*

cloud-compiling (kloud'kəm-pil'ing), *a.* Irregular, drifting clouds; *cloud-compiling*.

Far off, above the fright western hills, lay violet-fringed *cloud-drifts*. *S. Judd, Margaret, I. 17.*

cloudy (kloud'i), *a.* [*ME.* *cloudy*; *cloud* + *-y*, *l.*] Dark; blind; ignorant.

To *cloud* away one's *cloudful* offence. *Chaucer, Orison to the Virgin, I. 100.*

cloudy (kloud'i-ly), *adv.* In a cloudy manner; with clouds; darkly; obscurely; not perceptibly.

Plato . . . talks too metaphysically and *cloudily* about it (the highest good). *Metaphysical, Intellectual System, p. 205.*

cloudiness (kloud'i-nēs), *n.* The state of being cloudy or clouded.

clouding (kloud'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n.* of *cloud*, *v.*] The appearance of cloudiness; unequal blending or distribution of light and shade or of colors; specifically, a clouded appearance given to silks, ribbons, and yarns in the process of dyeing.

The *cloudings* of the tortoise scale of Horns. *Ruskin, Lectures on Art, p. 106.*

cloud-kissing (kloud'kis'ing), *a.* Touching the clouds; lofty.

Cloud-kissing Hill. *Shak., Lear, I. 170.*

cloud-land (kloud'land), *n.* The region of the clouds; a place above the earth or away from the practical things of life; dream-land; the realm of fancy.

cloudless (kloud'les), *a.* [*Cloud* + *-less*.] Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright; as, *cloudless* skies.

cloudlessly (kloud'les-ly), *adv.* In a cloudless manner; without clouds.

cloudlet (kloud'let), *n.* [*Cloud* + *dim. -let*.] A small cloud.

Ev'e's first start through fleecy *cloudlet* peeping. *Carriage.*

cloud-rack (kloud'rak), *n.* An assemblage of irregular, drifting clouds; floating cloudy vapor; cloud.

If there is no soul in man higher than all that, did it reach to sailing on the *cloud-rack* and spinning sea-need; then I say man is an angel. *Carriage.*

cloud-ring (kloud'ring), *n.* A ring of clouds; specifically, a cloudy belt or region north and south of the equator.

cloud-topped, cloud-top (kloud'topt), *a.* Having the top or ridge with clouds. *Cloud-top*.

cloudy (kloud'i), *a.* [*ME.* *cloudy*, *cloudi* (cf. *AS.* *cloud*, rocky, hilly); *cloud* + *-y*.] 1. Overcast with clouds; obscured by clouds; as, a *cloudy* day; *cloudy* sky.

And bring in *cloudy* night immediately. *Shak., R. and J., III. 2.*

Cirrus.

(the cat-tail of the sailor), consisting of wavy parallel or divergent filaments, generally at a great height in the atmosphere, and spreading indefinitely. (*The cumulus*,

Cumulus.

a cloud which assumes the form of dense convex or conical heaps, resting on a horizontal base. Also called *day* or *summer cloud*. (*The stratus*, also called *fall-cloud*

Stratus.

from its lowness, or *cloud of night*, an extended, continuous, level sheet of cloud, increasing from beneath. These three principal forms produce in combination forms designated as follows: (*a*) *Cirrocumulus*, a connected system of small rounded clouds placed in close order and separated by intervals of sky, often occurring in warm dry weather. Also called *mackerel-sky*. (*b*) *Cirrostratus*, a horizontal or slightly inclined sheet, attenuated at its circumference, concave downward or undulated. (*c*) *Cumulostratus*, a cloud in which the structure of the cumulus is mixed with that of the cirrostratus or cirrocumulus, the cumulus at the top and overhanging a flattish stratus or base. (*d*) *Mixtus*, *cumulo-cirro-stratus*, or

Nimbus.

rain-cloud, a dense cloud spreading out into a crown of strata and passing beneath into a shower. (*e*) *Globenimbus*, a term applied by Millett to slightly elongated, hemispherical, grayish pockets appearing in the mass of rain-clouds.

2. A semblance of a cloud, or something spread out like or having some effect of a cloud: commonly followed by a specification; as, a *cloud* of dust; a ship under a *cloud* of canvas (that is, a large spread of sails).

The archers on both sides bent their bows, And the clouds of arrows flew. *Robt Hood and the Valiant Knight (Child's Ballads), (V. 303).*

A pithy cloud, on the eastern wind. *Milton, P. L., I. 340.*

3. A clouded appearance; a dark area of color over a lighter material, or the reverse, as bloom



Cloudberry (*Rubus Chamemorus*).

all misfortune: and blindness could be cured by the

Like the vile straw that's blown about the streets. . . .
Coach'd, caried, trod upon. *Pope, Dunciad, ll. 21.*
8. To tutor; give private instruction to; especially, to instruct or train for a special examination or a contest: as, to coach a student for a college examination; to coach a boat's crew; to coach a new hand in his duties.
Spenser has coached more poets and more eminent ones than any other writer of English verse.
Lancelot, among my Books, 2d ser., p. 196.

coach-bell (kōch'bel), *n.* A Scotch name of the *swarieg*, *Forficula auricularia*.
coach-bit (kōch'bit), *n.* A horse's bit with large stationary cheeks on the mouthpiece. The reins are attached to loops in the cheeks, placed at various distances from the mouthpiece.
coach-box (kōch'box), *n.* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.

My train, her chariot, her chariot,
Upon the coach-box getting.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

coach-colors (kōch'kul'z), *n. pl.* Same as *ajupon colors* (which see, under color).
coach-currer (kōch'kur'ir), *n.* One who sells or makes the leather parts of coaches.
coach-dog (kōch'dog), *n.* Same as *Dalmatian dog* (which see, under dog).
coach-horse (kōch'hōs), *n.* [*Coach + hōs*, *Cf. cabby.*] A coach-driver; especially, a driver of a public coach. [*Colloq.*]

They are out again and up: *coaches* the last, gathering the reins into his hands.
Trolope.
coachman (kōch'man), *n.* [Early mod. *E. coacher*; *Cf. coacher*, a coachman; *coach*, coach; see *coach*, *n.* 1.] A coachman.—2. A coach-horse.
coach-fellow (kōch'fel'ō), *n.* 1. One of a pair of coach-horses; a yoke-fellow.
 Their chariot horse, as they *coachfellow* were.
Chapman, Illad, x.

3. A person intimately associated with another; a close companion; a comrade.
 I have grated upon his good nature for three revives for you and your coach-fellow, myn.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 1.

coach-founder (kōch'foun'der), *n.* One who makes the framework or ironwork of carriages.
coachful (kōch'fūl), *n.* [*Coach + fūl*, 2.] As many as a coach will hold.
coach-horse (kōch'hōs), *n.* A horse used or adapted for use in drawing a coach.—Devils *coach-horse*. See *devil*.
coach-horse (kōch'hōs), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *coach*, *v.* 1.] The use of coaches as a means of public conveyance; now, especially, driving as an amusement in large coaches drawn by four or six horses.

The glories of the old *coachings* days, the busyness of the roads, the signs of the inn. . . .
N. and G. 7th ser., II. 38.
2. The act or practice of giving special instruction or training, as for a college examination or an athletic contest.
coach-leaves (kōch'levz), *n. pl.* Blinds; something to cover the windows of a coach and conceal the interior.

* Drive in again, with the *coach-leaves* put down.
At the back gate.
H. Jonson, New Inn, II. 1.
coachlet (kōch'let), *n.* [*Coach + let*, 1.] A small coach.
 In my light little *coachlet* I could breathe free.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. 1, 8.

coachman (kōch'man), *n.* A man who carries on the business of making coaches, or who is employed in making them; a carriage-builder.
coachman (kōch'man), *n. pl.* *coachmen* (—men). 1. A man who drives a coach.
 Be thou my *Coach-man*, and now *Coach* and *louis*
 With *Phœbus Chariot* let my *Chariot* rook.
Spenser, Tr. of Du Barres & Weeks, I. 4.

2. In *tech.*, a seranoid fish, *Pleuronectes*, *L. a.*
coachmanship (kōch'man'ship), *n.* [*Coachman + ship*.] Skill in driving coaches.
coach-master (kōch'mas'ter), *n.* One who owns or lets carriages.
coach-office (kōch'of'is), *n.* In England, a booking-office for stage-coach passengers and parcels.

coach-screw (kōch'skru), *n.* A screw with a V-shaped thread and a square head, like that of a machine-bolt, used in coach-building.
coach-stand (kōch'stand), *n.* A place where coaches stand for hire.

coach-trimmer (kōch'trim'er), *n.* A workman who prepares and finishes the lake, linings, and other trimmings for carriage-builders.

coach-whip (kōch'whip), *n.* 1. A whip intended to be used in driving a coach.—2. *Naut.* The long pennant hoisted at the royal-mast-head of a man-of-war.—3. (Without the hyphen.) In *herpet.*, a harmless colubrine serpent of the genus *Monophis* (which see); so called from its long slender form. There are several species, as *M. flagellator*, inhabiting southern portions of the United States.

A *coachwhip*, a snake much like the common black snake in form, but in color a very dark brown some two inches of its length, the other third to the tip of the tail being a light brown, in appearance, from the peculiar markings, much like the lash of a whip.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII, 7.

coachwood (kōch'wud), *n.* The *Ceratopogon apetalum*, a large saxifragaceous tree of New South Wales, furnishing a soft, close-grained, fragrant wood valued for cabinet-work.
coach (kōch), *v. t.* [*L. coactare*, constrain, force, freq. of *cogere*, pp. *coactus*, constrain; see *cogent*.] The *L. coactare* is the ult. source of *E. agust* and *agust*, *q. v.* To compel; force.
 Speak to him, fellow, speak to him! I'll have none of this coacted, unnatural dumbness in my house.
J. Jonson, Epicoene, III. 2.

The inhabitants were coacted to render the city.
Sir M. Hale.
co-act (kō-akt'), *v. t.* [*Co + act*.] To act together.

If I tell how these two did co-act,
 Shall I not lie in publishing a truth?
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

coaction (kō-ak'shon), *n.* [*L. coactio(n)-a*, *Cf. cogere*, constrain; see *coact*.] Force; compulsion, either in restraining or in impelling.
 All outward co-action is contrary to the nature of liberty.
By. Harad, Thirty-nine Articles, xii.

coactive (kō-ak'tiv), *a.* [*L. as if coactivus*, *Cf. coactus*, pp. of *cogere*, constrain; see *coact* and *-ive*.] Forcing; compulsory; having the power to impel or restrain.
 The establishing a *coactive* or coercive jurisdiction over the clergy and whole diocese.
J. J. Taylor, Works (ed. 1855), II. 172.

The clergy have no coercive power, even over heretics.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xli. 7.
 The *coactive* force of this motive [Duty] is altogether independent of surrounding circumstances, and is self-belief.
Lucky, Everett, Moral, I. 189.

co-active (kō-ak'tiv), *a.* [*Co + i + active*.] Acting in concurrence.

With what's unreal thou *coactive* art.
Shak., W. T., I. 2.

coactively (kō-ak'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a compulsory manner.

co-activity (kō-ak'tiv-ty), *n.* [*Co + active + -ity*.] Activity. Unity of or union in action.

co-actor (kō-ak'tor), *n.* [*Co + act + -or*. *Cf. actor*.] One who acts jointly with another or others.

coadaptation (kō-ad-apt-ā'shon), *n.* [*Co + i + adaptation*.] Mutual or reciprocal adaptation; as, the coadaptation of the parts of the hip-joint.

coadapted (kō-ad-apt'ed), *a.* [*Co + i + adapt*, *pp. of adapt*, *v.*] Mutually or reciprocally adapted; as, "*coadapted* pulp and tooth." *Owen*.
co-acted (kō-ak'ted), *a.* [*Co + act*.] *Co-acted*; *co-acted*; *co-acted*; namely, the co-actedness or nearness of several things to one another; the state of being coadjunct; contiguity.

The result of his [Aristotle's] examination is that the degrees of association, namely, the co-actedness in time, by similarity, by contrast, by *coadjuncts* in space; or three, if proximity in time and *coadjuncts* in space be taken into the head.
P. Pop. Ecce.
coadjunct (kō-adj-ŭkt'), *n.* [*Co + i + adjacent*.] Mutually adjacent; near each other; contiguous in space and time.

The position of some difficulty: for I do not now think it probable that Aristotle by this meant to denote mere vicinity in space. It is manifest that Aristotle, under this head, intended to include whatever stands as part and part of the same whole.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid, Note A.

coadjument (kō-adj-ŭment), *n.* [*Co + i + adjacent*.] Mutual assistance. *Johnson*. [*Rare*.]
coadjuting (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭg), *v. t.* [*Co + i + adjacent*.] To adjust mutually or reciprocally; to fit to each other. *Owen*.

coadjutment (kō-adj-ŭment), *n.* [*Co + i + adjacent + -ment*.] Adjustment. Mutual or reciprocal adjustment.

coadjutant (kō-adj-ŭ-tant), *a.* and *n.* [*Co + i + adjacent*.] 1. *a.* Helping; mutually assisting or coadjuting.

Thracius coadjutant, and the war
Of fierce Euroclydon.
J. Phillips.

II. *n.* A coadjutor; a colleague.
 Oakes or some of his coadjutants being touched, not in conscience, but with the dissipation of the mind.
Roger North, Examen, p. 116.

coadjutor (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭr), *n.* [*Co + i + adj. tutor*.] A coadjutor.

1. To purpose . . . to see to a *coadjutor* to the law.
Smollett, Lancelotti Graves, II.

coadjute (kō-adj-ŭt'), *v. t.* [Inferred from *coadjutor*; or *Co + i + adj. tutor*.] To help or assist mutually or reciprocally; coadjute.

Whereas *coadjute* is a verb, it is *coadjute* that stand, *her coadjuting* springs with much content behold.
Drayton, Polyolion, III. 421.
coadjutive (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭv), *a.* [*Co + i + adj. tutor*.] Mutual; assisting; coadjutant; coadjuting. [*Rare*.]

A *coadjutive* cause. *Fetham, Resolves, I. 66.*
coadjutor (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭr), *n.* [*L. coadjutor*, *Cf. co + i + adj. tutor*.] A helper; one who aids another; an assistant; a helper; an associate in occupation.—2. One who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another. *Johnson*. Specifically—3. The assistant of a bishop or other prelate. A permanent coadjutor may or may not be appointed, with right of succession.

Syn. 1. Associate, Friend, Companion, etc. (see associate), fellow-worker, etc. 2. Cooperator. 3. Coadjutor, Supra. Each of these is an assistant to a bishop, but *coadjutor* is the most proper, as it implies an assistant to an old and infirm bishop, to relieve him from work; the *supra* is assistant to a bishop whose see is so large, and has the charge of a specific portion of it; the bishop principal remaining in charge of the central portion.

coadjutorship (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭr-ship), *n.* [*Coadjutor + ship*.] 1. Assistant; coadjutorship. *Pope*.—2. The office or employment of a coadjutor.

coadjutress (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭs), *n.* [*Co + i + adj. tutor + -ess*.] A female assistant or helper.

The ministrance and *coadjutress* of justice.
Holland, Tr. of Plutarch, p. 1068.

coadjutrix (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭs), *n.* [As if *L.*, form of *coadjutor*.] Same as *coadjutress*.

Bolingbroke and his coadjutrix.
Smollett, Hist. Eng., II. 40 (Ord Mrs.).

coadjutancy (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭn-si), *n.* [*Coadjutrix*, *adj. + -ancy*.] Assistance; coadjutorship; concurrent help. *Sir T. Browne*. [*Rare*.]

coadjutant (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭnt), *a.* and *n.* [*Co + i + adjacent*.] 1. *a.* Assisting; coadjuting with.

II. *n.* An assistant; a promoting agent; specifically, in *med.*, an ingredient in a prescription designed to increase the effect of another ingredient.

coadjutate, *n.* A coadjutor.
coadjutate (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭt), *a.* [*Co + i + adj. tutate*.] Same as *adjutate*.

coadjutate (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭt), *a.* [*Co + i + adj. tutate*.] Same as *adjutate*.

coadjutate (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭt), *a.* [*Co + i + adj. tutate*.] Same as *adjutate*.

coadjutate (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭt), *a.* [*Co + i + adj. tutate*.] Same as *adjutate*.

coadjutate (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭt), *a.* [*Co + i + adj. tutate*.] Same as *adjutate*.

coadjutate (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭt), *a.* [*Co + i + adj. tutate*.] Same as *adjutate*.

coadjutate (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭt), *a.* [*Co + i + adj. tutate*.] Same as *adjutate*.

coadjutate (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭt), *a.* [*Co + i + adj. tutate*.] Same as *adjutate*.

coadjutate (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭt), *a.* [*Co + i + adj. tutate*.] Same as *adjutate*.

coadjutate (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭt), *a.* [*Co + i + adj. tutate*.] Same as *adjutate*.

coadjutate (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭt), *a.* [*Co + i + adj. tutate*.] Same as *adjutate*.

coadjutate (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭt), *a.* [*Co + i + adj. tutate*.] Same as *adjutate*.

coadjutate (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭt), *a.* [*Co + i + adj. tutate*.] Same as *adjutate*.

coadjutate (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭt), *a.* [*Co + i + adj. tutate*.] Same as *adjutate*.

coadjutate (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭt), *a.* [*Co + i + adj. tutate*.] Same as *adjutate*.

coadjutate (kō-adj-ŭt-ŭt), *a.* [*Co + i + adj. tutate*.] Same as *adjutate*.

coagency (kō-adj-ŭn-si), *n.* [*Co + i + agency*.] Joint agency; coadjuting power.

Those fascinations of solitude which, when acting as a co-agency with unrestrained grief, and in the paradoxical result of making the mind more desolate.
De Quincy, Autobiog. Sketches, p. 22.

coagent

coagent (kō-aj'nt), *n.* [*co-* + *agent*]. An assistant or associate in an act; an accomplice.

Your dream is then
low and dark, *co-agent* of my misdeeds.

Bacon and Fl., Knight of Malta.

coagitate (kō-aj'it-ē), *v.* *t.* pret. and *co-* agitated, *pp.* *coagitating*. [*co-* + *agitate*, *pp.* of *coagitate*, *v.* *to* move or agitate; *agitate* is *coagitate*.] To move or agitate together. *Blount*. [*Rare*.]

coagmēt (kō-ag-mēt), *v.* *t.* [*co-* + *coagmen-* + *to*, connet, *coagmen-*, *coagmen-*, a joining; *co-* + *agere*, *co-* + *agere*, *agere*, bring together; see *coagent* and *coagulation*.] To congregate or heap together. *Glanville*.

coagmētation (kō-ag-mēt-ā-shun), *n.* [*co-* + *coagmēt* + *-ation*.] A coagmēt; *coagmētation*, *coagmētation*, join, connet; see *coagmēt*.] Collection into a mass; union; conjunction.

Whereas there is a coagmētation of many, the lowest shall be built to the highest by which being inter-jacent may cause each to cleave unto other, and so all to continue one.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii, 2.

Coagmētation of words. *J. Benson, Discourses*.

coagula, *n.* Plural of *coagulum*.
coagulability (kō-ag'ū-lā-bil'itē), *n.* [*co-* + *coagula-* + *-bility*]. The capacity of being coagulated.

coagulable (kō-ag'ū-lā-bl), *a.* [*co-* + *coagulate* + *-able*]. Capable of becoming coagulated; capable of changing from a liquid to an inspissated state; *as*, *coagulable* lymph.

The production of any coagulation.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 460.

coagulant (kō-ag'ū-lant), *n.* [*co-* + *coagulate* + *-ant*, *pp.* of *coagulate*; see *coagulate*, *v.*] A substance that produces coagulation.

coagulate (kō-ag'ū-lāt), *v.* pret. and *co-* agulated, *pp.* *coagulating*. [*co-* + *coagula-*, *pp.* of *coagula*, *v.* *to* curdle, *coagula*, a means of curdling; *rennet*, *as*, a kind; *to* see *coagula*, *lum.*] *I. trans.* 1. To curdle; congeal; clot; change from a fluid into a curd-like or thickened mass; *as*, *to coagulate* blood; *rennet* coagulates milk.

The cheese-wife knoweth it as well as the philosopher, that our rennet doth coagulate her milk into a curd.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 1. To curdle; become clotting; congeal or become coagulated.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 2. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 3. To curdle; become clotting; congeal or become coagulated.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 4. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 5. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 6. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 7. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 8. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 9. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 10. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 11. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 12. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 13. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 14. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 15. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 16. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 17. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 18. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 19. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 20. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 21. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 22. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 23. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 24. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 25. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 26. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 27. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 28. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 29. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 30. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 31. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 32. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 33. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 34. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 35. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coagulate, *v.* *intr.* 36. To thicken, clot, congeal.

Spenser, Faerie Queene, p. 6.

coal-black

were continually growing less favorable for the formation of coal on a large scale; so that each successive age has less coal to show than the preceding. It is a variety of the coal than the coal of the true Carboniferous epoch. (See *Ignite*.) Without a purely black, mineral coal, was formerly used. (Coal in this sense is used in a collective noun.) Also a mineral; but in Great Britain the phrase is also used in the sense of the name of a variety of coal, or to the pieces composing it; *as*, to lay in a supply of coals; put more coals on the fire.]

Trenius, Tr. of Hildesheim's Polytechnon, I. 280.

A peck of coals a-piece shall glad the rest.

Pope, Dunciad, l. 100.

Albert coal. Same as *Albertite*. — See *Albert*, *v.* *to* burn.

Boydell coal. Same as *Boydellite*. — See *Boydell*, *v.* *to* burn.

Bovey coal. Same as *Boveyite*. — See *Bovey*, *v.* *to* burn.

Brace coal. Same as *Braceite*. — See *Brace*, *v.* *to* burn.

Brace coal. Same as *Braceite*. — See *Brace*, *v.* *to* burn.

Brace coal. Same as *Braceite*. — See *Brace*, *v.* *to* burn.

Brace coal. Same as *Braceite*. — See *Brace*, *v.* *to* burn.

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To subject to the influence or effects of cocaine; impregnate with or render insensible by cocaine.

Dr. Grunstein . . . stated that he had been able to remove the eyeball of a dog, previously cocaineized, without the animal feeling any pain. *Therapeutic Gazette*, IX, 46.

cocon (kō'k-nōn), n. [Appar. < Gr. *κόκκος*, a kernel, dim. of *κόκος*, a berry; see *coccus*.] A large cocoon of a weak termite.

coocarde (kō'k-kird'), n. [Fr.: see *cocarde*.] In entom., one of the bright-red, extensile, lobed vesicles found in coleopterous insects of the genus *Melastichus* and its allies. They are 4 in number, 2 near the anterior angles of the thorax and 2 at the base of the abdomen. The coocarde are generally elongated, but the insect pretenses when alarmed. Being very conspicuous, they perhaps serve to repel insect enemies.

Cocceian (kō'k-si-an), n. [*Cocceus* (Latinized form of *Koch*; cf. *L. Cocceus*, name of an Italian genus) + -an.] A follower of John Cocceus or Koch (1603-69), professor of theology at Leyden, Holland, who founded the so-called 'Fodera' school in theology. He believed that the whole history of the Christian church to all time was prefigured in the Old Testament, and so opposed the Voetians. See *Voetius*.

cocci, n. Plural of *coccus*, 1.

Coccia (kō'k-si'), n. [NL. (Günther, 1844); named after the Italian naturalist Cocco.] A genus of fishes, typical of the group *Coccina*.

Cocoid (kō'k-sid'), n. One of the *Coccidae*.

Coccidia (kō'k-sid'), n. pl. [NL., < *Coccus*, 2, + -ida.] A family of phytophagous hemipterous insects, of the same group as the aphids; the scales, scale-insects, or mealy-bugs. They have one joint; the male is small, two-winged, and without rostrum; and the female is larger, without rostrum. They live on plants, and the larvae resemble scale, whence one of the names of the family. The eggs are deposited beneath the large shield-shaped body of the female. The males undergo complete metamorphosis, an exception in this order, and the apterous female become insect, a cocoon, and transform into apterous pupa. The family is an important one, not only from the damage done by these insects to plants, but also from the fact that some of them producing the coloring matter called cochineal, others secreting the substance known commercially as lac. See *lac* and *mealy-bug*, and see *I. a.* *coccinea*.

coccidia, n. Plural of *coccidium*, 1.

coccidium (kō'k-sid'-i-dm), n. *I. a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coccidia*.

II. n. A member of the *Coccidia*.

Coccidiidae (kō'k-sid'-i-dē), n. pl. [*Coccidium*, 2, + -idae.] A subclass or other division of *Sporozoa*, containing extremely minute, non-locomotory parasitic organisms of spherical form and simple structure, living in a single cell of the host until they become encysted, then breaking up into one, few, or many spores, which hatch as active flagellates, which in turn burrow in a cell of the host. They have been divided into six orders: *Monocystis*, *Oligospora*, and *Polyospora*, according to the number of their spores.

coccidium (kō'k-sid'-i-dm), n. [NL., < Gr. *κόκος*, a berry (see *coccus*), + -idium.] 1. Pl. *coccidia* (-8). In bot., a name given by Harvey to a group of conceptacle found in certain red algae, borne on lateral branches, or sessile on the surface of the frond, and usually not opening by a pore. The spores within are attached to central placentas. [Not now used.] — 2. [NL.] A genus of graminineae. *Leuckert*, 1879.

cocciferous (kō'k-sif'-e-rus), a. [*L. Coccus* (NL. *coccus*, q. v.), a berry, + *ferre*, = *F.* bear, + -ous.] Bearing or producing berries: as, *cocciferous* trees or shrubs. *Quincy*.

cocciform (kō'k-si'-fōrm), a. [*L. Coccus*, q. v., + *forma*, shape.] In the form of cocci; resembling a coccus form.

Cocinea (kō'k-si'-nā), n. pl. [NL., < *Coccia* + -ina.] In Güttinger's classification of fishes, a group of *Sternopygidae* with the body scaleless, pseudobranchiae developed, and no rudimentary spinous dorsal fin: same as the family *Muraenidae*.

Cocciinae (kō'k-si'-nā), n. pl. [NL., < *Coccus*, 2, + -inae.] A subfamily of homopterous hemipterous insects; the cochineal- or lac-bugs.

coccinean (kō'k-sin'-ē-an), a. [*L. coccineus*, scarlet (see *coccineus*), + -an.] Dyed of a scarlet or crimson color.

Coccinella (kō'k-si'-nē-lā), n. [NL., dim. of *L. coccineus*, < Gr. *κόκκος*, scarlet, < *κόκος*, a berry, the kernels inserted; see *coccus*.] The typical genus of ladybirds of the peculiar *Coccinellidae*, which have a red body with black spots. **coccinellid** (kō'k-si'-nē-lid'), n. A member of the *Coccinellidae*; a ladybird.

Coccinellidae (kō'k-si'-nē-lid'-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Coccinella* + -idae.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles; the ladybirds. The technical characters are: partly membranous dorsal segments of the abdomen; 2-jointed tarsi; wings not developed; a distinct joint of the tarsi; appendiculate or toothed claws; scutellum; maxilla; the last 3 joints of the short antennae clavate; and the general shape round or hemispherical. These insects feed on aphides, and constitute a group of the *Coccinellidae*.

coccinelline (kō'k-si'-nē-lin'), a. [*Coccinella* + -ine.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coccinellidae*.

coccineus (kō'k-si'-nē), a. [*L. coccineus*, also *coccinus* (Gr. *κόκκος*; see *coccus*), scarlet, < *coccus*, scarlet; see *coccus*.] Scarlet or crimson, like cochineal.

coccini (kō'k-si'-nī), n. [*L. coccinus*, scarlet (see *coccineus*), + -ini.] A coal-tar color of complex composition, belonging to the azo-group. Also called *phenol red*.

Coccoloba (kō'k-si'-lō-bā), n. The West Indian name of the taro-plant, *Coccoloba antiquorum*. Also spelled *coco*.

Coccolobacteria (kō'k-si'-lō-bā-tē-ri-ā), n. pl. [NL. (Bilroth, 1874).] A group of bacteria, containing globular forms, such as those of the genus *Micrococcus*, and the rod-like forms, as those of the genera *Bacterium* and *Bacillus*, under a single species, *Coccolobacteria septica*, as an assumption that they constitute essentially one organism, which takes on the form either of globular cells or of rods, these either reproducing identical forms or passing into each other, with accompanying variations in size and in combination.

Coccolobidæ (kō'k-si'-lō-bid'), n. pl. [NL., < *Coccoloba* + -idæ.] A family of monocyttarian radiarians, represented by *Coccoloba*. **Coccolobus**. They have an extracapsular pellicle connected by radial bands with an intracapsular shell and with one or more equatorial girdles.

Coccoliscus (kō'k-si'-lisk-us), n. [NL., < Gr. *κόκος*, a berry, + *ίσκος*, a disk.] The typical genus of radiarians of the family *Coccolobidae*.

Coccolith (kō'k-si'-lith), n. [*L. coccineus* + -lith.] Related to or derived from *coccineus*. — **Coccolithus**, an acid derived from *coccineus*.

Coccolithus (kō'k-si'-lith), n. A crystalline or principle (Caglioli) contained in the seeds of *Daphne Mezereum*, differing from daphnin in that it does not yield sugar when boiled with dilute sulphuric acid.

coccolithe (kō'k-si'-lith), n. [*Gr. κόκος*, a berry, + *λίθος*, a stone. See *coccolith*.] 1. A variety of pyroxene; granuliform pyroxene. Its color is usually some shade of green; it is composed of distinct rounded grains, easily separable, some of which have an indistinct crystalline form.

2. Same as *coccolith*.

coccolithic (kō'k-si'-lith), a. [*Gr. κόκος*, a berry, + *λίθος*, a stone. See *coccolith*.] A minute round organic body, consisting of several concentric layers surrounding a clear center, found in profusion at great depths in the West Indian ocean embedded in matter resembling sarcoid. It is probable that the coccoliths are unicellular algae.

There are in the "ozone" of the Atlantic sea-bed innumerable multitudes of very minute, sauc-shaped discs, termed *coccoliths*, which are frequently met with associated together into suberuloid aggregations, the *coccospheres* of Wallich.

Utrazay, *Physiography*, p. 307.

Coccoloba (kō'k-si'-lō-bā), n. [NL., < Gr. *κόκος*, a berry, + *λόβα*, pod.] A polygonaceous genus of plants of tropical America, comprising about 80 species of trees, shrubs, or tall woody climbers. It is distinguished from allied genera by its fleshy perianth becoming lacinate in fruit. *C. uvifera*, the vegetable grape of the West Indies, has a heavy, lacinate, pinnate wood, which yields a skin closely resembling the official bark of *Coccoloba*.

coccosphere (kō'k-si'-sfer), n. [*Gr. κόκος*, a berry, + *σφαίρα*, a sphere.] A spheroidal aggregation of coccoliths. See *coccolith*.

Dr. Wallich added the interesting discovery that not unfrequently, bodies similar to the . . . "coccoliths" were aggregated together into spheroids, which he termed *coccospheres*.

Coccosphaera (kō'k-si'-sfer-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Coccosphaera* + -idae.] An extinct family of placoderm fishes, typified by the genus *Coccosphaera*. They had a peculiarly mottled head, and small lateral bucklers as well as specialized thoracic bucklers, and a small, pedicel-like peduncle. They lived in the sea of the Devonian epoch.

Coccosphaera (kō'k-si'-sfer-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *κόκος*, a berry, + *σφαίρα*, a sphere.] A genus of placoderm fishes; the name from the small bony, like tubercles with which the plates of their cranial buckler and body are thickly studded. *Agassiz*.

Coccosphaerites (kō'k-si'-sfer-ites), n. [NL., < Gr. *κόκος*, a berry, + *σφαίρα*, a sphere.] A genus of grobecks, of the family *Brassicellidae*. The name was formerly used with great latitude, and the genus was made the type of a subfamily *Coccosphaeritinae*; it is now restricted to the hawthorns, such as the common European species *C. vulgaris*, which has a peculiar form of the secondary quill-leaflets.

brisen, 1780. See also *ent. hawthorn*.

Coccosphaerinae (kō'k-si'-sfer-ites-in'), n. pl. [NL., < *Coccosphaera* + -inae.] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Brassicellidae*; the grobecks. The group is indefinite, and the name is now little used.

coccosphaerine (kō'k-si'-sfer-ites-in'), a. [*Coccosphaera* + -ine.] Having the characters of a grobeck; related to or resembling the grobecks.

coccus (kō'k-us), a. [*Coccus*, 1, + -ous.] In bot., composed of cocci.

coccus (kō'k-us), n. [*Coccus*, 1, + -us.] Same as *coccus*, 1 (a).

Cocculina (kō'k-si'-lī-nā), n. [NL., as *Cocculina* + -inae.] A genus of gastropods with a patelliform shell and peculiar structural characters distinguishing it as the type of a family *Cocculinidae*.

cocculinid (kō'k-si'-lī-nid'), n. A gastropod of the family *Cocculinidae*.

Cocculinidae (kō'k-si'-lī-nid'-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cocculina* + -idae.] A family of rhithidaceous gastropods. The technical characters are: dentition resembling that of the *Planorbidae* and *Helicidae*; only a single asymmetrical gill; no developed appendages to the side of the foot or on the mantle; and a patelliform, uniserial, unistrial, and entirely external shell.

Cocculus (kō'k-si'-lus), n. [NL., dim. of *coccus*; see *coccus*.] A tropical genus of menispermaceous plants, consisting of climbers, the leaves of which are usually more or less heart-shaped and the flowers small. Most of the commonly known species are now referred to allied genus, — *Cocculus indicus*, a drug consisting of the dried fruit of *Menispermata* or *C. Cocculus* (also called *Menispermata* *Cocculus*, *Cocculus ruber*, etc.), and probably of some other genera of the same order. It is used in medicine in the preparation of certain ointments, and is said to prevent secondary fermentation in liquors, for which reason it is sometimes used in the manufacture of beer. The powdered berries have a temporary stupefying effect upon fish, and are employed for their capture. The poisonous principle obtained from the kernels of the fruit has been termed *picrotoxin*.

coccus (kō'k-us), n. [NL. (*L. coccum*, neut.), < Gr. *κόκος*, a berry, a kernel, esp. the kernels insect (supposed to be a berry) used for dyeing scarlet; see *cocchineal*, *coccineus*, etc.) 1. Pl. cocci (-as). In bot.: (a) One of the separate di-

visions of a schizocarp, or dry lobed pericarp which splits up into several cells. Also called *cocculi*. (b) In certain *Hepatica*, the old

fruit of *Malva sylvestris*, composed of ten cocci. A. *Tetrasphaera* fruit of *Cocculus*.

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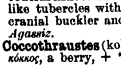
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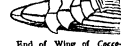
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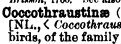
Painted Ladybird (Coccinella). a. larva, enlarged; b. beetle, natural size; c. beetle, enlarged.



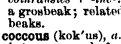
End of Wing of Coccosphaera vulgaris, showing peculiar structure of quill-leaflets.



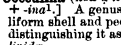
Form of the coccoliths, showing the concentric layers and the central clear spot.



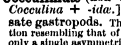
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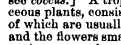
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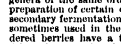
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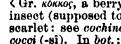
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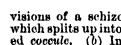
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Spenser, Sonnets, xlii

The king felt more painfully than ever the want of that tremendous engine which had once done so many extraordinary things.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng. Lit., vi.

2. To deprive of by force; restrain. [*Rare.*]

Therefore the debtor is ordered . . . to be coerced his liberty until he makes payment. [*Speech at Bristol.*]

3. To enforce; to compel by forcible action; as, to coerce obedience.

coerce (kô-êr'sér), *v.* One who coerces.

coercible (kô-êr-si-b'l), *a.* [*= F. coercible = Pg. coercível = It. coercibile.*] *a.* Capable of being coerced; too weak to resist effectively.—2. Capable of being condensed, especially of being reduced by condensation to the liquid state; applied to gases.

Coercible gases, which can be made fluid by simply cooling them off, are called vapors.

Thomson, Heat (trans.), p. 38.

coercibleness (kô-êr-si-b'l-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being coercible.

coercion (kô-êr'sh'n), *n.* [Formerly also coercion = *F. coercion, coercion* (now coercion = *It. coercizione*) = *Sp. coercion* = *Pg. coerção*, *coercão*, *coercio* (n.), *coercible* (n.), *coercit*, *coercit*, forms of reg. *coercio* (n.), a restraining, coercing, *coercere*, pp. *coercitus*, *restraining*, *coercere*; see *coerce*.] 1. Compulsion; forcible constraint; the act of controlling by force or arms.

It is by coercion, it is by the sword, and not by free stipulation with the governed, that England rules India.

Macaulay, Gladstone's Church and State.

On looking back into our own history, and into the histories of neighbouring nations, we similarly see that only by coercion were these latter feeble governments so subordinated as to secure internal peace.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 196.

2. Power of restraint or compulsion.

Government has coercion and antidiversion upon such as neglect their duty. [*South.*]

Coercion acts, a name popularly given to various British statutes for the enforcement of the laws of England, authorizing arrest and imprisonment without bail in cases of treason and crimes of intimidation, the suspension of judges, etc., and for arms, etc. The most notable were those of 1811 and 1817. = *Bryn, Compulsion, Constraint*, etc. See *force*.

coercitive (kô-êr-si-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*= F. coercitif = Sp. It. coercitivo, C. L. as if 'coercitivus, C. L. as if 'coercere, coercion = see coercion.*] 1. Having power to coerce; coercive.

2. Part's that apply to Timothy's epistle, in the person of Timothy power of coercive jurisdiction over presbyters.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1855), II. 178.

Coercive force. *See coercion.*

II. *n.* That which coerces; a coercive.

The actions of retrenchment and of the night are left indifferent to virtue or to vice; and of these, as man can take no cognizance, he can make no merit.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1855), I. 612.

coercive (kô-êr'siv), *a.* and *n.* [*= F. coercer = as if contr. of coercion, C. v. Cf. Pg. coercivo.*]

1. *a.* Having power to coerce, as by law, authority, or force; restraining; constraining.

Without coercive power all government is but toothless and procrustean. [*South.*]

It is notorious that propositions may be perfectly clear, and even coercive, yet prove on inspection to be illusory.

G. H. Lewis, Probe of Life and Mind, I. 360.

Coercive force, coercive force, that power or force which renders the impartation of magnetism to steel or iron dross or more difficult, and at the same time retards the return of a bar once subjected to its natural state when active magnetism has ceased. This force depends on the molecular cohesion of the metal.

II. *n.* That which coerces; that which constrains or restrains.

His tribunal takes cognizance of all cases, and hath a coercive for all. [*Jer. Taylor, Sermons* (ed. 1855), 18th Mo.]

coercively (kô-êr-si-vi), *adv.* By constraint or coercion. [*Burke.*]

We must not expect to find in a rule coercively established by an invader the same traits as a rule that has grown up from within. [*H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol.*, I. 420.]

coerciveness (kô-êr-siv-ness), *n.* The quality of being coercive or constraining.

Fears of the political and social calamities to which, I think, the religious must be added have generated . . . [the] sense of coercion. [*H. Spencer, Data of Ethics*, p. 127.]

Coræba (kô-êr-bâ), *n.* [*NL.*] sometimes *Imper.* *Coræba*; *C. Bras. guara-coræba*, name of some gull-like (Macgregor, Willich, Ray, etc.). The bird to which the word *Coræba* was first attached as a book-name was *Coræba cinerea* (Linnaeus), now *Coræba cinerea*. First made a generic name by Vieillot (1807). The typical genus of birds of the family *Coræbidae*, and contains a number of species found in the warmer parts of continental America, as *C. cinerea*, *C. cinerea*, etc. See out under *Coræbidae*.

Coræbidae (kô-êr-bâ-i-dæ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] *Coræba* + *-idae*. A family of oscine passerine birds related to the warblers and creepers, confined

to the tropical and subtropical portions of America; the gull-like, flower-peckers, honey-suckers, or honey-creepers of America. They have an ample and usually slender, curved bill, and subsist on insects, fruits, and the sweets of flowers. They are of small size, and for the most part of elegant varied colors.

The leading genera are *Coræba*, *Dicaeops*, *Contopus*, and *Coræba*. The family is often called *Dicaeidae*.

These brilliant little birds were formerly grouped with the old-world family known as *Nectariniidae* and *Ompodidae*, with which they have many affinities. Also, improperly, *Coræbidae*.

Coræbina (ser-ê-bî-nâ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] *Coræba* + *-ina*. A subfamily of tropical and subtropical birds of the family *Coræbidae*, the gull-like, flower-peckers, with the genus *Coræba*; the gull-like proper.

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The eternity of the Son's generation, and his coeternity . . . with the Father. [*Hammond, Fundamentals.*]

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a concept **find**

The theory of cognition, on which this ultimate conception rests, and from which it is developed, may be regarded either as an analysis of experience or as the idea of self-consciousness. Adamson, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 143.

3. In *old Scots law*, a process in the Court of Session by which cases concerning disputed marches were determined.—4†. Same as *cognitance*. 2.

Abstractive or speculative cognition. See *abstractive*. — **Actual cognition, adequate cognition.** See the adjectives. — **Analytical cognition,** the logical dissection of a notion — **Cognition and sale,** in Scotland,

gauge property.—**Condition of cognition.** See *condition*.—**Empirical cognition**, an act of learning from experience, or the knowledge so obtained.—**Enigmatical cognition**, abstractive cognition, especially of God.

cognition. See **form**.—**Acquired cognition**. See **na-**
tural knowledge, under **knowledge**.—**Historical cogni-**
tion, knowledge of facts.—**Immaterial cognition**, an
act of acquiring knowledge without the aid of the bodily
organs, whether of the peripheral senses or of the brain.

Intuitive cognition. (a) Knowledge by immediate experience. (b) Present perception of an object, with consciousness of it as an object. — **Material cognition**, an act of learning by means of the bodily organs, that is, the senses or the

See *medium*.—**Meritorious cognition**, knowledge attained by the practice of virtue.—**Mixed cognition**, a cognition partly a priori, partly a posteriori.—**Natural cognition**, cognition by means of the senses and reason.

of what ought to be — that is, of what is demanded by the moral law: opposed to *theoretical cognition*, or knowledge of what is. (b) Knowledge more or less readily capable of practical application: opposed to *speculative* or *metaphysical*

— **Rational cognition**, cognition a priori, from reason. — **Sensitive cognition**, knowledge by the senses. — **Singular cognition**. See *singular*. — **Symbolical cognition**. See *symbolical knowledge*, under *knowledge*. — **Sym-**

how the mind is able to attain to knowledge, showing what kinds of truth and certainty are possible and what kinds are impossible.—**Universal cognition**, cognition of an object as one of a class.

of *admittendus*, ger. of *admittere*, admit: see *cognition* and *admit.*] In old Eng. law, a writ, named from its characteristic phrase, requir-

cognitive (nag. m-er); *adj.* [*Fr. cognitif* (*cogn* = cognition) + *-ive*; = *F. cognitif.*] 1. Capable of cognition; learning; knowing.

cognitum (kog'ni-tum), *n.*; *pl. cognita* (-tā).

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxxvi.
cognizability (kog'ni- or kon'i-za-bil'i-ti), *n.*
 [*< cognizable: see -bility.*] The quality of be-

connoissable, F. *connoissable*, < OF. *conoistre*, F. *connaître*, < L. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*, and cf. *cognizance*.] 1. Capable of being cog-

2. Capable of being subjected to judicial ex-

Admission, Institution of the Court.
The common law courts that a suit may be brought in the

cognizably (kog'ni- or kon'i-za-bli), *adv.* In a cognizable manner. Also spelled *cognisably*.

connoisseurs, etc., < OF. *connoissance*, *connoissance*, *connoissance*, *connoissance*, etc. (mod. F. *connaissance*), < *connoissant*, ppr. of *connoistre*, *conostre*, etc., < L. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*, and

In China, the Emperor himself takes cognizance of all the doctors in the kingdom who profess authorship.

2. In law: (a) The exercise of jurisdiction; a taking of authoritative notice, as of a cause.

The Court of King's Bench has original jurisdiction and cognizance of all actions of trespass at common law.

(b) Acknowledgment; admission, as a plea admitting the fact alleged in the declaration; a fine sur conusance de droit. (c) A plea in replevin that defendant holds the goods in the

heraldry, nobles and leaders adopted simple bearings to be depicted upon a pennon or a shield, and the earliest heraldry was little more than the classification of these. Later, since no parts of the arms proper could be borne but by those who had a legal right to them with the

William of Palerne (E. E. T. 8.), l. 3560.

May the Winged Horse, your ancient badge and cognisance, still flourish! *Lamb, Old Benchers.*

also *connusant*, *conusant*; ult. < OF. *connoissant*, ppr.: see *cognizance*.] 1. Having cognizance or knowledge: 'with of.
Now the memory has so far regained its dominion, that

2. In law, competent to take legal or judicial notice, as of a cause or a crime.

It would also be convenient, . . . for psychological precision and emphasis, to use the word to *cognize* in connection with its noun cognition. . . . But in this instance the necessity is not strong enough to warrant our doing what

cognizee (kog-ni- or kon-i-zē'), *n.* [*< cogniz-* in *cogniz-ance* + *-ee*¹.] In *old law*, one in whose favor a fine of land was levied. Also spelled

cognomen (kog-nō'men), *n.* [*< L. cognomen, < co-, together, + *gnomen, old form of nomen =*

A surname, a *cognomen*, is an addition to the personal

I repeated the name [Priscilla] to myself three or four times: . . . this quaint and prim *cognomen* . . . amal-

II. n. One who bears the same name; a name-

cognominal² (kog-nom'i-nal), *a.* [*< cognomen (-min-) + -al. Cf. cognominal*¹.] Pertaining to a cognomen or surname. *Bp. Pearson.*

pp. *cognominated*, ppr. *cognominating* [cognominatus, pp. of *cognominare*, furnish with a surname, < *cognomen*, a surname: see *cogno-*

cognominate (kog-nom'i-nāt), *a.* [*< L. cognominatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Being or used as

cognominate (n-), & *cognominate*: see *cognominate*.] A surname; a name given by way of distinction: as, Alexander *the Great*.
Therefore Christ gave him the *cognomination* of Cephas.

cognosce (kög-nos'), *v.*; pret. and pp. **cognosced**, ppr. **cognoscing**. [*< L. cognoscere, become acquainted with, know: see cognition, and cf. cognize.*] *I. trans.* In *Scots law*, to inquire in-

ment. [Scotch.]
Doth it belong to us . . . to cognosce upon his [the king's] actions, or limit his pleasure?
Drummond, Speech, May 2, 1639.

cognoscente, conoscente (It. pron. kō-nyō-, kō-nō-shen'te), *n.*; pl. *cognoscenti, conoscenti* (-ti). [It. pron. *cognoscente* prop. pres. pres. of *cognoscere*.

lute cognoscente, if you please.
W. Mason, Eng. Church Musick, p. 77.

coagmoscibility

coagmoscibility (kog-noe-i-bil'-i-ti), n. [*Coagmoscible* = see *-ibility*.] The quality of being coagmoscible. [*Harv.*]

The coagmoscibility of God is manifest. [*Barrow, The Creed.*]

coagmoscible (kog-noe-i-bil'), a. [*Coagmoscibility* = *Coagmoscible*, know = see *coagmoscible* and *cognition*.] 1. Capable of being known.

Neither can will be known because whatever is truly coagmoscible is good in itself. [*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1830), p. 723.*]

2. Liable or subject to judicial investigation.

No external act can pass upon a man for a crime that is not coagmoscible. [*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1830), p. 1315.*]

coagmoscitive (kog-noe-i-tiv'), a. [*Irreg.* = *Coagmoscible*, know (see *coagmoscible*), + *-itive*.] The *reg. form* is *cognitive*.] Having the power of knowing; cognitive.

An innate coagmoscitive power. *Culver, Morality*, iv. 1.

cognovit (kog-noi'vit), n. [*LL.* *lit.* he has acknowledged, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *cognoscere*, know, recognize; see *cognition*.] In *law*, an acknowledgment or confession by a defendant that the plaintiff's cause, or a part of it, is just, wherefore the defendant, to save expense, sues and is judged to be entered without trial. More fully written *cognovit actioem*.

cog-rail (kog-rail'), n. A rack or rail provided with cogs, placed between the rails of a railroad-track, to enable a locomotive provided with cogged driving-gear to draw trains up acclivities too steep for ordinary methods of traction.

The rack or cog-rail in the middle of the track is made of two angle-iron which have between them cogs of one-and-a-quarter-inch iron, accurately rolled to uniform size. [*Scientific*, II. 415.]

coegradient (kô-gei-grâ-dî-ent), n. [*Coegradient* = see *-ency*.] In *math.*, the relation of coegradient sets of variables.

coegradient (kô-gei-grâ-dî-ent), a. [*Co-1* + *gradient*, the *form* comp. of *gradient*, and *co-*.] *Coegradient* (kô-gei-grâ-dî-ent), *pp. of coegradient*, come together; see *congruent* of *gradient*, *LL. gradient* (n.), *pp. of gradi*, go; see *gradient*, *grade*.] Literally, coming together; literally, a system of variables subject to undergo linear transformations identical with those of another system of variables. Thus, if when the variables *x, y* are transformed by the formulae

$$x = a'x + b'y \\ y = c'x + d'y$$

another set of variables, *x', y'*, is simultaneously transformed by the formulae

$$x' = a''x' + b''y' \\ y' = c''x' + d''y'$$

then the two sets are said to be *coegradient*.

co-guardian (kô-gar'di-an), n. [*Co-1* + *guardian*.] A joint guardian. *Kent*.

cogus, n. and *v.* See *cog*.

cogwage (kog'wâr), n. [*Rhym.* unknown. Cf. *cognate*.] A coarse narrow cloth like frieze mentioned in the reign of Richard II. and used by the lower classes in England up to the sixteenth century.

cog-wheel (kog'hwell), n. A wheel having teeth or cogs, used in transmitting motion by engaging the cogs of another similar wheel or of a rack; a geared wheel, or a gear. The direction of the transmitted motion is determined by the position and angle of the circle of cogs. Cog-wheels are of spur or bevel, and lantern-wheels, and are classified as spur, bevel, and crown-wheels, according to the position of the cogs. See these words. — *Cog-wheel* respiration. Same as *cogged* respiration (which see, under *breath*).

cog-wood (kog'wud), n. [*Cog* + *wood*.] A valuable timber-tree of Jamaica, which is imperfectly known botanically. It has been referred to *Ceanothus Chloroxylon*.

coghab (kô-hab'i'), n. [*Co-* + *habitate* = *Sp. coghabitar* = *It. cohabitare* = *LL. cohabitare* = *LL. co-*, together, + *habitare*, dwell; see *co-1* and *habit*, *v.*, and *cf. inhabit*.] 1. To dwell together; inhabit or reside in company or in the same place or country.

That mankind hath very strong bonds to coghabit and concur in, other than mountains and hills, during his life. [*Letter, xxvii.*]

I do earnestly believe that peace, and patience, and calm content did coghabit in the cheerful heart of Sir Henry Wotton. [*Wotton, Complete Angler*, p. 53.]

Specifically—2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife often with the view of becoming not legally married, and usually, but not always, implying sexual intercourse.

The law supposes that husband and wife coghabit together, even after a voluntary separation has taken place between them. [*Booster*.]

coghabitant (kô-hab'i-tant), n. [*LL. coghabitant* (n.), *pp. of coghabitare*, dwell together; see *coghabitar*.] One who dwells with another or in the same place.

No small number of the Danes became peaceable coghabitants with the Saxons in England. [*Lock, Sketch, Hist. World*, iii. 58.]

coghabitation (kô-hab'i-tâ-shon), n. [*Co-* + *habitation* = *Sp. coghabitar* = *Pg. coghabitar* = *It. coghabitar*, *LL. coghabitation* (n.), *co-*, together, *pp. coghabitar*, dwell together; see *coghabitar*.] 1. The act or state of dwelling together or in the same place.

A coghabitation of the spirit with flesh. [*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cavalistica*, p. 218.]

To this day (1727) they have not any one place of coghabitation among them that may reasonably bear the name of a town. [*Bevier, Virginia*, i. § 54.]

2. The state of dwelling or living together as husband and wife; often with reference to persons who are not legally married, and usually, but not always, implying sexual intercourse.

coghabiter (kô-hab'i-ter), n. A coghabitant.

Coghabiters of the same religion. [*Holzer, et. of Thucydides*, iv.]

cogher (kô-âr'), n. [*Co-1* + *heir*, after *LL. cohæres*, *cohæres*, *co-*, together, + *heir*, *heres*, *heres*, *v. ult. E. heir*.] A joint heir; one who has, or has a right to, an equal share in or a definite share in an inheritance with another or others.

I am a queen, and co-heir to this Ouncy. [*The elater to the mighty Potency.*]

Fletcher (and another), False Ouncy, i. 3. The heir was not necessarily a single person. A group of persons, considered in law as a single unit, might acquire as co-heirs to the inheritance. [*Maine, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.)*, p. 170.]

cohæres (kô-âr'-es), n. [*Co-1* + *heir*, after *LL. cohæres*.] A joint heirless; a female who shares equally and jointly in an inheritance.

cohere (kô-her'), *v. t.*; pret. and *pp. cohered*, *pp. cohering*. [*Formerly also cohære*, *LL. cohæres*, stick together, *co-*, together, + *herere*, *herere*, stick, cleave; see *heretic* and *adhere*, *v. ult. E. here*, *inhere*.] 1. To stick, or stick together; cleave; be united; hold fast, as one thing to another, or parts of the same mass, or two substances that attract each other.

Cohesion is manifested by two surfaces of glass, which, if ground exceedingly smooth and placed in contact, will cohere firmly. [*A. Dumas, Phil. of Chem.*, p. 329.]

2. To be well connected or coherent; to cohere regularly in the natural or logical order; be suited in connection, as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in a train of reasoning.—3. To suit; be fitted; agree.

Had thee coher'd with place, or place with wishing. [*Shak., M. for M.*, i. 1.]

coherence, **coherency** (kô-her'-en-si), n. [*Co-* + *coherere* = *Sp. P. coherencia* = *It. coerenza*, *LL. cohærentia*, *co-*, together, *pp. coherere*, stick together; see *coherere*, *coherere*.] 1. The act or state of cohering; a sticking or cleaving of one thing to another, or of parts of the same body to each other (or a cleaving, or a separation, of two bodies, as by the force of attraction. [*In this sense cohesion is more common.*]

When two pieces of wood have remained in contact at rest for some time, a second force besides friction resists their separation; the wood is cohered, the surfaces come closely into contact, and the coherence due to this cause must be overcome before motion can be effected. [*R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics*, p. 70.]

This view of the nature of the labelium explains its large size, and especially the manner in which it emerges from the column, unlike that of the other petals. [*Darwin, Fert. of Orchids by Insects*, p. 228.]

The United States to-day clung together with a coherence far greater than the coherence of any ordinary federal or league. [*R. B. Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 90.]

2. Suitable connection or dependence, proceeding from the natural relation or relation of things to each other, as in the parts of a discourse or of any system; consistency.

Little needed the Princes and potentates of the earth, which way they were to direct their eyes, and how they were to make a coherence between the Churches politic and the Churches mystical. [*Milton, Reformation*, p. 100.]

coherent (kô-her'-en), a. [*Co-* + *coherere* = *Sp. P. coherencia* = *It. coerenza*, *LL. cohærentia*, *co-*, together, *pp. coherere*, stick together, *coherere*; see *coherere*.] 1. Sticking, or sticking together; cleaving; as, the parts of a body, solid or fluid, or as one body or substance to another; adhesive.

Consequently when insects visit the flowers of either form, they will get their foreheads or proboscides well dusted with the coherent pollen. [*Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers*, p. 96.]

cohesive

The lower angle of each frustule is coherent to the middle of the next one beneath. [*W. B. Carpenter, Microg.*, p. 102.]

2. Connected; consistent; abiding by a natural or due agreement of parts; consecutive; logical; said of things; as, a coherent discourse.

An unerring eye that fleetly expresses of the moral features of character, a perception of which alone makes the drawing of a coherent likeness possible. [*Lock, Sketch, Hist. World*, p. 158.]

From the earliest times when men began to form any coherent idea of it (the world) all they began to guess in some way or other, and I was that it all began, and it was all going to end. [*W. K. Clifford, Lectures*, i. 191.]

3. Observing due order, connection, or arrangement; as, a coherent train of reasoning; consistent; coherent; said of persons.

A coherent thinker and a strict reasoner is not to be made at any one of a set of rules. [*Watts, Logic*.]

4. Suited; fitted; adapted; agreeing.

Instruct my laughter how she shall proceed. [*That time and place, with this deceit so well.*]

5. In *bot.*, sometimes used for *coadhesive*.

coherentite (kô-her'-it-ik), n. [*Irreg.* = *LL. cohærens* (n.), *coherens*, + *-ficus*, *faceres*, make.] Causing coherence. [*Harv.*]

Cohesive or *cohesive* force. [*Cohesive*.]

coherently (kô-her'-it-ik), *adv.* In a coherent manner; with due connection or agreement of parts; with logical sequence.

It is a history in which none of the events follow one another coherently, as in a novel.

coheritor (kô-her'-i-ter), n. [*Co-1* + *heritor*.] A joint heir or heir; a coheir.

Are a new Calvary and a new Pentecost in reserve for these coheritors of the doom, to become the blessedness reserved for the human? [*N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 342.]

cohesibility (kô-hê-i-bil'-i-ti), n. [*Co-* + *cohesible* = see *-ibility*.] The tendency to unite by cohesion; cohesiveness. [*Harv.*]

cohesible (kô-hê-i-bil'), a. [*LL. cohæsus*, *pp. cohæres*, cohere, + *-ibilis*.] Capable of cohesion; cohesible.

cohesion (kô-hê'-zhon), n. [*Co-* + *cohesion* = *Sp. cohesión* = *Pg. cohesão* = *It. coesione*, *LL. as if *cohesion* (n.) = *coherere*, *pp. cohæsus*, stick together; see *coherere*, *coherere*.] 1. The force by which particles, uniting, or sticking together; specifically, in *phys.*, the state in which, or the force by which, the molecules of the same material are bound together, so as to form a continuous homogeneous mass.

2. The force by which the molecules of the same material are bound together, so as to form a continuous homogeneous mass. That is, when the particles of matter which it unites are placed in apparent contact. At inappreciable distances it is a force of attraction, and at greater distances it is a force of repulsion, so that it does not follow the law of variation of force which governs the particles of a homogeneous body, and is thus distinguished from *adhesion*, which takes place between the molecules of different masses or substances, as between fluids and solids, and from *chemical attraction*, which unites the atoms of a molecule together. The power of cohesion in a body is estimated by the force necessary to pull the parts asunder. In general, cohesion is most powerful among the particles of solid bodies, weaker among those of fluids, and least of all, or entirely wanting, in elastic fluids, as air and gases.

3. Connection; dependence; affinity; coherence. [*Now rare in this sense.*]

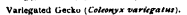
Idea that have natural force. [*Locke*.]

The greatest strength that prevailing *cohesion* (the Romish religion) lies in the close union and *cohesion* of all the members together. [*Locke, Essay*, II. 1.]

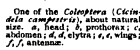
Cohesion figures, a class of figures produced by the attraction of liquids for other liquids or solids with which they are in contact. They are, *capillary action, adhesion, breath, and electric cohesion*, that is, a drop of liquid, as of oil or alcohol, upon a surface of glass or paper, will always in a definite figure, the figure differing with each kind of support, on the water; and he suggested that this might be employed as a test for the purity of water. The same principle holds true with regard to liquids which, from greater specific gravity, are heavier than the surface of the water, or when again each solid takes a distinct characteristic figure. [*Electric cohesion*, a figure produced by the attracting drops of various liquids placed on a plate of glass.—*Magnetic cohesion*, that power by which two magnetic bodies adhere together, as that of a piece of iron to a bar of magnet.

cohesive (kô-hê'-ziv), a. [*Co-* + *coherere*, *coherere*.] 1. *Chas-* cohering by adhesion; as, a cohesive surface, or the quality of adhering together, literally or figuratively; as, *cohesive* force.

coleopterian (kol-ē- or kō-lē-ōp tē-ran), *n.* [*Co-*
leopter + *-an*.] One of the *Coleoptera*; a beetle

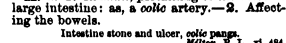


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coleopterian (kol-ē- or kō-lē-ōp tē-ran), *n.* [*Co-*
leopter + *-an*.] One of the *Coleoptera*; a beetle

cohort of laminiplanter oscine passerine birds, consisting of four families, and embracing the crows, jays, starlings, grackles, birds of Para-



dise, and some others: equivalent to the same author's earlier *Ambulatoria* or *Corviformes*. **collimorphae** (kol-lá-mór-ik), a. [*Collimorphae* + *-ae*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Collimorphae*. **collimorphae**, n. An obsolete form of *collimorphae*. **collimorphae**, n. An obsolete form of *collimorphae*. **collimorphae**, n. An obsolete form of *collimorphae*.

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collaborator (ko-lab'-s-rá-tor), n. [F.] The French form of *collaborator*, sometimes used by English writers.

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(a) A separate band or ruff worn for cleanliness, ornament, or warmth, and made of linen, muslin, lace, fur, etc. (7) Same as 1.

It one bander take free, all the rest do in that collar. *Lord Orford*, quoted in *Gloss.* 1. 5.

(1) A halter. (2) While you live, draw your neck out of the collar. *Shak.* 1. 1. 1.

(3) A neck-band forming part of the harness of a draft-animal, as horses, to which the traces are attached, and upon which the strain of the load falls; also a neck-band placed upon some other animal, as a dog, as an ornament or as a means of restraint or of identification.

Her traces of the smallest spider's web; Her collar of the unsomnious water-beam. *Shak.* 1. 1. 1.

With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound, And collars of the same their necks surround. *Drayden*, *Fables*.

(4) A wide ring of metal put about a piece of stove-pipe to make the "thimble" in a chimney where the thimble is larger than the pipe; as, a 4-inch collar is needed if a 6-inch pipe is to be used with an 8-inch thimble.

2. Anything resembling a collar; something in the form of a collar, or analogous to a collar in situation. (3) In arch.: (1) A ring or clasp.

(2) A collar-beam. (3) In bot.: (1) The ring upon the steps (of an) of an apparatus. (2) The ring of junction in the embryo between the caudicle and the plumule. (3) The point of junction of the root and stem. (4) Same as collar-beam. (5) In med.: An enlargement or swelling encircling a rod or shaft, and serving usually as a holding or bearing device, or as a means of restraint or of identification. (6) A stirring or rain-shedding device placed round a chimney where it passes through the roof of a building. (7) An eye in the end or blight of a shroud or stay, to go over a masthead. (8) A rope formed into a wreath, with a heart or deerskin in the light, to which the stay is confined at the lower part. (9) In zool.: (1) A ring around the neck, however made, as by rings or feathers, thickening of integument, presence of a set of radiating processes, etc. See under *Baldrick*.

(2) In *Antiquary*, a small ring, or a ring of metal, of a collar-camp. (3) In *Antiquary*, a small ring, or a ring of metal, of a collar-camp. (3) In *Antiquary*, a small ring, or a ring of metal, of a collar-camp.

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(18) In *Antiquary*, a small ring, or a ring of metal, of a collar-camp. (3) In *Antiquary*, a small ring, or a ring of metal, of a collar-camp.

collish

collish (kol-'ish), n. [Origin unknown.] A tool used for polishing the edges of the sole of a boot or shoe.

collation (kol-'ish-'on), n. [= D. *collatio* = G. *collation* = Dan. *kollegion* = F. *collation* = Sp. *colación* = Pg. *colação* = It. *collazione*, < L. *collatio* (n.), < L. *collidere*, pp. *collatus*, dash together: see *collide*.] The act of striking or dashing together; a striking together of two bodies; the meeting and mutual striking or clashing of two or more moving bodies, or of a moving body with a stationary one; especially, in recent use, the dashing together of two railroad-trains, or of two boats or ships.

By collision of two bodies, grind.
The air starts to fire. *Bliss*, P. L., p. 192.
Molay may create light; either directly, as in the minute incandescent fragments struck off by violent collision, or indirectly, as through the electric spark.

H. Spencer, First Principles, § 66.
2. **Opposition**; antagonism; counteraction; as, a collision of interests or of parties.

The collision of contrary legal principles.

Warburton, Divine Legation, II. They were taught to measure their own strength by collision with other powers on the common scene of action.

Prescott, Ford, and Lisa, II, § 3.

3. See extract.
Collision, I. a vowel . . . in the contraction of two vowels into one, *caducius* for the *caduce*, *chaire* for the *aire*, etc. *Minhuu*.

Collision bulkhead. See bulkhead. - *Syn. Concession*, *On a shock*.

collish (kol-'ish-'on), v. t. or i. [*collidion*, n.] To collide; strike against. [Rare.]

Wave collisions. *Trans. Roy. Microsc. Soc.*, 1870, p. 208.

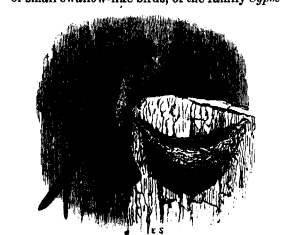
collational (kol-'ish-'on), a. [*collation* + -al.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of a collision. - 2. Colliding; as, a collational distance; collational parties.

collative (kol-'iv), a. [*collatus* (pp. of *collidere*, dash together: see *collide*) + -ive.] Causing collision; clashing.

colligant (kol-'ig-'ant), a. and n. [= Sp. *coligante* = Pg. *coligante*, < L. as if *colligant* (t-), *colligant* (t-), < com. together, + *ligant* (t-), pp. of *ligare*, diaped, to tie together.] 1. A disputing, wrangling, or litigating together. *Maudsley*.

2. One who litigates or wrangles with another.

Collucialis (kol-'p-kh-'il-ah), n. [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *κόλλω*, glue, + *καία*, dwelling, hut, barn; nest, = E. *hall*, q. v.] A genus of swifts, or small swallow-like birds, of the family *Cypselidae*.



Collucialis acuminata.

hidæ. They build the so-called birds' nests, much prized among the Chinese, which contain largely of inspissated saliva secreted by the large salivary glands characteristic of the genus. There are numerous species of Asia, Africa, and Polynesia, the best-known of which is *C. acuminata*. Some of them are known as *collemus*.

collocate (kol-'kāt), v. t. pret. and pp. *collocated*, pp. *collocating*. [*Collocatus*, pp. of *collocare* < Gr. *collocare* = F. *collocuer* = It. *collocare*, collocate, place together, com. together, + *locare*, place, < *locus*, place: see *locus*. From *collocare* comes also *couch*, q. v.] 1. To set or place together.

To marshall and collocate in order his battalions. *Irish*, Irish, III., art. 3.

2. In *otit law*, to allocate or allot (the proceeds of a judicial sale) among creditors, in satisfaction of their claims.

collocater (kol-'kāt), a. [*Collocatus*, pp. see the verb.] Set or placed together.

The parts wherein that virtue is collocate. *Bacon*.

collocation (kol-'kāt-'shon), n. [= F. *collocation* = Sp. *collocación* = Pg. *collocación* = It.

collocazione, < L. *collocatio* (n.), < *collocare*: see *collocate*, v. 1. The act of collocating or placing together; disposal in a certain order with something else; an arranging.

The position and collocation of that knowledge which we preserve in writing.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II, 231.

If elegance consists in the collocation of words, we have no more indubitable title to be called a poet than a cook.

Sir W. Jones, To the R. Orms.

2. The state of being placed or ordered along with something else; the manner in which a thing is placed with regard to something else; disposition; arrangement; connection; as, in collocation the sense of the word is clear.

3. In *otit law*, the allocation among creditors of the proceeds of a judicial sale, in satisfaction of their claims; also, the schedule prepared by the court showing the amount due to each.

collock (kol-'ok), n. [E. dial.; earlier also *colleek*, *collecke*, < ME. *collock*, *colok*, appar. < Icel. *kolli*, a pot or bowl without feet, + E. dim. -*ok*.] A large pail. [North. Eng.]

collocation (kol-'ok-'shon), n. [= F. *collocation* = It. *collocazione*, < L. *collocatio* (n.), < *collocare*, pp. *collocatus*, speak together: see *collocare*.] A speaking or conversing together; colloquy.

collocutor (kol-'ok-'shun), n. [= Sp. *collocutor* = It. *collocutore*, < L. *collocutor*, < L. *colloqui*, pp. *collocatus*, speak together: see *collocare*.] A person engaged in a dialogue or conversation; an interlocutor. [Rare.]

On my speaking of it, in conversation with a very learned scholar, in which the same terms that I have employed in this text, my collocutor very positively corrected me, having got into print.

W. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 100.

collocutory (kol-'ok-'tō-ri), a. [*Collocutio* (pp. of *collocare*, speak together: see *collocare*) + -ary.] Pertaining to or having the form of a colloquy or conversation; colloquial. [Rare.]

We present to you our initiation, which is of the Amoebean kind, my collocutor very positively corrected me, having got into print.

Colloclaria (kol-'ō-dā-'ri-ah), n. pl. [NL. < Gr. *κόλλω*, viscous, like glue (see *collodion*), + -*aria*.] A group of spumellarians without a skeleton, or with a rudimentary one composed mainly of detached silicious spicules.

Colloclaria are found outside the central capsule; a suborder proposed by Haeckel for the families *Thalassocollella*, *Colloclarella*, *Thalassosphaeridia*, and *Sphaerocollella*.

colloid (kol-'ōid), n. [NL., also *colloidum*, < Gr. *κόλλω*, like glue, < *κόλλα*, glue, + *είδος*, semblance.] A substance prepared by dissolving proxymy or gum-resin in ether, or in a mixture of ether and alcohol. It forms a watery substitute for adhesive plaster in the case of slight wounds.

When the solution is applied to the wound, it immediately dries in a semi-transparent, tenacious film, which adheres firmly to the part, and protects the wound or abrasion.

With the addition of a small quantity of iodine and bromide, colloidum is employed as the basis of a photographic process called the colloid or wet process.

To obtain a negative by this process, a glass plate is covered with a film of colloid, which is sensitized by a solution of silver and the plate exposed in the camera. The latent image obtained is then developed by the application of a solution of iron protosulphate, water, and acetic acid, and the unexposed silver remaining in the film is dissolved by a fixing solution of sodium hyposulphite or of potassium cyanide.

To obtain a positive picture, a sheet of paper is laid upon the face of the negative in a frame, the paper having been sensitized by floating on a solution of silver nitrate, or by any other of several methods. The frame is then exposed to light in such a manner that the rays of light, after passing through the negative, and the exposure is made till the tone is sufficiently deep, after which the tint is improved by means of gold chloride and other salts, and the picture fixed with sodium hyposulphite.

For negative pictures may also be obtained by the colloidum process. Colloidum is also used as a water-proof coating in place of varnish, especially to protect heater machines from the effects of dampness.

colloidness (kol-'ōid-'ness), n. r. t.; pret. and pp. *colloidized*, pp. *colloidizing*. [*Colloid* + -ness.] To prepare, as a photograph, with colloid; to treat with colloid.

Into this [a special solution] is dipped the proof after taking it from the water and draining it, the colloidized plate. *Page 36, No. XII, Feb.*

colloidotype (kol-'ōid-'tōp), n. [*Colloid* + -type.] A picture produced by the colloid process, or the method by which such pictures are made.

colloidum (kol-'ōid-'um), n. [NL.] Same as *colloid*.

collogen (kol-'ō-jen), n. [*Collogen*, < Gr. *κόλλω*, glue, + *γενεός*, including: see *gen*.] That part of the connective tissue which on boiling with water yields gelatin. It appears to constitute the greater part of the white fibrous substance. Also spelled *collagen*.

collogenic (kol-'ō-jen-'ik), a. [*Collogen* + -ic.] Furnishing gelatin on boiling, as the white fibers of connective tissue. Also *collogenic*.

collogenous (kol-'ō-jen-'us), a. [*Collogen* + -ous.] Pertaining to the nature of collogenic. Also *collogenous*.

collogoidia (kol-'ō-jen-'id-ah), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + NL. *goidia*, pl. of *goidion*, q. v.] In ichthyology, gonidia of a colorless, green, embedded in a colorless envelope, and often disposed in neck-like chains. They occur chiefly in the families *Pannari* and *Collemi*.

Also called *gonidia*.

collograph (kol-'ō-jen-'ik), n. [*Collogen*, < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *γράφω*, write.] A manifold writing- or copying-machine, depending in its construction on the fact that when a film of moist bichromated gelatin is brought into contact with ferrous salts, tannin, or certain other substances, it acquires the property of attracting a fatty ink.

collogue (kol-'ō-jen-'ik), v. pret. and pp. *collogued*, pp. *colloguing*. [*Collogen*, < Gr. *κόλλω*, glue, + *λόγος*, I intrins. 1. To use flattery; gloss; flatter.

Robert also would collogue with him, praising his riches, nobility and valiant courage, which Fortunatus could well endure.

Voltaire.

2. To confer or converse confidentially and secretly; plot mischief; lay schemes in concert.

He never durst from that time do otherwise than equivocate or collogue with the Pope and his adherents.

Wilson, Ekonomist, xli.

3. To wheedle; flatter.

They collogue and soothe up their silly auditors.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 609.

colloid (kol-'ōid), a. and n. [*Colloid*, < Gr. *κόλλω*, like glue, + *είδος*, semblance. *Colloidion*, I. a. Like glue or jelly, specifically - (a) In chem., semi-solid, penetrable, translucent, and elastic. But see I. 2. (b) In geol., certain liquid colloidal substances are capable of forming a jelly and yet still remain fusible by heat and soluble in water. *Phil.*

1. In geol., partly amorphous; applied to minerals - *Colloid bodies*, certain irregular bodies, of the aspect of colloid substances, which give rise to the formation of the result of the metamorphism of myelin. - *Colloid cancer*, or *colloid carcinoma*, a carcinoma characterized by the presence of colloid substance. But see I. 2. (b) In geol., certain liquid colloidal substances are capable of forming a jelly and yet still remain fusible by heat and soluble in water. *Phil.*

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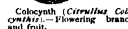
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collyba, *n.* Plural of *collybos*.
collybi, *n.* Plural of *collybus*.





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μέτρον, measure: see meter.] 1. In anc. pros.

colorable, colourable (kul'gr-a-b'l), *a.* [*Color, color, + -able*, after *L.L. colorabilis, chromatē* (in music), *< L. color, color; see color, v.*] 1. Capable of being colored or dyed; dyed, painted, tinged, or stained.—2. Specious; plausible; giving an appearance of right, fairness, or fitness, especially a false appearance: as, a colorable pretext; a colorable excuse. Among the many curious objections which have appeared against the proposed constitution, the most extraordinary and the least admissible is derived from the want of some provision respecting the debts of the United States. *A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 84.* Every one hastened to engage some other service, or some present necessity as a plausible plea for obtaining a grant of some of the suppressed lands. *W. H. Rives, Hist. of Va., 1805, p. 130.*

His wives—the dead—lively sort of ladies whose portraits are, if not a justification, at least a colorable occasion for understanding the readiness with which he [Henry VIII.] put them away. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 247.*

-Syn. & Sp. Specious, Plausible, etc. *See colorable.*

colorableness, colourableness (kul'gr-a-b'l-ness), *n.* Speciousness; plausibleness.

colorably, colourably (kul'gr-a-b'l), *adv.* Speciously; plausibly.

Eliza's servant, Gelsai, a bribing brother, he came colorably to Nauman the Syrian. *Lectures, of W. H. Bond, bet. Edw. VI., 1580.*

Colorado beetle. *See beetle.*

coloradotte (kul'gr-rā dō'tē), *n.* [*Colorado* (see def.) + *-dōtē*.] A native tellurid of mercury, a rare metallic mineral, found in Colorado.

colorant (kul'gr-ant), *n.* [*L. colorant-(-is), propr. of colorare, color; see color, v.*] A coloring matter.

This wonderful colorant [freasilin] may be constituted by the action of almost any of the outstanding agents known in chemistry upon aniline. *Pop. Sci. M., XXV, 207.*

colorate (kul'gr-at), *a.* [*L. coloratus, pp. of colorare, color; see color, v.*] Colored; dyed or tinged with some color.

Had the tinctures and humours of the eye been colorate. *Jay, Works of Creation, II.*

coloration (kul'gr-rā'shon), *n.* [= *F. coloration* = *Sp. coloración* = *It. colorazione* = *Lat. coloratio(-nis)*, *colorare, pp. coloratus, color; see color, v.*] 1. The art or practice of coloring, or the state of being colored; a coloring.

The most serious objection to the increase of the amount of object-glasses was the coloration of the image produced. *Whewell.*

2. Specifically, the special character or appearance of the colors and the marks on a surface; an arrangement of colors.

The slender whip-snakes are rendered almost invisible as they glide among the foliage by a similar coloration. *See color, v.*

colorational (kul'gr-rā'shon-l), *a.* [*Coloration + -al*.] Of, pertaining to, or dependent on color; as, colorational changes.

colorature (kul'gr-rā'tūr), *n.* [= *G. coloraturen* = *Dan. koloratur*, *< It. coloratura*, *< L.L. as if *colorata* (cf. *colorabilis* = *see colorable*), *< L. colorare, pp. coloratus, color; see color, v.*] A general term for runs, trills, and other florid decorations in vocal music, in which single syllables of the words are to be sung to two or more notes. Also called *coloring*.

color-bearer (kul'gr-bār'ēr), *n.* One who bears a flag; an officer or a soldier who carries the colors.

color-blind (kul'gr-blind), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Incapable of perceiving certain colors. *See color-blindness.*

Some men are verse-deaf as others are color-blind. *Lowell, Study Windows, p. 273.*

II. *n.* One who is incapable of accurately distinguishing colors, or certain colors; such persons collectively.

Another engineer had by some oversight not been tested in his division, and this led to his examination and . . . conviction by the writer as a color-blind man. *Pop. Sci. M., XXVI, 488.*

color-blindness (kul'gr-blind-ness), *n.* Incapacity for perceiving colors, independent of a normal eye is the capacity for distinguishing light and shade, and form. It is not a mere incapacity for distinguishing colors (for this might be due to want of training), but an absence or great weakness of the sensation upon which the power of distinguishing colors must be founded. Color-blindness may be said to be that condition of the eye in which the perception of colors, independently of light and shade, all colors appearing simply as shades, or partial, the entire or partial inability to distinguish colors independently of difference of light and shade. The most common form of the latter is that in which the eye is able to see red as a distinct color, red objects being confounded with gray or green, and next in frequency is the inability to perceive green. The color-blindness of a normal eye is complementary to the defective color appears as gray; and a mixture of white and blue, the color of the proper luminosity certainly cannot be distinguished by the color-

blind from the defective color (red or green). The results of statistical inquiries as to the prevalence of color-blindness in the sexes in France, Germany, and the United States, while among women the number of cases seems to be considerably under 1 per cent. Also called *dalmianism* and *dalmanism*.

color-box (kul'gr-boks), *n.* 1. A portable box for holding artists' colors, brushes, etc.—2. An instrument, invented by Maxwell, for mixing the light of any three portions of the spectrum in any required proportions.

color-chart (kul'gr-ohrt), *n.* A variously colored chart, marked with lines of reference to facilitate the identification of colors.

color-circle (kul'gr-sēr'k'l), *n.* An arrangement of the hues red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, and purple, in this order, about the circumference of a circle.

color-combination (kul'gr-kom-bi-nā'shon), *n.* A juxtaposition of colors.

color-comparator (kul'gr-kom'pā-rā'tēr), *n.* An apparatus used in comparing tints of the same color.

color-cone (kul'gr-kōn), *n.* A regular arrangement of colors in a cone, the vertex being black, the axis gray, every circumference a color-circle, and the intermediate parts intermediate in color.

color-contrast (kul'gr-kon'trast), *n.* A contrast of colors.

color-cylinder (kul'gr-sil'inder), *n.* A regular arrangement of colors in a cylinder, on the same principle as in the color-cone.

color-diagram (kul'gr-dī'ā-gram), *n.* A diagram in which the colors are laid down upon an exact system.—*Newton's color-diagram*, a plane diagram in which any four points are chosen arbitrarily or randomly, and the lines connecting them are used to represent the other colors, in such a manner that the colors produced by the mixture of any two colors lie bisecting the line connecting the two.

color-doctor (kul'gr-dok'tēr), *n.* In *color-printing*, a ruler or blade having a slight reciprocal motion, placed in contact with the engraved roll to distribute the coloring material.

colored, coloured (kul'gr-d), *a.* [*Color, color, + -ed*.] 1. Having a color; dyed; tinged; painted or stained.—2. Having a distinguishing hue or color. *See color, v.* Having some other hue than white, black, especially a bright or vivid hue, as red, purple, blue, etc.; as, a colored ribbon.

They were dressed in robes of gold-colored silk, and linen were also found, the relics of the regal dress in which it was customary . . . to enter kings. *Fairholt, I, 62, note.*

Take my colour'd hat and cloak. *Shak., T. of the S. I, 1.*

Color (not, of any hue but green; as, a colored lake. (*o*) Having a color or black color of the lake; black or white; specifically, in the United States, belonging wholly to the African race; having or inheriting the color of the negro. In censurables, etc., the term is often used to include Indians, Chinese, etc.

What practical science has the colored citizen for his right [of suffrage]? *N. E. Rev., CXXVI, 357.*

(*See* —(d) Of or pertaining to the negroes, or to persons partly of negro origin; as, the colored vote.

B. Having a specious appearance; deceptive; as, a colored statement.—*Colored glass*, *see glass*.

Colored light, a mixture of a nitrate or chlorate with barium and sulphur, or other ingredients that burn with a bright-colored flame, used for night-signals and military signals. The salts employed. The salts chloride of barium, which imparts a green color; strontium nitrate, red; sodium chlorid or nitrate, yellow.

color-equation (kul'gr-ēkwā'shon), *n.* An equation in which the different tints added together represent lights which in nature are not antagonously upon the retina, and in which the sign of equality implies the exact matching of the colors of the light on the two sides.

colorer, colourer (kul'gr-ēr), *n.* One who uses colors, as painters and colorists. (Often used with a suggestion of merely mechanical work.)

color-guard (kul'gr-gird), *n.* In the United States army, a guard attached to each infantry battalion, having charge of the national and regimental colors. It is composed of a color-sergeant and seven corporals, who are selected for this service from the best soldiers in the regiment and the State flag, the latter usually borne by a corporal.

colorific (kul'gr-rif'ik), *a.* [= *F. colorifique* = *It. colorifico*, *< L. color, color; see color, v.*] 1. Having the quality of producing colors, dyes, or hues; able to give color or tint to other bodies.—2. Pertaining to color or colorations.

The several rays do not suffer any changes in their colorific qualities. *Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

The refrangibility of colorific rays cannot exceed much beyond that of colorific rays. *See colorific ray.*

Herschel, quoted in Smithsonian Rep., 1880, p. 508.

Colorific intensity, the chroma of a color-sensation, or its departure from a neutral tint.

colorimeter (kul'gr-im-ē-tēr), *n.* [= *F. colorimètre*, *< L. color, color; see color, v.*] An instrument for determining the strength of colors, especially of dyes. It consists essentially of two glass tubes, one of which is set at a standard. They are about half an inch in diameter and 15 inches high, and graduated. A standard solution of the color is placed in one tube, and the other is placed in a solution of the sample to be tested. To the darker solution enough water is added to bring both solutions to the same depth of color, and from this is calculated the strength of the tested sample.

colorimetric (kul'gr-im-ē'trik), *a.* [*Colorimetry + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to the colorimeter or colorimetry.

colorimetry (kul'gr-im-ē-trī), *n.* (As *colorimetric + -y*.) The determination of the strength of colors, especially of dyes, by means of a colorimeter.

colorine (kul'gr-in), *n.* [*Color + -ine*.] A dry alcoholic extract of madder, consisting essentially of alizarin, purpurin, fatty matter, and other substances soluble in alcohol, present in garancine.

coloring, colouring (kul'gr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *color, color, v.*] 1. The act or process of applying or combining colors, as in painting.—2. A combination of color; tints or hues collectively; effect of a combination of tints, as in a picture or a natural landscape.

The clouds that gather round the setting sun do take a color coloring from an eye. *That hath kept watch or man's mortality.*

3. A particular use of color, or style of combining colors, as in the work of an artist.

They who propose to themselves in the training of an artist that he should imitate the coloring of Titian, the finish of Albert Dürer, and the tenderness of Correggio. *Wardner, Modern Art, ch. II, § 20.*

4. A peculiar character or indefinable tone analogous to the effect of a general hue or tint, or of the combination of colors in a painting; said especially of tendency or style in writing or speaking.

The castilian poet has successfully given to what he adopted the coloring of his own national manners. *Wardner, Modern Art, ch. II, § 20.*

5. A specious appearance; pretense; show; as, the story has a coloring of truth.

The usurpations of the legislature might be no flagrant and so sudden as to admit of no specious coloring. *Wardner, Modern Art, ch. II, § 20.*

6. In music, same as *colorature*.—7. The commercial name for a preparation of caramel used for color soups and gravies. *See caramel*, 1.—*Bronze coloring*, *see bronze*.

colorish, colourish (kul'gr-ish), *v. t.* [*OF. colorissh, stem of certain parts of colorir, coloris, F. colorier* (= *Sp. Fig. colorir* = *to color*; *see color, v.*, and *-ish*).] To color; paint; renew the color of.

Would truth dispense, we could be content, with Plato, that knowledge were as a colorable vase, as a coloring acquisition were but reminiscence of what, and new things were the coloring of old stamps which stood pale in the soul before. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., To the Reader.*

colorist, colourist (kul'gr-ist), *n.* [= *F. coloriste* (*< L. color, color; see color, v.*)] 1. One who colors; a painter; especially, when used absolutely, a painter whose work is distinguished for beauty of color.

The great colorists of former times. *Malone, Sir J. Reynolds.*

color-lake (kul'gr-lāk), *n.* *See lake.*

The beautiful red combination of alizarin with aluminia is generally known as a color-lake or, properly, a coloring matter proper. *Bendish, Coal-tar Colors (trans.), p. 26.*

colorless, colourless (kul'gr-less), *a.* [*Color, color, + -less*.] Destitute of color; not distinguished by any hue; transparent, bleached, or entirely white; as, colorless water, glass, or gas; colorless cheeks or hair.

Light reflected merely from the outer surface of solids is in general colorless. *See color, v.*

colorlessness, colourlessness (kul'gr-less-ness), *n.* The state or condition of being without color or distinctive hue.

color-line (kul'gr-līn), *n.* 1. In the United States army, a line or physical line of demarcation between the white or dominant class and persons of pure or mixed African descent.—2. *pl.* In seal-engraving, and in heraldic work in black and white, the parallel lines engraved upon the field for the conventional expression of heraldic colors.

ing the head distinct and moderately long, the

come

(b) Approach; come at; use in defiance or as a challenge; as, come on! I am not afraid of you. (Colloq.)—**Come your ways**, come along, advance. *Shak.*—**Out and come again**, see out.—**To come** (an infinitive qualifying preceding noun), to advance; to come in the future; as, he was thinking of dangers to come.

*The prophetic soul
Of the wild world dreaming on to come.*
Shak., Sonnets, c. vii.

To come about. (a) To happen; fall out; come to pass; arrive; as, how did it come about? (b) To turn; change; come round; as, the wind will come about from west to east; the ship came about.

On better thoughts and my winged muses,
They are come about and won to the true side.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 4.

If you were just to let the servants forget to bring her dinner for three or four days, you'd conceive how she'd come about.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i.

To come across.—**To come across**, to come across. See *come*.—**To come and go**, to advance and retire; more back and forth; alternate; appear and disappear.

Also for worldly goods they come and go, as things not long proprietary to any body.
Pultenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 38.

The colour of the king doth come and go
Between his purpose and his conscience.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

O hell! I'll wear her colour in nature! I have seen it come and go.
Shak., Tit. Andronicus, i. 1.

To come around. See *to come round, below*.—**To come at**, to reach; arrive within reach of; gain; come as near as to be able to take or do; as, how did you come at the most who are hardest to come at; or come at a true knowledge of ourselves.

How could a Physician tell the Virtue of that Simple, unless he could come at it, to apply it?
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 39.

The Books . . . were locked up in Wirtol cases, not to come of without particular leave.
Literary, Journey to Paris, p. 132.

To come away. (a) *Naut.* To begin to move or heel; sail off the anchor or anchor that is being hauled. (b) To part or separate; break off; as, the branch came away in my hands. (c) To terminate or terminate; come on; as, the wheat is coming away very well. (Colloq.)—**To come by**, to pass near.

The Duke thus stryngs, the sayle p'roceeds come by hym, and byganne to passe by aboute vj. of the cloke.
Sir R. Unfouled, Pygmyng, p. 9.

To come in; gain; enter; as, he came in to see me.

To come nearer the title, so have I neglected the means to come by it. *Sir P. Sidney, Appt. for Poetrie.*

In symoniacal purchases he thinks his Soule goes in the bargain, and in loath to come by money so dirty.
Ep. Barle, Micro-cosmographie, A Graue Digress.

Examine how you come by all your state.
Drayton, Astruculus.

To come down. (a) Literally, to descend.

In cunage down from the Mount of Olivete, is the place where our Lord wepte upon Jerusalem.
Manderly, Travels, p. 97.

We came down into the valley to the bed of the brook Kedron, which is but a few paces over, and in many parts the valley itself is no wider.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. c. 12.

To come down with, to pay over; lay down, as in payment. (Colloq.)

Little did he foresee, when he said, "All but that!" how soon he would come down with his own.
Dickens.

To come down with the dust, to pay the money. (Slang.)—**To come high or low**, to be expensive or cheap; cost much or little.—**To come home.** (a) To move toward or reach one's home or dwelling place. (b) *Naut.* (1) To drag or draw through the ground; sail off an anchor in heaving up. (2) To reach the place intended, as a sail in hoisting. (c) To go to the heart or the feelings; reach the feelings, interest, sympathies, or reason; with *by*, as, his appeal came home to all.

Come home to men's business and business.
Bacon, Decl. of Lanza (ed. 1625).

To come in. (a) To enter, as into an inclosure or a port; make an entrance; appear, as upon a scene.

My little well-known facts, geological theories, published not many years ago, immixtures were always spoken of as having abruptly come in at the commencement of the tertiary series. *Illustrations, Origin of Species, p. 306.*

(b) To submit to terms; yield.

If the arch-rebel Tyrone . . . should offer to come in, my

Many Cities which till that time he had not been, gave Hostages, admitted Garrisons, and came in voluntarily.
Milton, Hist. Eng. li.

(c) To appear; begin to be, or be found or observed; especially, be brought into use.

Since this new preaching hath come in, there hath been much sedition. *Luttrell, Memoirs, ed. 1711, p. 100.*

It is the fruit of the delicate estomach of a hot nature, and as it comes in during the winter, being ripe in November, providence seems to have designed it as a warm food, to endure the cold season, to comfort the stomach.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 206.
Silken garments did not come in till late.

Arbuckle, Anc. Coins.
(d) To enter as an ingredient or part of a compound thing.

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness must come in to heighten his character.

If the law is too mild, private vengeance comes in. *Amerson, Compensation.*

(e) To accrue from cultivation, an industry, or otherwise, as profit; as, if the corn comes in well, we shall have a supply without importation; the crops came in light.

If failings come too plentifully in.
Shak., L. L. v. 2.

(f) To calve; calf; said of cows and mares. (U. S.)—**To come in clipping-time.** See *clipping-time*.—**To come in for**, to arrive in time to take; be in the way of obtaining; get; unite with others in getting a share or part of.

Let God be honoured as he ought to be, let Religion come in for its share among all the things which deserve encouragement. *Stifford, Sermons, I. vii.*

The real cause in for subsidies. *Swift.*

They come in for their share of political guilt. *Adams.*

To come into. (a) To join with; bring help to; also, and more rarely, to come to agree to; as, he came into the agreement; to unite with others in adopting; as, to come into a measure or scheme.

To come into is to everything that is done for the public good. *Br. Attorney.*

(b) To acquire by inheritance or bequest; as, to come into an estate.—**To come into one's head**, to occur to one's mind accidentally.

Dear Lord, how'd it come into my head,
Believe as firmly as he does his Creed.
That you and I, Sir, are extremely great.

Prior, R. Harley.

To come in unto, to be carnally with. *Gen. xxxvii. 12.*

—**To come in with**, to join in suddenly with; break in with; as, he came in with me; as, he came in with a laugh.

To come near or nigh, to approach in the flesh; metaphorically, to approach in quality or degree; offer or be near in opinion with; resemble.

Nothing ancient or modern seems to come near it. *Sir W. Temple.*

To come off. (a) To issue from; proceed from; as a descendant.

Adam and all that come of him.
Believe as firmly as he does his Creed.

Travels, p. 12.
Ashur, of whom came the Assyrians.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 44.
Of Brian's royal race my mother came.

Drayton, Enid.

To come to result from.

There can no falsehood come of loving her.
Beau, and Fl., King and No. King, III. 1.

To come of age, to attain to the age of legal majority. See *age*, 3.—**To come off.** (a) To depart; move or turn away; withdraw; retreat.

We might have thought the Jews when they saw the destruction of Jerusalem would have come off from their obstinacy. *Steffens, Jerusalem, I. vii.*

(b) To escape; get free.

If they come off safe, call their deliverance a miracle.

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come

I'll bring him the best part that I have.
Come on! I want not more. *Shak., Lear, iv. 1.*

To come on (or for something), to hold him liable or responsible for (it); depend upon him for (it).

The moment Sir Oliver dies, you know, you come on me for the money for my scandal, ill. *Shak., Tit. Andronicus, i. 1.*

To come out. (a) To emerge; depart.

Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins. *Rev. xviii. 4.*

(b) To become public; appear; be published; come to knowledge or notice; as, the truth has come out at last; this book has just come out.

The flaxseed came out but once a week and but few people buy them. *Literary, Journey to Paris, p. 132.*

To read them "as they came in" in their evening paper. *Contemporary Rev., III. 480.*

(c) To express one's self vigorously; make an impression; as, he came out strong. (Colloq.)—**To come out** (in general society; in a special sense, in England, to be presented at last; as, Miss B. — came out last season). (d) To appear after being clouded or obscured; as, the rain stopped and the sun came out. (f) To turn out to be; result from calculation.

The weight of the denarius . . . comes out sixty-two grains and four-sevenths. *Drayton, Anc. Coins.*

To come out of. (a) To come forth or issue from; figuratively, to get through with; come to the end of; as, to come out of prison; he has come out of that safe well.

Unclean spirit . . . come out of many that were possessed with him. *Shak., Lear, iv. 1.*

(b) To be the issue or descendant of.

Kings shall come out of three. *Gen. xlv. 6.*

To come out well or ill, to result favorably or unfavorably; prove to be good or bad, pleasing or displeasing; as, an undertaking, a print, or the like.—**To come out with**, to give publicly to; disclose.—**To come over**, A. With over as an adverb. B. To turn out to be; result from calculation.

Tolerance, for example, nearly always comes over with bounties. *Thackeray, Mem., XXX. v. 306.*

B. With over as a preposition. (a) To pass above or across, or from one side to another; traverse; as, to come over a bridge or a road.

Israel came over this Jordan on dry land. *Josh. iv. 22.*

(b) To pass from an opposing party, side, or army to that one to which the speaker belongs. (c) To get the better of; circumvent; overcome; wheedle; cajole; as, you won't come over me in that way. (Colloq.)

What a rogue this! *Middleton, Chaste Maid, II. 2.*

To come round or around. A. With round or around as an adverb. (a) To happen in due course; be fulfilled; come to pass.

Farewell, my sorrows, and, my tears, take true; *My wisdom comes round again.*

Fletcher (and another), Bloody Brute, v. 2.

"O God he thank!" said Alice the nurse, "That all comes round so just and fair."

Tempsen, Lady Clare.

(b) To become favorable or reconciled after opposition or hostility; as, on second thought he will forget his anger and come round. (c) To recover; revive, as after fainting; regain one's former state of health.

B. With round or around as a preposition. To wheedle, or get the better of by wheedling.

The governors had come round everybody.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xl.

To come short, to fail; be inadequate.

To attain
The height and depth of thy eternal ways
Human thoughts are short. *Shak., Things!*

Milton, P. L. vii. 414.

To come short of, to fail to reach or accomplish; attain or obtain less than desired.

Men generally come short of themselves when they strive to out-do themselves.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Pref. p. xi.

All have sinned and come short of the glory of God. *Rom. vii. 25.*

Why, he was afraid that he should come short of it, he had a desire to go. *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 204.*

To come to. A. With to as an adverb. (a) To come to terms; consent; agree; as, they came to.

What is this, if my person will not come to? *Swift.*

(b) To recover; come round; revive, especially after fainting. (c) *Naut.* To turn the head near to the wind; as, the ship is coming to.

When it came to, the pilot was deceived, and said, Lord be merciful to us, my eyes never saw this place before.

Polson, It is told to us that I had thought weariness drowsed not have attached one of so high blood.

Shak., 2 Hen. iv. 2.

If it come prohibiting, there is not ought more likely to be prohibited than truth itself. *Milton, Aeropagica, p. 54.*

(d) To fail or pass to.

The other half
Comes to the privy council of the state.

Shak., M. of V. iv. 1.

was gladd, and thought in his herte that now he shold
haue comfort. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 95*

B. Jonson, Epitome, v. 1

commaterial (kom-mə-tē-ri-əl), *a.* [*com + material*.] Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds are commaterial with teeth.

Isaac, Nat. Hist., 1. 757.

commateriality (kom-mə-tē-ri-āl-i-ti), *n.* [*commaterial + -ity*.] The state of being commaterial.

commatitia, *n.* Plural of *commatium*.
commatic, **commatical** (kom-mat'ik, -i-kəl), *a.* [*L. commaticus*, (*Gr. κοματικός*, *komai-tōs*), a short clause; see *comma*.] 1. Brief; concise; having short clauses or sentences. [*Rare*.] — 2. In music, relating to a comma.—**Commatic temperament**, in music, a system of tuning which is based upon a use of commas in determining intervals.

commatation (kom-mat'ō-n), *n.* pl. *commatias* (-ē). [*Gr. κοματώω*, *komai-tōō*, a short clause; see *comma*.] In anc. *Gr.* comedy, a short song in trochaic or anapaestic verse, in which the leader of the chorus bids farewell to the actors as they retired from the stage before the parabasis.

comma-tipped (kom'ə-tīpt), *a.* [*comma* (*ba-cillus*) + *tip* + -ed]. Tipped or terminated as with a comma: used of a certain species of bacillus, the comma bacillus. See cut under *bacillus*.

commatium (kom'ə-tiz-m), *n.* [*L. comma* (*ba-cillus*) + *tiūm* + -em]. Briefness; conciseness in writing; shortness or abruptness of sentences. [*Rare*.]

Commation of the style. *Horley, On Horae, p. 43.*
commensurable (kom-menz'ə-ri-ā-ble), *a.* [*com + mensurable*.] Having or reducible to the same measure; commensurate; equal.

A commensurable grief took as full possession of him as joy had done.

commesure (kom-mezh'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commesured*, *pp. commesuring*. [*com + mesure*. *OF. commesurare*.] To coincide with; be coextensive with.

Until endurance grow
Snew'd with action, and the full-grown will,
Cried thro' all experience, pure law.

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cate flowers or graceful habit, and the tuberos roots of some species are said to be used for food. Also spelled *Commelinaceae*.

Commelinaceae (kom-mel-i-nā-ā-ē), *n. pl.* [*Commelinia* + *-aceae*.] A natural order of herbaceous endogens, natives mostly of warm climates, recognizable by their three green sepals, two or three ephemeral petals, and free ovary with a single style; the spiderworts. They are of importance only as ornamental plants, either for their flowers or foliage. The principal genera are *Tradescantia*, *Commelinia*, and *Cynodia*.

commemorable (kom-mem'ə-rə-ble), *a.* [= *It. commemorabile*, *L. commemorabilis*, *commemorare*, commemorato; see *commemorate*.] Worthy to be commemorated; memorable; noteworthy.

commemorate (kom-mem'ə-rīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commemorated*, *pp. commemorating*. [*L. commemoratus*, *pp. commemorato* (> *It. commemorare* = *Sp. conmemorar* = *Pg. comemorar* = *P. comemorar*), *c. com. (intensive) + memora-*, mention, *memor*, mindful: see *memory*.] 1. To preserve the memory of by a solemn act; celebrate with honor and solemnity; honor, as a person or an event, by some act of respect or affection, intended to keep him or it in memory.

We are called upon to commemorate a revolution [1689] . . . as happy in its consequences, as full . . . of a divine contrivance, as any age or era can show. *Sp. Atterbury, Sermons, i. vii.*

2. To serve as a memento or remembrance of; perpetuate or celebrate the memory of; as, a monument commemorating a great battle, a book commemorating the services of a philanthropist. — *Syn.* *Observe, solemnize, etc.* See *celebrate*.

commemoration (kom-mem'ə-rā-shən), *n.* [= *It. commemorazione*, *P. comemoracao*, *P. comemoracao* = *It. commemorazione*, *c. com. (intensive) + memora-*, mention, *memor*, mindful: see *memory*.] The act of commemorating or honoring the memory of some person or event by solemn celebration; as, the feast of the passover among the Israelites was an annual commemoration of their deliverance from Egypt.

The Church of England, though she asked for the intercession of no created being, still set apart days for the commemoration of some who had done and suffered great things for the faith. *Maulsby.*

2. *Eccles.* — (a) The anniversary prayers of the eucharistic office, mentioned mainly by name, rank, or condition of persons living or departed, and canonized saints; also, a prayer celebrating such mention; as, the commemoration of the living; the commemoration of the departed; the commemoration of the saints. See *diptych*.

(b) In the services for the canonical hours, a brief form, consisting of anthem, versicle, response, and collect, said in honor of God, of a saint, or of some biblical or ecclesiastical event; in the medieval church in England also called a *memory*, and sometimes a *memorial*. A complete service said in honor of a saint was also so styled. (c) Parts of the proper service of a feast, as the *Prayers for the dead*, which are a greater feature when the latter coincides with and supercedes the former. — **Commemoration day**, in the University of Oxford, the day on which the annual solemnity in honor of the benefactors of the university is held, when orations are delivered, and prize compositions are read in the theater, and honorary degrees conferred upon distinguished persons of the day, including festive of the academic year.

commemorative (kom-mem'ə-rā-tiv), *a.* [*com + memorate* + *-ive*; = *P. comemorativo*, *c. com. (intensive) + memora-*, mention, *memor*, mindful: see *memory*.] Pertaining to, or serving or intended for, commemoration.

A sacrifice commemorative of Christ's offering up his blood for us. *Hemans, Works, i. 139.*
Over the haven [of Brindisi] lies a commemorative column . . . which records, not the dominion of Saint Mark, but the restoration of the city by the Protospatharius Lupus. *E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 311.*

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form comen, cumen (see *comen*); < *OF. comenec, cumenec*, *P. comenec* = *Pr. comenec* = *Sp. comenec* = *Pg. comenec* = *It. comenecare*, *Old. comenecare*, [*ML. comenitūm*, *comenitūm*, the coming together, *initiare*, begin, *initium*, a beginning; see *initiate*.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To come into existence; take rise or origin; first have existence; begin to be.

Thy nature did commence in affluence; time Hath made thee hard to t. *Shak., T. O., iv. 3.*
Ethics and religion differ herein; that the one is the system of human duties *commencing* with man; the other, from God. *Emerson, Nature, p. 60.*

2. To enter a new state or assume a new character; begin to be (something different); turn to be or become.

Should he at length, being undone, commencing patriot. *Junius, Letters, only July 31, 1771.*

In an evil hour he commenced author, not only surrounded by his books, but with the more urgent compassions of a wife and family. *Macaulay, Letters, only July 31, 1771.*

It is . . . too common, *in Paris*, for young men, directly on being made free of a magazine, or of a newspaper, to commence word-colours. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 108.*

3. (*Tr. ML. incipere*, take a doctors' degree, lit. begin, commence; a university term.) To take a degree, to take a course, in a university or college. See *commencement*.

Then he held a freshman and a sot,
And never shall commence. *Maddison and Parker, Roaring Gull, iii. 3.*

He [Charles Channing] commenced Bachelor of Divinity. *Hist. Sketch of First Ch. in Boston (1813), p. 311.*

"To commence M. A.," etc., meaning "to take the degree of M. A.," etc., has been a recognized phrase for more than three centuries at least. *F. Hall, False Philol., p. 40.*

II. trans. 1. To cause to begin to be; perform the first act of; enter upon; begin; as, to commence operations; to commence a suit, action, or process in law.

Like a hungry lion, did commence. *Shak., I. Hen. V., iv. 7.*

Here closed the Tenant of that lovely vale,
His mournful narrative — commenced in pain.

In pain commenced, and in pain proceeded.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

— *Syn.* *Commence, begin*. In all ordinary uses *commence* is exactly synonymous with *begin*, as in the English word, *commence*, is nearly always preferable, but more especially before another verb in the infinitive.

commencement (kom-menz'ə-mənt), *n.* [*ME. commencement* (rare), < *OF. (and) commencement* (= *Pr. comenecament* = *Sp. comenecamiento* (obs.) = *It. comenecamento*), *commencer*, *commencement*, beginning; rise; origin; first existence; inception.

And they be-gone freshly upon him as it should be, at the commencement. *Martin (E. T. N.), ii. 219.*

It was a violent commencement. *Shak., Othello, i. 3.*

2. In the University of Cambridge, England, the day when masters of arts, doctors, and bachelors receive their degrees; so called from the fact that the candidate commences master, doctor, licentiate, etc., on that day. See *commence*, *v. 1, 3*. Hence — 3. In American colleges, the annual ceremonies with which the members of the graduating class are made bachelors (of arts, sciences, engineering, etc.), and the degree of master of arts and various honorary degrees are conferred. The term is also applied by extension to the graduating ceremonies and schools of lower grade. — **Commencement day**, the day on which degrees are conferred by a college. In American colleges it is the last day of the academic year.

commencer (kom-menz'er), *n.* 1. A beginner.

— 2. One taking a college degree, or commencing bachelor, master, or doctor; in American colleges, a member of the senior class after the examination of the degree.

The Corporation, having been informed that the custom . . . for the commences to have plumbecks is dishonourable to the College . . . and chargeable to the parents of the commences, has put an end to the custom. *Records of the Corporation of Harvard College, 1603.*

The Corporation with the Tutors shall visit the chambers of the commences to see that this be well observed. *Peterson, Hist. Harv. Univ., App., p. 137.*

commend (kom-mend'), *v.* [*ME. commendare, comendare*, (rarely *comendare*; see *commend*), *comendare*, *P. comendador* = *Sp. comendador*, *intr.* a benefice to, *com. intr.* *comendare*, (*L. com-mendare*, *intr.* to, *comendare*, in *ML.* changing with *comendare*, *comendare*, the two forms, though separated in *It.* and *Sp.* being etymologically identical; see *commend*, *v.* 1. *trans.* 1. To commit; deliver with confidence; intrust; or give in charge.

Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit. *Luke xiii. 46.*

Thy nature did commence in affluence; time Hath made thee hard to t. *Shak., T. O., iv. 3.*

Ethics and religion differ herein; that the one is the system of human duties *commencing* with man; the other, from God. *Emerson, Nature, p. 60.*

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Commelinaceae.

In bot., one of the principal genera of the natural order Commelinaceae, comprising about 90 species. Several are cultivated on account of their deli-

He [Parr] made a valingulous boasting of his faithfulness to the Queen, but not so much as in a Word commended himself to God.

2. To represent or distinguish as being worthy of confidence, notice, regard, or kindness; recommend or accredit to favor, acceptance, or favorable attention; see *commend* and *commendation*; sometimes used reflexively: as, this subject *commends itself* to our careful attention.

No doubt the good proportion of any thing does greatly adorn and commend.

Putschman, *Art of Eng. Poets*, p. 114.

1. I commend unto you Phebe our sister. Rom. xvi. 1. Among the religions of the world we distinguish those as enshrining in archaic forms of worship, which may commend themselves to the most rationalist age. J. H. Staley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 120.

3. To praise; mention with approbation.

When the kynge Arthur and the knyght Boheiden her of the prowess that the kynge Bohors hadde had there were gladd, and praised hym moche and commend.

Merlin (C. E. T. S.), li. 370.

And the lord commendeth the unjust atheist, because he had done wisely: for the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light. Luke xvi. 8. He commended my spirit, though he disapproved my suspicions. Goldsmith, *Vicar*, iv.

4. To bring to the mind or memory of; give or send the greeting of; with a personal pronoun, often reflexive.

Commend me to my brother. Shak., *M. for M.*, i. 5. Trifles . . . commend himself most affectionately to you. C. E. T. S., li. 11.

5. In feudal codes, law, to place under the control of a lord. See *commendation*, 4.

The privileged position of the abbey tenants (or *Dacens*) gradually led the abbot and the king to hand over the *commend* themselves to the abbey. *Eng. Brit.*, XIII. 751. Commend me to (a thing) especially, a familiar phrase expressive of affection or praise.

Commend me to a mark of alliance and a pair of sharp eyes for my own interest under. Sheridan, *The Rivals*, i. 2.

Commend me to home, the family board, Alar and to health.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 65.

-Syn. 2 and 3. To extol, laud, eulogize, applaud.

II. *Intrans.* To express approval or praise. [Rare.]

For can we much commend if he fell into the more ordinary track of endowing charities and founding monasteries. *Brougham*.

commend' (kp-mend'), n. [*commend*, v. & *commendation*; complicit; remembrance; greeting.

Tell her, I send to her my kind commend.

Rich. III., li. 11.

Thanks, master jaller, and a kind commend.

Machin, *Dum Knight*, v.

Let Jack Talvery have my kind Commends, with this Caveat, That the Pot which goes often to the Water, comes home cracked at last. Howell, *Letters*, i. 1. 6.

commendable (kp-men-də-bl'), a. [= *Sp. commendable* = *la. commendabilis*, < *L. commendabilis*, < *commendare*, commend; see *commend* and *-able*.] Capable of being commended, approved, or praised; worthy of commendation or praise; laudable.

The candence which falleth upon the last syllable of a verse is sweetest and most commendable.

Putschman, *Art of Eng. Poets*, p. 66.

Sure, sure, such carping is not commendable.

Shak., *Much Ado*, iii. 1.

commendableness (kp-men-də-bl-nēs), n. The state of being commendable.

commendably (kp-men-də-bl-ly), adv. In a commendable or praiseworthy manner.

I know very many notable Gentlemen in the Court that have written commendably, and expressed it againe.

Putschman, *Art of Eng. Poets*, p. 116.

commendation (ko-men-dam'), n. [*ML. commendatio*, (in phrase *dare or mittere in commendam*, give in trust) of *commendatio*, a trust, < *L. commendare*, intrins; see *commend*, v. and *II. commend*, v.]. An ecclesiastical benefice or living commended by the crown or head of the church to the care of a qualified person to hold till a proper person is provided; a benefice applied to a living retained in this way by a bishop after he has ceased to be an incumbent, the benefice being said to be held in *commendam*, and its holder termed a *commendator* or *commendatory*. The practice gave rise to serious abuses: under it livings were held by persons who performed none of the duties of the office. It was abolished by the Act of 1534, confirmed by the Council of Constance (1417) and the Council of Trent (1563), and has greatly diminished, if not entirely disappeared, throughout the Roman Catholic Church, and was prohibited by statute in the Church of England in 1860.

There was some cause for commendation; at first when there was a living void, and never a clerk to serve it, the bishops were to keep it till they found a fit man; but now it is a trick for the bishop to keep a living vacant, and so to keep a poor man at the point of death, commending his soul to God.

Dispensation, exemptions, commendations, annates, tithes. *Latins*, *Latin Christianity*, xiii. 10.

A living had been granted by the King to the Bishop of Lincoln in commendam, and the claimants of his right of presentation had brought an action against the Bishop. *St. A. Bacon*, *4. A. 40*.

commendatory (kp-men-də-tō-rī), n. [*ML. commendatarius*, < *commendare*: see *commend*.] Same as *commendatory*, 2.

commendation (kom-en-dā-shən'), n. [*ME. commendacion* = *Fr. commendation* = *It. commendazione*, < *L. commendatio*, < *commendare*, pp. *commendatus*, commend; see *commend*, v. and *-ation*.] 1. The act of commending; 2. the commendation, or favorable representation in words; declaration of esteem.

Need we, as some others, epistles of commendation to you? 2 Cor. iii. 1.

The commendation of avarice is the greatest triumph of a writer, because it never comes unless extorted. Dryden, *Pref. to Abs. and Achil.*

2. That which commends or recommends; a ground of esteem, approbation, or praise.

Good nature is the most gyltless commendation of a man. Dryden, *Ded. to Juvenal's Satires*.

3. Kind remembrance; respect; greeting; message of love: commonly in the plural. [Archaic.]

Mistress Page hath her hearty commendations to you too. Shak., *M. W. of W.*, ii. 1.

4. In feudal law, thecession by a freeman to a lord of dominion over himself and his land, the freeman thus becoming the vassal and securing the protection of the lord. It was typified by placing the hands between those of the lord, and taking oaths of fealty. It is sometimes described as a surrender of estate, and sometimes as not involving this.

By the practice of *Commendation* . . . the inferior put himself under the personal care of a lord, without surrendering or divesting himself of his right to his estate. *Matin*, *Early Hist. of England*, p. 154.

The beneficiary system bound the receiver of land to the king who gave it; and the act of commendation placed him under the hand of his lord under the protection of the lord to whom he adhered. Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 60.

5. In the medieval church in England, a service consisting of psalms, said in the church over a corpse while the priest was marking and blessing the grave before proceeding to the funeral mass and the burial-service proper. Also called the *commendations*, or *psalms of commendation*, said, more fully, the *commendation of the soul*, or *commendations of souls*.

Whilst the choir was chanting a service called the *Commendation of Souls*, the priest, vested in his surplice, went into the church-yard.

Commendation nunscape, a bent sister nunscape place formerly used in England as a love-love.

Like commendation nunscape, crooked, With "To" and from my love, I looked. S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. 1. 487.

Commendation of the body, in the Book of Common Prayer, the form of committal of the body at burial to the ground or to the sea. -Syn. 1. Recommendation, entombment.

commendation (kom-en-dā-tō-rī), n. [*ML. commendatio*, < *commendare*, commend; see *commend*, v. and *commend*.] One who holds a benefice in commendam. See *commend*.

commendatory (kp-men-də-tō-rī), a. and n. [= *Sp. commendatorio*, < *L.L. commendatarius*, < *L. commendator*: see *commend*.] 1. a. Served to commend; b. presiding at a favorable notice or reception; containing approval, praise, or recommendation: as, a *commendatory letter*. -2. Holding a benefice in commendam: as, a *commendatory bishop*. -3. Held in commendam. See *commendam*.

The bishops and the great commendatory abbots were, with few exceptions, held by that order.

Burke, *History of the Revolution in France*. Commendatory letters, letters written by one bishop to another in behalf of any of the clergy or others of his diocese, in order to secure peace and union among the faithful; letters of credence. According to the rules and practice of the ancient church, no Christian could communicate with the church, or receive any aid or countenance from it, in a country not his own, unless he produced letters of credence from his bishop. These letters were of several kinds, according to the different occasions or the quality of the person who carried them, viz. *commendatory* (specifically to the bishop, in a missionary, and dismission). The first were granted only to persons of high rank, and were called *commendatory* because they were called in question, or to the clergy who had occasion to travel in foreign countries. The second were granted to persons of lower rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The third were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The fourth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The fifth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The sixth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The seventh were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The eighth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The ninth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The tenth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The eleventh were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The twelfth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The thirteenth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The fourteenth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The fifteenth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The sixteenth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The seventeenth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The eighteenth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The nineteenth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The twentieth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The twenty-first were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The twenty-second were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The twenty-third were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The twenty-fourth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The twenty-fifth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The twenty-sixth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The twenty-seventh were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The twenty-eighth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The twenty-ninth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The thirtieth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The thirty-first were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The thirty-second were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The thirty-third were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The thirty-fourth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The thirty-fifth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The thirty-sixth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The thirty-seventh were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The thirty-eighth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The thirty-ninth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The fortieth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The forty-first were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The forty-second were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The forty-third were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The forty-fourth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The forty-fifth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The forty-sixth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The forty-seventh were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The forty-eighth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The forty-ninth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The fiftieth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The fifty-first were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The fifty-second were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The fifty-third were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The fifty-fourth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The fifty-fifth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The fifty-sixth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The fifty-seventh were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The fifty-eighth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The fifty-ninth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The sixtieth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The sixty-first were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The sixty-second were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The sixty-third were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The sixty-fourth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The sixty-fifth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The sixty-sixth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The sixty-seventh were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The sixty-eighth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The sixty-ninth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The seventieth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The seventy-first were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The seventy-second were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The seventy-third were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The seventy-fourth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The seventy-fifth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The seventy-sixth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The seventy-seventh were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The seventy-eighth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The seventy-ninth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The eightieth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The eighty-first were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The eighty-second were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The eighty-third were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The eighty-fourth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The eighty-fifth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The eighty-sixth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The eighty-seventh were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The eighty-eighth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The eighty-ninth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The ninetieth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The ninety-first were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The ninety-second were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The ninety-third were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The ninety-fourth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The ninety-fifth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The ninety-sixth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The ninety-seventh were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The ninety-eighth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The ninety-ninth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundredth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-first were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-second were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-third were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-fourth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-fifth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-sixth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-seventh were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-eighth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-ninth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-tenth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-eleventh were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-twelfth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-thirteenth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-fourteenth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-fifteenth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-sixteenth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-seventeenth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-eighteenth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-nineteenth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-twentieth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-twenty-first were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-twenty-second were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-twenty-third were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-twenty-fourth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-twenty-fifth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-twenty-sixth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-twenty-seventh were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-twenty-eighth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-twenty-ninth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-thirtieth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-thirty-first were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-thirty-second were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-thirty-third were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-thirty-fourth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-thirty-fifth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-thirty-sixth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-thirty-seventh were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they were also called *commendatory*, *ecclesiastical*, and *commendatory*. The hundred-thirty-eighth were granted to persons of low rank, and were called *commendatory*, whence they

The aptest terms to commensurate the longitude of places.

See *T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, vi. 7.

2. To adapt; proportionate.

Commensurating the forms of abstractions to the degrees of preparation and necessity.

See *J. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1855), II. 290.

commensurate (kq-men-'g-ré-t), *a.* [*L.* *commensuratus*, pp. *adj.*; see the verb.] 1. Reducible to a common measure; commensurable.

—2. Of equal size; having the same boundaries. The inferior commensurate which had usually been commensurate with the summit of the mountain.

3. Corresponding in amount, degree, or magnitude; adequate; proportionate to the purpose, occasion, capacity, etc.: as, we find nothing in this life commensurate with our desires.

When shall we return to a contemplation of the right to property—namely, as being official, implying and demanding the performance of commensurate duties?

See *Coleridge, Table-Talk*.

Landor, with his imaginative force unmet by any commensurate task, wandered like "blind Orion, hungry for the north."

See *Shelton, Vic. Poet.*, p. 40.

commensurately (kq-men-'g-ré-ti-ly), *adv.* In a commensurate manner; so as to be commensurate; correspondingly; adequately.

commensurateness (kq-men-'g-ré-ti-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being commensurate.

commensuration (kq-men-'g-ré-ti-'shun), *n.* [= *F.* *commensuration* = *Sp.* *commensuración* = *Pg.* *commensuração* = *L.* *commensuratione*, < *L.* *commensuratio* (< *Gr.* *κομμενσάω*); see *commensurate*, *v.*] Proportion; the state of having a common measure.

All fitness lies in a particular commensuration, or proportion of one thing to another.

comment (kq-men't or kom-'ent), *v.* [*F.* *commenter* = *Sp.* *comentar* = *Pg.* *comentar* = *L.* *commentare*, comment, < *L.* *commentari*, consider thoroughly, think over, deliberate, discuss, write upon, freq. of *commentari*, pp. *commentus*, devise, contrive, invent, < *com* + *mentari* (only in comp.; cf. *rememinent*), an inceptive verb, < *g* men (*in me-mine*, remember, mind, mind, etc.); think; see *comment*, *n.* and *mind*, *memento*, *mental*, etc.] **I. Intrans.** To make remarks or observations, as on an action, an event, a proceeding, or an opinion; especially, to write critical or expository notes on the works of an author.

Enter his chamber, view his breathless corpse, And comment then upon his sudden death.

See *Black, Works*, II. vi. 11, 2.

Critics, having first taken a liking to one of his plots, proceed to comment on him and illustrate him.

See *Dryden*.

II. trans. To make remarks or notes upon; expound; discuss; annotate.

This was the text commented by Chrysostom and Theodoret.

See *Bacon, Collection of Poems*, p. 1.

Painful work has been commenced on it, but never relieved against or superseded.

See *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 280.

comment (kom-'ent), *n.* [*F.* *comment*, *v.*] 1. A spoken or written remark or observation; a remark or note; especially, a written note intended as a criticism, explanation, or expansion of a position in a book or other writing; annotation; explanation; exposition.

He speaks all riddle, I think. I must have a comment ere I can conceive him. *B. Jonson, One is Altered*, I, 2.

Poor Alas sits between two stools:

The more she talks the further she is!

The Comment ruling the Text. *F. Prior, Alibi*.

2. Talk or discourse upon a particular subject; gossip.

He hated all the knights, and heard in thought Their lavish comment when his name was named.

See *Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien*.

—**Syn.** 1. Annotation, etc. See *commentary*.

commentary, *v. t.* [*L.* *commentari*, feign, devise, < *com* + *mentari*, feign, lie, orig. devise, think out; akin to *commentari*, pp. *commentus*, devise; see *comment*, *v.* and *mentarius*.] To feign; devise. *Synonym*.

commentary (kom-en-tá-ri), *n.* [*pl.* *commentaries* (-ri-z).] [= *F.* *commentaire* = *Sp.* *el comentario* = *Pg.* *o comentário*, < *L.* *commentarius*, *n.* (see *liber*, a book), or *commentarius*, neut. (see *volumen*, a volume), a commentary, explanation, orig. a note-book, memorandum, prop. *adj.*, < *commentari*, write upon, comment, discuss, etc.; see *comment*, *v. t.*] 1. A series of comments or annotations; especially, an explanation or elucidation of difficult and obscure passages in a book or other writing, and consideration of questions suggested by them, arranged in the same order as in the text or writing examined; an explanatory essay or treatise;

as, a commentary on the Bible. A textual commentary explains the author's meaning, sentence by sentence. Hence—2. Anything that serves to explain or illustrate; an exemplification.

Good life itself is but a commentary, an exposition upon our preaching; that which is first laid upon us is preaching itself. *Donne, Sermons*, v.

3. A historical narrative; an explanatory record of particular transactions; as, the *Commentaries* of Cæsar.

—*Memorials*, or preparatory history, are of two sorts; the former the one may be termed *commentaries*, and the other *Registers*. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, II. 120.

—*Syn.* See *comment*.

I. intrans. To write notes or comments.

Now a little to commentary upon all these proceedings, let me leave but this as a casket by the way.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 38.

II. trans. To comment upon.

commentate (kom-en-tá-té), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *commentated*, ppr. *commentating*. [*L.* *commentator*, pp. of *commentari*, comment; see *comment*, *v.*] To make comments; write a commentary or annotations. [Rare.]

Commentate upon it and return it enriched.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 38.

commentation (kom-en-tá-'shun), *n.* [= *It.* *commentazione*, < *L.* *commentatio* (-*n*), < *commentari*, pp. *commentatus*, comment; see *comment*, *v.*] The act or practice of one who comments; annotation.

The spirit of commentatation turns to questions of taste, of metaphysics and morals, with far more avidity than to physical science.

See *Wardell*.

commentative (kq-men-ti-'tiv), *a.* [*F.* *commentative* + *-ive*.] Making or containing comments.

commentator (kom-en-tá-tor), *n.* [= *F.* *commentateur*, etc., < *L.* *commentator*, an inventor, interpreter, *pp.* of *commentari*, comment; see *comment*, *v.*] One who makes comments or critical and expository notes upon a book or other work; an expositor.

I have made such expostulations of my notes as no commentator will forgive me.

See *Dryden*.

How commentators each dark passage slun,

And hold their farthing candle by the sun.

See *Young, Satires*, vii. 97.

commentatorial (kq-men-tá-'tá-ri-ál), *a.* [*F.* *commentatorial* + *-al*.] Relating to or characteristic of commentators.

See *Whewell*.

commentatorship (kom-en-tá-tor-'ship), *n.* [*F.* *commentator + -ship*.] The office of a commentator.

commenter (kom-en-tór or kq-men-'tór), *n.* [*F.* *commenter* + *-er*. Cf. *commentator*.] 1. One who comments or makes remarks about actions, opinions, etc.—2. A commentator or annotator.

And diuers Commenters upon Danbll hold the same opinion.

See *Purke, Floriana*, p. 72.

As silly as any comment goes by Hard words or sense.

See *Donne, Satires*, ii.

commentitious (kom-en-ti-'sh'us), *a.* [*L.* *commentitia*, more correctly *commentiticia*, devised, fabricated, feigned, < *commentari*, devise a kind of trade; see *comment*, *v.*] Invented; feigned; imaginary; fictitious.

No many commentitious Fables were inserted, that they rendered even what Truth he (Geoffrey of Monmouth) wrote, as a kind of trade.

Who willingly pass by that which is orthodoxal in them, and stouilly cut out that which is commentitious, and best for their turnes. *Milton, Preface to Eikon*.

commentitouness (kom-en-ti-'sh'us-ness), *n.* Counterfeitness; fictitiousness; the state of being fabricated. *Bayley*.

commentor (kom-en-tór), *n.* See *commenter*.

commentary (kom-'g-ré-ti), *n.* An obsolete form of *commentary*.

commerce (kom-'sér), *n.* [*F.* *commerce* = *Sp.* *comercio* = *It.* *commercio*, < *L.* *commercium*, commerce, trade, < *com*, together + *merc* (*merci*), goods, wares, merchandise, > *mercari*, trade; see *merchant*, *mercenary*.] 1. Interchange of goods, merchandise, or property of any kind; trade; traffic; used more especially of trade on a large scale, carried on by transportation of merchandise between different countries, or between different parts of the same country; distinguishable as *foreign commerce* and *internal commerce*; the commerce between Great Britain and the United States, or between New York and Boston; to be engaged in commerce.

A prosperous commerce is now perceived and acknowledged, by all enlightened statesmen, to be the most use-

ful, as well as the most productive source of national wealth; and has accordingly become a primary object of their political care. *A. Hamilton, Federalist*, No. 12.

I think all the world would gain by setting commerce at perfect liberty. *Jefferson, Correspondence*, I. 264.

2. Social intercourse; fellowship; mutual dealings in common life; intercourse in general.

Myself having had the happiness to enjoy his desirable commerce once since his arrival here.

The end of friendship is a commerce the most strict and honestly that can be joined. . . . It is for aid and comfort through all the trials and passions of life.

We know that wisdom can be won only by wide commerce with men.

3. Sexual intercourse.—4. A game of cards, played by any number of persons, in which a hand of five cards is dealt to each player, the two players having the poorest hands retiring from the game, this being continued until only two persons are left, who are declared the winners and receive prizes. If, during play, a person in the game speaks to another out of it, he forfeits his hand to him.—Active commerce. See *active*.

—**Chamber of commerce.** See *chamber*.—**Domestic commerce.** Commerce carried within the limits of one nation or state.—**Interstate commerce.** Specifically, the trade (inited in the United States) between the coast between persons resident in different States of the Union, or carried on by line of transport extending into more than one State.

—**Intercontinental commerce.** Commerce across the general power of regulating such commerce.—**Active commerce.** See *active*.

—**Syn.** 1. Business.—2. Communication; communion; intercourse.

commerce (kq-mér's), *n.* < *i.*; pret. and pp. *commerce*, ppr. *commencing*. [*F.* *commerce* = *Sp.* *comerciar* = *Pg.* *comerciar* = *L.* *commercari*, < *ML.* *commercari*, *LL.* *commercari*, trade, traffic, < *com*, together, < *mercari*, see *commerce*, *n.*] 1. To traffic; carry on trade; deal. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

Always beware you commerce not with bankrupts.

2. To hold social intercourse; commune.

Looks commercing with the skies, Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes.

Some will not that we should live, breathe, and commerce as men; because we are such modelled Christians as they coercively would have.

His face From all men, and commercing with himself, He lost the sense that handles daily life.

From all men, and commercing with himself, He lost the sense that handles daily life.

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unusual, or refused; ordinary, to distinguished or superior; vulgar, to polite or refined; mean, to high or eminent.

Sort our nobles from our common men. *Shak.* Hen. V. iv. 7.

Choice word and measured phrase above the reach of ordinary men.

Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence, at 14.

The small jealousies of vulgar minds would be merged in an expanded comprehensive, constitutional sentiment of old, family, traditional regard. *R. Choate, Addresses*, p. 37.

Reest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before before kings.

Prov. xlii. 29.

II. n. [*ME. common, comun, comyn, etc.*, usually in pl. *commons*, etc., the common people, commons (people), *comune* (rare), = *MHG. comune, comüne*, < *OF. comune*, *F. commune* (> mod. *E. commune*), *n.* = *Fr. commune*, *communis* > *It. comune*, < *L. commune*, that which is common, the community; in *ML.* a commune (mixed with *ML. communis* and *communis*, a common pasture, common right, a society, guild), prop. neut. of *communis*, common: see above.] 1. One of the common people; collectively, the people at large; the public; the lower classes.

Yeman on footes, and commons many on With shorte staves. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale* (ed. Morris), l. 1651.

Digest things rightly, Touching the weal of the common; you shall find No public benefit when they are divided. But it proceeds, or comes, from them to you.

Shak. Cor. i. 1.

9. pl. See *commons*.—2. A tract of ground the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public or to a number; in law, an open ground, or that soil the use of which belongs equally to the inhabitants of a town or of a parish, or to a certain number of proprietors.

The little village nestling between park and palace, around a patch of tarry common, . . . retained to my modernized fancy the lurking sense of a fatal law. *H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim*, p. 37.

The pleasant green commons or squares which occur in the midst of towns and cities in England, the so-called *States* most probably originated from the coalescence of adjacent mark-communes, or commons, which were used in common by all was brought into the centre of the aggregate. *J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 40.

According to the doctrine of the law, a piece of waste of a manor. *F. Pollock, Land Laws*, p. 46.

4. In law, a right which one person may have to take a profit from the land or waters of another, as to pasture his cattle, to dig turf, to catch fish, to cut wood, or to dig for minerals, with the owner of the land: called *common of pasture*, of *turbary*, of *piscary*, of *estovers*, etc. Common, or right of common, is said to be *appendant*, *appurtenant*, because of *vicinage*, or *in gross*. *Common appendant* is a right belonging to the owners or occupiers of arable land to put commonable beasts upon the lord's waste, and upon the lands of other persons within the same manor. *Common appurtenant* may be annexed to lands in other lordships, or extend to other lands besides those which are generally commonable; this is not of common right, but is to be claimed only by immemorial usage and prescription. *Common because of vicinage*, or *neighborhood*, is where the inhabitants of two townships bring contentious to each other on a festival of any saint, common with one another, the beasts of the one straying into the other's fields: this is a common of *right*. *Common in gross*, or *at large*, is annexed to a man's person, being granted to him and his heirs by deed; or it may be claimed by prescription, as right, as by a person of a church or other corporation also.

Rights to hunt and fish were, in most cases, assumed by the landlords, who distributed them as they pleased, to some of common among their tenants. The right to fish in the lord's waste is called, in the English law, the *common of piscary*. *D. W. Ross, German Land-holding*, Notes, p. 303.

Common of the Baita, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an office or form of service suitable for use on a festival of any saint of a particular kind or class, for instance, a martyr, a confessor, a virgin, etc.; or the part of the service of our Lord, containing the collects, lessons, antiphons, psalms, etc., used in such offices: distinguished from the *Præter of the Saints*, which is suitable for commemoration of one individual saint only.—**Commons Act**, an English statute of 1876 (39 and 40 Vict. c. 56) for the regulation and improvement of commons.

common (kom'on), *v.* [*ME. commonen, comunen, comunnen, etc.*, < *OF. comunier* (< *Fr. communier* (only in its derivative or administer the sacrament)). > *later E. communel*, < *v.*, with accent kept on the last syllable), *later communiquer*, = *Fr. communiquer, communiquer*, *communiquer* = *Sp. comunicar*, = *It. comunicare*, < *L. communicare* (pp. *communicatus*, < *E. communicate*, *q. v.*), have in common, share, impart, consult, communicate, < *communis*, common: see above, *q. v.*—*communel*, *v.*, and *communicate*.] *I. intr.* 1. To participate in common; enjoy or suffer in com-

mon.—2. To confer; discourse together; commune; speak.

If thou shalt common or take with any man: stande thou in one place yf he be upon a baynynge or grasse. *Babees Book* (E. T. 8.), p. 248.

Embassadors were sent upon both parts, and divers kinds of entreaty were contrived. *Grafton*, Edw. III., an. 44.

3. To have a joint right with others in common ground. *Johnson*.—4. To live together in or common; eat at a table in common. Also *communion*.

In those places it is probable they not only lived, but also communed together, upon such provisions as were prepared for them. *Wheatley, Schools of the Tropics*.

II. trans. To communicate.

The holi goost makith holi chilchre Of faithful men, hi comynge. *Wyclif*.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. T. 8.), p. 102.

Communion see not this book of deuyne secreties to wicked men and sorcerers. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnival), p. 818.

commonable (kom'on-ə-bl), *a.* [*Common*, *v.*, + *-able*.] 1. Held in common; subject to general use.

A very few centuries ago, nearly the whole of the lands of England lay in an open, and more or less in a commonable state. *Maise, Village Communities*, p. 90.

Many commonable hay-fields are also found which are thrown open earlier in the year (than *Lammas Day*), as soon as the hay-harvest is over. *F. Pollock, Land Laws*, p. 37.

2. Pasturable on common land. *Commonable* beasts are either beasts of the plough or such as graze the ground. *Blackstone*, Com. l. 432.

Commonable Rights Compensation Act. See *compensation*.

commonage (kom'on-ə-ji), *n.* [*OF. comune*, < *ML. common*, *commun*, + *age*; see *common*, *a.*, and *-age*.] 1. The use of anything in common with others; specifically, pasturage or the right of encumbering on a common.

Landlords had been given not only of husbandry, but of positive breach of contract, by withdrawing from the tenants a right of commonage which had been given them as part of their bargain, which they enjoyed through small tenements. *Locky, Eng. in 18th Cent.*, xvi.

2. That which belongs equally to all; that which is common or public to all. [Rare.]

The rights of man are liberty and an equal participation of the commonage of nature. *Shelley*, in Dowden, l. 3306.

commonality (kom-on-ə-lī-ti), *n.* An obsolete form of *commonality*. *Wyclif*.

commonalty (kom-on-ə-lī-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *commonality*; early mod. *E. commonaltie, communalitie*; < *ME. communalite, comonalite, comynalte*, < *OF. communalte, aute, F. communalte* < *It. communalte* = *L. communalis* (obs.), < *communality*, < *ML. "communalitas" (= communialis)*, common: see *communal*. Cf. *communitiy*.] 1. The public; the people; the multitude.

Bothe chiefe rulers & all the comynalte of the Jewes Ingedyde & shauked by verray god of Israel. *Joseph of Arimathea* (E. T. 8.), p. 28.

(It) being most truly said, that a multitude or comynalte is hard to please and easie to offend. *Puteanus, Arte of Eng. Poetrie* (ed. Arber), p. 182.

2. Commonwealth; republic. *Chaucer*.—3. Specially, the common people. (c) In most ecclesiastical countries, all who do not belong to the nobility or the titled classes.

The commonalty, like the nobility, are divided into several degrees. *Blackstone*, Com. l. 12.

The nobility or gentry possess the dignities and employments which give them private status, or personal commonality to have any participation.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 360.

In the reign of Edward I. was passed the famous statute that no tax should be levied without the joint consent of Lords and Commons. In that of Edward III. the laws were directed to be made with the consent of Commons, as by a Royal Charter this was acknowledged as an "ancient custom." *A. Foulquier, Jr.*, How we are Governed, p. 7.

(d) In republican countries, the mass of the inhabitants, as distinguished from those in authority. (e) In most restricted sense, the uneducated and unenlightened, as distinguished from the learned and intelligent. (f) In a city, the mass of citizens, as representatives, or acting through the corporate authorities: as, the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of New York do not vote as *citizens*. (g) The members of an incorporated company other than its officers. *Rapallo and Lawrence*.

commonalty (kom'on-ə-lī-ti), *n.* [*ML. communaltia*, < *communis*, a common: see *common*, *n.* and *v.*, and *-ance*.] In law, the commoners or tenants, or tenants and inhabitants, who have a right of common or of commoning in open field.

commoner (kom'on-ə-er), *n.* [*ME. comoner, comynner, comuner, a partaker, a citizen, a counsellor*, < *common* (kom'on-ə-sa), < *see common*, *n.*] 1. One of the common people; a member of the commonalty.

Doubt not the commoners, for whom we stand, But they, upon their ancient malice, will Forget, with this last cause, these their new honours. *Shak.* Cor. ii. 1.

Their royal troops' nuntiations, armies, resources, and ordnance were actually in the hands of the commoners; when, unhappily for their cause, instead of improving their advantage, they were obliged to leave their army, booty. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, xiv.

Specifically.—2. A person inferior in rank to the nobility; one of the commons. *Johnson*.—3. One of the commons, or the commons' children, were commoners, and in the eyes of the law equal to each other. *Hatlam*.

All below the British, the House of Commons is the distinction between peer and commoner. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects.*, p. 307.

3. A member of the British House of Commons. (The difference between a representing commoner in his public calling and the same person in common life. *Swift*.

4. A member of a common council; a common-councilman.

That the worthy men graunte no yette [gift] of the comyn gader wouth the advice of the shirell, commoners. *English Guilds* (E. T. 8.), p. 378.

5. One who has a joint right in common ground. *Bacon*.—6. A student of the second rank in the University of Oxford, next to the bachelors, the foundation for support, but paying for his board and eating at the common table: corresponding to a *pensioner* at Cambridge.—7. One who boards in common. *Shak.* All's Well, v. 3.

A commoner of the camp. *Shak.* All's Well, v. 3.

9. A partaker; one sharing with another. *Cumtiner* (var. *comynere*) of that gloire.

Wyclif, 1. Pt. v. 1 (Oxf.) Lewis . . . resolved to be a commoner with them in law or woe. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 106.

Gentleman commoner, a member of the highest class of commoners at the University of Oxford in England.—**Groat commoner**, a title applied to the first William Pitt (Lord Chatham) and to his successors, as a mark of pre-eminence in debate and influence as members of the British House of Commons.

commoner (kom'on-ə-er), *n.* [*Common*, *a.*, + *-er*.] One of a common kind of playing-marbles.

Inquiring whether he had won any alley taw or commoner lately (both of which I understand to be a particular species of the game of taw. [Rare.] *Dickens, Pickwick*, xxiv.

commonlaw, *v.* See *commonlaw*.

commonition (kom-on-ə-ti-ti), *n.* [*L. communitio* (< *com-*, < *communis*, + *monere*, ad to mind, remind, < *com-* (intensive) + *monere*, ad to mind, put in mind; see *monish*, *admonish*, etc., and *com-*, monition, < *admonition*, < *ad-*, admonition or warning; an advertisement. *Bailey*.

communitive (kom-on-ə-ti-vi), *n.* [*L. communis*, pp. of *communis*, admonish (see *commonition*), + *-ive*.] Warning; monitory.

Whose cross was only monitory and communitive. *By. Hall, Remains*, p. 14.

commonitory (kom-on-ə-ti-ri), *n.* [*L. communitorius*, < *communitor*, admonisher, < *L. communere*, admonish; see *commonition*.] Giving admonition; monitory.

Letters commonitory, exhortatory, and of correction. *Bevel, Laws of the King*, in *For'ss's Martyrs*.

commonize (kom'on-ə-iz), *v.* [*Common*, *a.*, + *-ize*.] *Commonized*, pp. *commonizing*. [*Common* + *-ize*.] *I. trans.* To make common. [*Rare*.]

There being a movement in favor of enrolling work, because from the common law of the land, it is likely to be commonized by use in hotels, bar-rooms and railroad stations, as hard words have been. *Art. Age*, iv. 48.

II. intr. To come at a table in common: same as *common*, *v.*, 4. [*Rare*.]

About eight o'clock he [the medieval undergraduate] communized with a Paris man, who has an admirable mode of cooking omelette, which makes his company much sought after by the students. *Wyclif*, Gen. xli. 6 (Oxf.).

A. Long, Historical Description of Oxford.

Also spelled *communitive*.

common-lawyer (kom-on-ə-lā-yer), *n.* One versed in the common law of the land.

commonly (kom'on-ə-lī), *adv.* [*ME. comunlyke, comunlike*, etc.; < *common* + *-ly*.] 1. In a common manner. (c) Together; in common.

Thel mygten not dwel communly (var. *in comyn*, *Parry*, *Wyclif*, Gen. xli. 6 (Oxf.).

(d) Jointly; familiarly.

As he theron stood gazing, he might see The blessed Angels to be present. *As commonly* as trend does with his trend. *Parry*, Gen. xli. 6 (Oxf.).

(e) Usually; generally; ordinarily; for the most part; as, confirmed habits commonly continue through life.

Nobility of birth commonly abateeth industry. *Bacon*.

Men . . . commonly know their own opinions, but are often ignorant of the principles on which they stand. *Gladsdon, Might of Right*, p. 284.

commonness (kom'gn-ness), *n.* The state or fact of being common; frequent occurrence; frequency.
commonplace (kom'gn-plā), *n.* and *a.* [*Common + place*, a general heading or rule (see *common place*, under *common*, *a.*), with extension of meaning according to other senses of *common*.] 1. *n.* A mere trite of something that is likely to be again referred to; a fact or quotation or argument that is or may be made useful in one or another way or in a variety of ways, and so is made note of for handy use.

Whatever in my small reading comes concerning this or fellow-citizen (the *said*), I do never fail to set it down by way of commonplace.
Swift, *Mechanical Operations of the Spirit* (Ord. MS.).
 Now can we excuse an author if his page does not tempt us to copy passages into our commonplace, for quotation, proverb, meditation, or other uses.

1. A well-known, customary, or obvious remark; a trite or uninteresting saying.

It is a commonplace that writers who possess a combination of brilliant qualities are by no means the best judges of what constitutes their strength.

It is a commonplace indeed to assert that the order of the universe remains the same, however our impressions may change in regard to it.

1. *n.* *Pl.* *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 60. 3. Anything occurring frequently or habitually; anything of ordinary or usual character; especially, anything that is so common as to be uninteresting; such common things collectively.

Thus unassuming *Commonplace*
 Of Nature, with that homely face,
 And yet with something of a grace,
 Which Love makes for the choice.
Wordsworth, *To the Same Flower* (Daily).

He was a frontless, arrogant, cheerful sort of the common-place; conceited, inasmuch as he was.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, v. 11. *Il*, *a.* 1. Not novel or striking; trite; hackneyed; as, a commonplace sentence.

Some trite, commonplace sentence, to prove the value and fitness of time.

2. Ordinary; common; uninteresting; without originality or marked individuality; as, a commonplace person.

Harvey, . . . however, professes to be quite a commonplace philosopher.

Craik, *Hist. Eng. Lit.*, II, 147. *Commonplace* people are only commonplace from character, and no position affects them.

R. T. Cooke, *Somebody's Neighbors*, p. 31. **commonplace** (kom'gn-plā), *e.* prot. and *a.* commonplace, *typ.* commonplace, *pl.* *commonplaces*, *n.* [*Commonplace*, *n.*] *trans.* To enter particulars regarding in a commonplace-book.

Collecting and *commonplacing* an universal history.

II, *intr.* To indulge in commonplace statements.

For the good that comes of particular and select committees and commissions, I need not commonplace.

Bacon, *To King James*. **commonplace-book** (kom'gn-plās-bōk), *n.* A book in which things especially to be remembered or referred to are arranged methodically.

Your commonplace-book—where stray jokes and pithy witticisms are kept with as much method as the ledger of the lost and stolen notes.

*Commonplaceness (kom'gn-plās-ness), *n.* The quality of being commonplace or trite or uninteresting.*

The naive commonplaceness of feeling in all national transactions, in spite of the time which the literature methods of courtesy threw about them, was a source of endless amusement.

Our Viceroy . . . happens to be rather drowsy and even depressing in the monotony of his commonplaceness.

*Commons (kom'gnz), *n.* *pl.* [*ME. comons, comouns, comyns, pl. of comon, eol. see comon*, *n.*] 1. The people; especially, the common people as distinguished from their rulers or a ruling class; hence, the mean; the vulgar; the rabble.*

The left commons follow'd the ark.

Weyl, *Isab. vi*, 9 (Owl).
 Thanne comes there a kyng with byrn laddis,
 Myght of the commons made hym to requere.

Middle English, *Reynolds*, *Ch. 1*, 118. What comyn folk is so mighty, so strong in the felde, as the comyns of England?

English State Papers (1515), quoted in *Fraser's Hist.* (Eng.), I, 27.

Specifically—2. The freemen of England as organized in their early lords, municipalities, and guilds; the representatives of the people.

The three estates of clergy, lords, and commons finally emerge as the political constituents of the nation, or, in the parliamentary form of the House of Commons, the House of Lords, and the commons. This familiar formula is in

shape bears the impress of history. The term *commons* is not in itself an appropriate expression for the third estate; it does not signify primarily the simple freemen, the plebe, but the plebs organized and combined in corporate society. In a particular way it is a term of convenience. The commons are the "communities" or "universities," the organized bodies of freemen of the shires and towns, the estates of commons in the "communitas" or "universitas," the general body into which for the purposes of the law the free men of the shires and towns are organized. The term, then, as descriptive of the class of men which is neither noble nor clerical, is drawn from the political vocabulary, and does not represent any primary conception of class.

Stobbs, *Const. Hist.*, I, 188.

3. In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the Dominion of Canada, the lower estate of Parliament, consisting of the two both instances of the commons chosen by the people as their representatives; the House of Commons. This title was also given to the lower branch of the legislature of North Carolina from 1776 to 1868—4. Food provided at a common table, as in colleges, where many persons eat at the same table or in the same hall; also, a college ordinary; food or fare in general.

I knowe never cardinal that he can sue for the pope. And we clerkes, when they come for her [their] *commons* paych.

For lawe solture and her paltrye meste.
Piers Plowman (B), xii, 412.

Their commons, though but coarse, were nothing scant.

Most of . . . (the elders) were not present at this first commencement, and dined at the college with the scholars' ordinary commons.

Commons, . . . the students' daily rations, either of meat in hall, or of bread and butter for breakfast and tea.

Doctors' Commons, the familiar name of the buildings, erected in 1568, formerly occupied by the College of Ambassadors in London, where the civil law, or doctors and professors (doctors) of the civil law, used to come together.

The lawyers, situated near St. Paul's Cathedral, included a court-house for the ecclesiastical courts and the principal registry of wills for England. They were taken over in 1567, and the registry of wills was finally established in Somerset House in 1574.

Doctors' Commons, which had dwelt before in Peterborough House, under Queen Elizabeth, was taken over by Dr. Henry Harvey, built (1568) a new home, with hall and library and place, and privileges for importing wax.

Short commons, insufficient fare; scant diet; small allowance.

There were which grudged that others had too much and they too little, the Grecian virgins *shorter commons* than the Hebrews.

Very welcome seemed the generous meal, after a week of fasting, exposure, and short commons.

To be in commons with, to feed with; share with.

He naturally sat, the keeps try study, with whom thou art in commons, and dost feed of rate.

Shirley, *The Widdow*, iv, 3. **common-sense** (kom'gn-senz), *n.* [*Attrib. use of the phrase common sense*; see *common*, *a.*] Characterized by common or good sense; as, he took a common-sense view of the question.

See *common sense*, under *common*, *a.*—*syn.* *Intelligent*; *see sensible*.

common-sensical (kom'gn-sen'si-bl), *a.* [*Common-sense*, *a.* + *-ible*.] Having or manifesting common or good sense; intelligent; discriminating; as, a common-sensical person or opinion.

community¹ (kom'gn-ti), *n.*; *pl.* *communities* (—tiz). [*Also formerly communitie*; *ME. comunitie*, *a.* [*OF. comunitie*, *a.* [*com* + *unitie*, *n.*]] *Community*, 1. Community.

No man shall make yates or gates in the common felid, upon the corse or grace of his neighbors, but by the consent of the community.

English Statute (R. 2. T. 3), 2. 44. 24. The commonality; the common people.

The morowe erly wolde he ride toward the place of Salisbury, where-as the comyns of the people sholde asseme.

Merlin (E. E. 3), III, 574. God grant the nobillite hit to serve and love. With all the whole commons as doth them behove.

English Statute (R. 2. T. 3), 2. 44. 3. In Scots law, a piece of land belonging to two or more common proprietors, and in general burdened with sundry inferior rights of servitude, such as feal and divot, etc.; a common.

community² (kom'gn-ti), *n.* A corruption of *comedy*.

Is not a community a Christmas gambol, or a tumbling trick?

Shak. T. of the 8, Ind. II, 1. **commonweal** (kom'gn-wel), *n.* [*ME. comenwele*, *a.* [*OF. comenwele*, *a.* [*com* + *wele*, *n.*]] *Commonweal*, 1. The public good; the common welfare of the nation or community.

The comyns weale, welfare, and propriety of the said cite, according to the kyng's leial and comyn right.

English Statute (R. 2. T. 3), 2. 407.

We are to consider who participate directly or indirectly in legislation and deliberation for the commonweal.

Sh. R. Henry, *Eng. Const.*, p. 315. 2. A commonwealth; the body politic; a community. [*Now little used*.]

An order expressly or secretly agreed upon touching the manner of their mutual living together . . . we call the Law of a Commonwealth, the very sort of a politico body, the parts wherof are the members of the state, gathered, and set on work in such actions as the common good requirith.

Hooker, *Sermons*, Polity, II, 10. So kind a father of the commonwealth.

Shak., I. Hen. VII, III, 1. Many excellent books hath this man . . . [*Isaac Casaubon* set forth the great book of the Commonwealth of the Commonwealth of learning.

Coryat, *Coryat's*, I, 42. **commonwealth** (kom'gn-welth), *n.* [*Common + wealth*; equiv. to *commonweal*, the earlier term.] 1. The whole body of people in a state; the body politic; the people.

You are a good member of the commonwealth.

Shak., I. L. L., iv, 1. 'Tis the inclusive spirit that holds bodies together and advances the commonwealth of mankind.

Table-Talk, p. 97. Specifically—2. The republican or democratic form of government; a government chosen directly by the people; a republican or democratic state; as, the commonwealth of England (which see, below).

In the United States, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky are officially styled commonwealths.

Trade flourishes more there more than in the free commonwealths of Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries.

Wilton, *Free Commonwealth*. For the very essence of monarchy is self-rule; if it takes on itself the rule of others, it becomes a corporate king.

Frederick, *Frederick*, p. 385. 3. An association of actors who take shares in the receipts, in lieu of salaries.—The commonwealth of England, the designation applied officially to the form of government existing in England from the abolition of the monarchy in February, 1649, after the execution of Charles I. It was the prototype of the republic under Cromwell in December, 1653, but often loosely used of the whole interval from the death of Charles I. to the restoration of Charles II. in May, 1660.

During the former period, or that of the real commonwealth, the government was vested in a Council of State composed of members of the House of Commons, and the House of Lords was abolished.

commonwealthsman (kom'gn-welth's-man), *n.* One who favored the English commonwealth.

Thomas Parnell was the son of a *commonwealthsman's* man of the same name.

Johnson, *Parnell*. **commonyer**, *n.* [*Appar. for commoning*, verbal *n.* of *common*, *v.*], *Discourtesy*, *commonyer*.

He was met by King Arthur bed-side, To hear their talks, and their converse.

Ballad of King Arthur, *Bed-side*. **commorance**, *commorancy* (kom'gn-rans-, -ran-si), *n.* [*commorant*; see *ance*, *-ancy*.] In law, a dwelling or ordinary residence in a place; the abiding in or inhabiting of a place.

Commorancy consists in usually living there.

Blackstone, *Comm.*, iv, 19. **commorant** (kom'gn-rant), *a.* and *n.* [*L. L. commorant* (—ra, *pp.* of *commorari*, abide, sojourn, *com* (intensive) + *morari*, stay, delay, *mor*, delay. See *demur*.] *commorant*, *a.* Dwelling continually residing; inhabiting; now only in legal phraseology.

He was commorant in the university.

Quoted in *Black's Advancement of Learning*, Pref., p. III. The Italian and also most strangers that are commorant in Italy do always at their meales use a little fork (1668).

Urry, *Urry*, p. 106. **II**, *t* *n.* [*ML. commorant* in villa.] In the University of Cambridge, England, a graduate resident within the precincts of the university and a member of the senate, but not belonging to a college.

Rabbi Jacob, a Jew born, whom I remember for a long time a commorant in the university.

Blackstone, *Adv. Williams*, I, 10. **commoration**; (*kom'gn-rā-shon*), *n.* [*L. L. commoratio* (—n), (*commorari*, *pp.* of *commorari*, abide; see *commorant*.] *commoration*, *a.* Staying, tarrying, sojourning; as, *his commoration* among them.

Blackstone, *Adv. Williams*, I, 10. **commorients** (kom'gn-rē-ent), *n.* [*L. L. commorients* (—ra, *pp.* of *commorari*, die together or at the same time, *com* (intensive) + *morari*, die, *mor*, die.] Dying at the same time.

Commoriant fares and times.

Blackstone, *Adv. Williams*, I, 10. **commorose** (kom'gn-rō-sē), *n.* [*Formed on the model of remorse*.] Compassion; pity; sympathy.

Yet doth calamity attractes.

Shak., *Civil Wars*, I, 44. **commos** (kom'gn-sē), *n.*; *pl.* *commos* (—sē). [*Gr. komos*, a lamenting song, a beating of the breast in lamentation, orig. a striking, *komos*, *striking*.]

possession; impart knowledge or a share of:
as, to *communicate* intelligence, news, opinions,

communism (kō-mū'niz-m, n.). A vessel used for the wine of the communion; a chalice. After the Reformation the name was substituted for *calice* in the communion service, and the cup was carefully made different in appearance from the old chalice, especially in the form of the bowl, in the absence of the knob, and in the use of a cover, instead of the paten, fitting the top of the bowl. It is now made in many forms. See *communion* under *calice*.

communism-rail (kō-mū'niz-m-rail, n.). Same as *altar-rail*.

communism-table (kō-mū'niz-m-tā-bl, n.). The table at or near which the communicants sit or kneel to partake of the Lord's supper, or on which the bread and wine are placed for distribution.

communism (kō'm ū'nizm, n.). [*F. communisme, commun, common + -isme; see common, commun, n., and -ism.*] 1. An economic system, or theory, which rests upon the total or partial abolition of the right of private property, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. The right of the state to control the means of production, and also the distribution and consumption of the products of industry, is in general especially emphasized by the advocates of the theory. In some communistic schemes the right of the individual to own property is also denied, each one being required to do that which is most advantageous to the community, and the differences, differing in details, have frequently been advanced—by Plato in his "Republic," by Sir Thomas More in his "Utopia," and in recent times by Fourier, Proudhon, and others. It has not infrequently been carried into execution on a small scale, as in the *Udelska Community*. See *communism*.

Communism, in its ordinary significance, is a system or form of common life in which the right of the family property is abolished by law, mutual consent, or vow. To this community of goods may be added the disappearance of family life.

Wolsey, *Communism and Socialism*, p. 1.

Communism is the name that has been given to the scheme of social innovation which here for the first time points the attempted overthrow of the institution of private property.

The machinery of *Communism*, the existing social machinery, has to be framed out of existing human nature; and the defects of existing human nature will generate in the one the same evils as in the other.

H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 41.

Communism. [*An improper use.*] **Communism** (kō'm ū'nizm, n.). *Communism* = G. Dan. *communism*, < *F. communisme* = *Sp. comunismo* = *Pg. comunismo*, < *commun*, common, -t-ate = *see common, commun, n., and -ism.* 1. One who advocates and practises the doctrines of communism.

All communists without exception propose that the people as a whole, or some particular division of the people, as a village, or commune, should own all the means of production—land, houses, factories, railroads, canals, etc.; that production should be for the common use of all; and that officers, selected in one way or another, should distribute among the inhabitants the fruits of their labor.

R. T. Ely, *French and German Socialism*, p. 35.

Discordant theories range from the doctrines of the communists, who would overturn our social structures, to those of the timid, half-hearted believers in our government, who wish to go back to restraints and powers exerted by the monarchs of Europe.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 300.

2. An advocate of communism; a member of a commune; a communist.—*Bible Communism*. See *Perfectionism*.

communistic (kō-mū'niz-'tik, a.). [*Communism + -ic.*] 1. Relating to communists or communism; according with the principles of communism; as, *communistic theories; communistic arrangements.*

No cases of *communistic* holding have as yet been adduced from records of the early period.

P. W. Rose, *German Land-holding*, p. 30.

Communistic. [*An improper use.*] **communistic** (kō-mū'niz-'tik, a.). *communistic*, in a communistic form or way.

communistic (kō-mū'niz-'tik, a.). [*Communism + -ic.*] A member of a community; a member of a communistic association; one who believes in the wisdom of community life.

These manifestos regard the Communists as a sect, a report that we Communists were exterminated, to the last man, by severing ourselves asunder with the sweep of our own scythes!—and that the world had lost nothing by this little sacrifice.

Illustration, *Bibliothèque Romane*, p. 78.

communism (kō-mū'niz-m, n.). [*Commun + -ism.*] *Communism*. [*Rare.*]

"The communion of the body of Christ," and "Christ being our life," are such secret givings, as the tradition of them is the portion of the other world, so also is the full perception and understanding of them.

J. P. Taylor, *On the Last Judgment*, 1850, § 100.

communism (kō-mū'niz-m, n.). [*communism*, *communism*, *communism*, *communism*, etc. (> *E. communism*, the older form),

mod. *F. communisme* = *Pr. communisme* = *Sp. comunismo* = *Pg. comunismo* = *It. comunismo*, < *L. communis* (-is), fellowship, a sense of fellowship, but also a society, a director, a sample, and a community; see *common*, *a.*, and *community*. 1. Common possession or enjoyment; the holding or sharing of interests, possessions, or privileges in common by two or more individuals; as, a community of goods, a community of interests between husband and wife.

Of all the griefs that mortals share,
The one that seems the hardest to bear
Is that the grief which wounds the heart.

Howells, *Venetian Life*, xxi.

The essential community of nature between growth and logistic growth is, however, not to be observed that they both result in the same way.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 42.

The natural equality of the Italians is visible in their community of good looks as well as good manners.

Howells, *Venetian Life*, xxi.

2. Life in association with others; the social state. [*Rare.*]

To cells, and unfrequented woods, they knew not
The fierce exaction of community.

Shirley, *The Brothers*, iv. 1.

3. A number of people associated together by the fact of residence in the same locality, or by subjection to the same local laws and regulations; a village, township, or municipality.

The sympathetic or social feelings are not so strong between individuals as between communities, and hence the same community.

Calkins, *Works*, 1. 9.

With them (the Slavic nations) the rule of the freedom of acquisition was hardly observed than in other European countries, and with them, accordingly, the community continues in its fullest vigour.

W. E. Leach, *Argus Household*, p. 240.

A great many of the manners now or formerly existing represent ancient communities in which, little by little, the authority of the community was enervated by the most considerable man in it, until he became the lord, and the other landholders became his dependents.

F. Pollock, *Land Laws*, p. 41.

4. A society or association of persons having common interests or privileges, commercial, industrial, or educational, or subject to the same regulations; now, especially, a society of this nature in which the members reside together or in the same locality; as, the *Quaker community* (see below).

According to the "Rules and Orders of the Clothiers' Community, 1803," the chief object of the Institution was to carry out the legal regulations as to apprentices in the clothing trade.

English Clothier, *English Clothier*.

5. The body of people in a state or commonwealth; the public, or people in general; used in this sense always with the definite article.

It is not designed for her own use, but for the whole community.

Madison, *Guardian*.

Burdens upon the poorer classes of the community.

Halim.

6. Commonness; frequency.

Sick and blunted with community.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

7. In logic, the being possessed in common by several subjects.—*Brotherhood of the Community*. See *brotherhood*.

Community. [*From the Latin communis, common, implying common ownership and common use and enjoyment, but not necessarily of the same or severance.*]

Community property, in *civil law* and in the States of California, Louisiana, Nevada, Texas, Idaho, Montana, Washington, and former Territories, and in the Territory of Arizona, the property of husband and wife, jointly owned, and which, in either, or of property acquired by either by bequest, inheritance, or gift.

All other acquisitions during marriage are community property of both, and the husband has the active power of disposal during the life of both, the wife having the passive power.

Either, the survivor administrators, much as in the case of partnership, the survivor being entitled to one half, and the heirs, etc., of the deceased to the other half.

Home community, an early form of organization in which the drawn a given association of people, and the community to live together, upon the common inheritance, with a common dwelling and common table.

Communistic, religious society or brotherhood, *Communistic*, or *Perfectionist*, established in 1847 on Oneida Creek, near Oneida, N. Y., by J. B. Knapp, and others.

It was a branch of the Community of Oneida, which was founded at Wallingford, Connecticut, but has now been withdrawn from the community.

Community property, all property and all children belonging primarily to the society, and the restrictions of marriage being enforced, but in 1879, owing to the increasing demand of public opinion that the social practices of the community should be abandoned.

When the community was introduced, and in 1880 community of property gave place to a joint-stock system, and the Community was reorganized as the "Community of Oneida, Limited."

Village community, an early form of organization, in which the land was divided into small, the whole land being allotted by it to the members or to the community, by more or less permanent arrangements, the waste or common land remaining undivided.

commutability (kō-mū'tā-bil-'tē, n.). [= *OF. commutabilitas* = *Sp. conmutabilidad*, < *ML. commutabilis* (-is), < *L. commutabilis*, commutable; see *commutate*, *v.*, and *commutator*, *n.*] The quality of being commutable; interchangeableness. Also *commutableness*.

The commutability of terms.

Latam.

commutable (kō-mū'tā-bl, a.). [= *Sp. conmutable* = *Pg. conmutavel* = *It. conmutabile*, *L. conmutabilis*, < *communis*, change; see *commute*, *v.*] Capable of being exchanged or mutually changed; interchangeable.

Here the predicate and subject are not *commutably*.

Logic.

commutableness (kō-mū'tā-bl-nēss, n.). Same as *commutability*.

commutant (kō-mū'tānt, n.). [*< L. commutanti* (-i), pp. of *commutare*, change; see *commute*, *v.*]

In alg., an oblong block of figures, denoting the sum of a number of products, each consisting of as many factors as the block has rows, and each factor being formed by compounding as unites the constituents in one row, the different terms being due to permutation with change of sign, in every possible way, of the constituents of every column after the first.

commutation (kō-mū'tā-shun, n.). [= *F. conmutation* = *Pg. conmutação*, < *It. conmutazione*, < *L. commutatio* (-nis), < *communis*, pp. *commutatus*, change; see *commute*, *v.*]

1. A passing from one state to another; alteration; change.

So great is the commutation, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves.

South, *Sermos*.

2. The act of giving one thing for another; exchange; barter.

By giving and returning, by commerce and commutation.

South, *Sermos*.

The use of money in the commerce and traffic of mankind, is that of saving the commutation of more bulky commodities.

See *commutation*.

3. The act of substituting one thing for another; substitution. [This, in the specific applications noted below, is now the usual signification of the term.]

A kind of mutual commutation there is whereby those concrete names, God and Man, when we speak of Christ, do take interchangeably one another's name.

Goodrich, *Christianity*, v. § 58.

The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, a way of commutation or redemption.

Specifically—(1) the law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, a way of commutation or redemption.

Specifically—(2) the law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, a way of commutation or redemption.

Specifically—(3) the law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, a way of commutation or redemption.

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Specifically—(53) the law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, a way of commutation or redemption.

Specifically—(54) the law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, a way of commutation or redemption.

complete, comply, complement. 1. A formal act or expression of civility, respect, or regard; as, the *compliments* of the season; to present one's *compliments*.

All his other friends were very officious likewise in making their *compliments* of condolence, and administering arguments of comfort to the afflicted. *Shakspeare, I. 380.*

Compliments of congratulation are always kindly taken, and cost one nothing but pen, ink, and paper. *Chatterfield.*

2. An expression of praise, commendation, or admiration; as, he paid you a high *complement* within my hearing.—3. Flattery; polite, especially insincere, praise or commendation.

—'Twas never merry world
Since lowly flouting was called *complement*.
Shakspeare, T. N., III. 1.

True friendship loathes such oily *complement*.
R. Johnson, As the Altered, I. 360.

4. A present or favor bestowed; a gift. [Now only Scotch.]

I will share, sir,
In your sports only, nothing in your purchase.
But you must furnish me with *compliments*.
To the manner of speech: my coach, my guardamante.
R. Johnson, The Devil is an Ass, III. 1.

Left-handed complement, an uncomplimentary expression; also, words intended to wound or offend, but really the opposite; an awkward compliment.

Nor did he omit to bestow some *left-handed compliments* upon the savoring people, as a little to let them know he did not relish for the glorious hardships and misadventures of battle.
Ireing, Knickerbocker, p. 446.

To stand on complement, to behave with ceremony; to be ceremonious.—*Byz. Flattery*, etc. (see *Flattery*), flattery, enunciation, tribute; (for plural) respects, regards, salutation, greeting.

complement (kom-pli-men't), *v.* [*complement*, *n.*; = *F. complimenter*, etc.] *I. trans.* 1. To pay a complement to; flatter or gratify by expressions of approbation, admiration, esteem, or respect, or by acts implying these feelings; as, to *complement* a man on his personal appearance.
I cracked, and heard myself *complemented* with the usual salutation.
Tatler, No. 111.

Should *complement* their loss and show their friends.
Prior.

2. To give complementary congratulations to; felicitate; as, to *complement* a prince on the birth of a son.—3. To manifest kindness or regard for by a gift or other favor; as, he *complemented* us with tickets for the exhibition.
—*Fig. 1.* To praise, commend.

II. intrans. To pass compliments; use ceremony or ceremonious language. [Rare.]

First Ser. Mistress, there are two gentlemen—
Maria. Where?

First Ser. *Complimenting* who should first enter.

Beau. and Fl. Cozomeli, 1. 2.
When we had given over looking, I *complemented* with her, and told her that I did not grieve so much for the worth of the thing it self, as for her sake whom it was.

complemental (kom-pli-men'tal), *a.* [Formerly also *complemental* (see *complemental*); *complement* + *-al*.] Complimentary; expressive of or implying compliments.

Complimental lies.
Raleigh, Hist. World, v. 3.

To waste the time, that might be better spent,
In *complemental* words. *Beau. and Fl., III. 1.*

complementally (kom-pli-men'tal-ly), *adv.* In a complimentary manner; by way of compliment.

He is laugh'd at
Most *complementally*.
Ford, Love's Melancholy, I. 2.

He has had the good fortune to make some discoverers, and the honour to have them publicly, and but too *complementally*, taken notice of by the virgins.
Robt. The Begone, I. 138.

complementalness (kom-pli-men'tal-ness), *n.* The quality of being complementary.

Complementalness as opposed to plainness of speech.
Trinwood, Works, III. 392.

complementarily (kom-pli-men'tal-ly), *adv.* In a complimentary manner.

complementary (kom-pli-men'ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *complemental* (see *complemental*); *complement* + *-ary*.] Intended to express or convey a complement or compliments; expressive of civility, regard, or preference; using or accustomed to use compliments; as, *complementary* language; *complementary* tickets; you are very *complementary*.

I made *complementary* verses on the great lords and ladies of the court.

Sp. Herd, Dialogues, Dr. H. More and Waller.

"Child of the Sun" was a *complementary* name given to any one particularly clever in Peru.

Dr. Keble, Sermon, I. of Scotland, § 401.

—*Byz.* Commendatory, laudatory, flattering.

II. t. n. pl. complementaries (-riz). 1. A complement.—2. A master of defense who wrote upon the compliments and ceremonies of duelling.

The most skillful and cunning complementaries alive.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v.

complementative (kom-pli-men'ta-tiv), *a.* [*complement* + *-ative*.] Complimentary.—**complementer** (kom-pli-men'ter), *n.* One who complements; one given to compliments; a flatterer.

compline (kom-plin), *n.* [Sc. also *compline*, *complein*; *C. ME. complin*, *compline*, a *var.* (prob. taken as a collective pl. in -en, -n) of *comple*, *comple*, *OF. comple*, *F. comple* = *Fr. Pr. Pg. comple* = *It. completa* = *MLG. completen* = *G. comple*, *OE. comple*, *OE. q. v. v.*; *ML. completa* (usually in *pl. ML. comple*, *F. complies*, etc.), *compline* (so called because this service compels the religious exercises of the day), prop. fem. of *L. completus*, finished, complete; see *complete*, *a.*, and *cf. completory*.] The last of the seven canonical hours, originally said after the evening meal and before retiring to sleep, but in later medieval and modern usage following immediately upon vespers; in the Roman arrangement *compline* begins with the benediction of the reader and 1 Pet. v. 8 as lesson, followed by the last psalm, Comfort us, O Lord, in the 31st (verses 1-9), 91st, and 134th, with invariable antiphon (the last verse at Easter) and invariable litanies (*Ps. litanies*), *Our Lord*, *Our Father* etc. *v.* *Our Lord* (the *Nase* *distinction* succeeds with its antiphon, the Kyrie, Lord's Prayer, *Our Lord*, and service continues with the psalm, collect (*Venia, quæsumus*, etc.), and benediction. In the Greek Church the office corresponding to *compline* is called *apodasmon*, and is said in two forms, *great* and *little apodasmon*, the former in Lent, the latter at other times. Also called *completorium* or *completory*.

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts till evening, and then says his *compline* an hour before the time.
For Taylor, Works (ed. 1830), I. 440.

complish (kom-plish), *v. t.* [*C. ME. complisen*, short for *accomplisen*, *accomplish*; see *accomplish*.] To accomplish; fulfill.

For ye into like thrashdome me did throw,
And kept from *completing* the faith which I did owe.
Spenser, F. D. v. xl. 41.

complore (kom-plor'), *v. t.* [*L. complorare*, *com-*, together, + *plorare*, lament. *Gr. de-laiôn*, *complor*.] To lament or deplore together. *Cockerm.*

complot (kom-plot'), *n.* [= *D. Dan. komplot* = *G. plot* = *Sw. komplot*, *F. complot*, a conspiracy; *complot*, *OF. complot*, a crowd, a band, a plot, prob. for *complot*, *L. complotum*, later form of *complotum*, neut. of *complotus*, pl. of *complotare*, involve, complicate; see *complicate*, *v.*, and *complot*. See *plot*.] A plotting together; a joint plot; a confederacy in some design; a conspiracy.

II. disloce
The *complot* to your father.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1.

I know their *complot* is to have my life.
Shakspeare, 2 Hen. VI., III. 1.

complot (kom-plot'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *complotted*, pp. *complotting*. [*F. comploter*, *complot*; see *complot*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To plan together; contrive; plot.

Thus lying in this stinking life as is aforesaid, diuers of us plotted and hatched into our heads how we will procure our releasement.
Webb, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 28.

Nobles *complotting* nobles; speedily fall.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

Craft, greed and violence *complot* revenge.
Browning, King and God, II. 130.

II. intrans. To plot together; conspire; form a plot; join in a secret design, generally criminal.

The other 3, *complotting* with him, ran away from their masters in the night.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 303.

complotment (kom-plot'-ment), *n.* [*complot* + *-ment*.] A plotting together; conspiracy.

What was the cause of their multiplied, varied *complotments* against her?
By. King, Sermon, No. 1, 1608.

complotter (kom-plot'-er), *n.* One joined in a plot; a conspirator.

The *complotter* and executioner of that Inhuman action,
Dreadful Wind of Duke of Guise.
De Witt, p. 10.

complottingly (kom-plot'-ing-ly), *adv.* By *complotting*; by conspiracy or plot.

Complotusian (kom-plot'-shian), *a.* [*L. Completiensis*, pertaining to *Complotium*.] Pertaining to Complutum, the Roman name of Alcalá de Henares in Spain.—**Complotusian** *plot*, the earliest complete printed edition of the Bible, printed at Alcalá under the patronage of Philip II. and at the expense of Cardinal Ximenes, and finished in 1517.

in 6 volumes folio, but not published till 1522. The contents consist of the Greek, Latin, Syriac, and Septuagint Greek texts of the Old Testament, and the Greek and Latin Vulgate texts of the New Testament, with other various some parts, and with a Hebrew lexicon and grammar, etc.

compluvium (kom-pli'-vi-um), *n.* pl. *compluvia* (-ha). [*L. compluvium*, flow together in raining; *com-*, together, + *pluvare*, rain; see *pluvial*.] A quadrangular opening in the roof over the atrium or court of ancient Roman houses. The roof was made to slope toward the compluvium, so as to collect the rain-water in a basin or tank in the middle of the atrium. See *atrium* and *impluvium*.

comply (kom-pli'), *v.* [*com-*, together, + *ply*, *complied*, pp. *complying*.] [Immediate origin not certain, but prob. *It.*, namely *C. It. comply*, fill up, fulfill, suit, use compliments, *compliers*, *compliers*, finish, = *OF. complier* = *Sp. complir* = *Fr. complir*, fulfill, execute, *C. L. complere*, fill up, supply, save (with food or drink), finish, complete; see *complete*, and *cf. complement*. The meaning seems to have been affected by *ply*, *pliant*, *pliable*, etc., which are not related to *comply*.]

I. trans. 1. To fulfill; perform or execute.

My power cannot *comply* my promise;
My father's as averse from granting my Request concerning this.
Chapman, Revenge for Honor.

2. To accede; embrace; embrace.

With *comply* to his will, and doth comply
Whom fair Corinna sits and doth comply
With words wrote his laureat hand.
Shakspeare, Coriolanus, p. 221.

II. intrans. 1. To act in accordance with another's will or desire; yield in agreement or compliance; as, to *comply* with a command or request.

Comply with some humours, bear with others, but serve none.
Sir T. Browne, Christ, Mor., I. 128.

2. To accommodate itself; accord; it; conform; said of things. [Rare.]

The truth of things will not *comply* with our conceits.
Filicenus.

He made his wish with his estate *comply*.
Shakspeare, Hamlet, III. III. 547.

3. To accommodate itself; accord; it; conform; said of things. [Rare.]

The truth of things will not *comply* with our conceits.
Filicenus.

He made his wish with his estate *comply*.
Shakspeare, Hamlet, III. III. 547.

4. To be courteous, complaisant, or conciliatory.

Your hands. Come: the appearance of welcome is fashion and ceremony: let me *comply* with you in this.
Shakspeare, Hamlet, II. 2. (See also *vs. 2*.)

Wherever is Duke of Savoy had been using, and more than any other Prince, in regard to living between two potent Neighbours, the French and the Spaniard, he must *comply* with both.
Howell, Letters, I. 1. 42.

compo (kom-pō'), *n.* [Abbr. of *composition* or of *composit*; see *composition*, 5, *composit*, *n.*, 4.] 1. Same as *composit*, 4.—2. Same as *composition*, 5.—3. A mixture of resin, whitening, and glue, used for ornaments on walls and cornices instead of plaster of Paris; called specifically *carver's compo*.—4. The sum or dividend paid in composition of a bankrupt's debts; also, the portion of the monthly wages paid to a ship's company.

compon, *a.* Same as *composé*.

componderate (kom-pōn-de-rat'), *v. t.* or *t.* [*L. componderare*, pp. of *componderare*, in pp. *componderatus* (*s. v.*), together, + *ponderare*, weigh, *compon* (*pōn*), to weigh; see *pōn*.] To weigh together. *Cockerm.*

componer (kom-pōn'), *v. t.* [*L. componere*, settle; see *compos* and *compon*, *v.*] To arrange; settle.

A good pretence for *composing* peace between princes.
Stryce, Records, No. 23.

composé (kom-pō-sé), *a.* [*F. composé*, composed, irreg. *C. L. componere*, *componere*, *componere*; see *compos*, *compon*, *v.*] *In her.* composed of small squares of two tinctures alternately in one row; said of a bordure, bend, or other ordinary. Also *compos*, *composé*, and *composé*.

compos, *a.* Same as *composé*.

composé (kom-pō-sé), *a.* Same as *composé*.

compos (kom-pō-sé), *a.* Same as *composé*.

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compos (kom-pō-sé), *a.* Same as *composé*.

compos (kom-pō-sé), *a.* Same as *composé*.

of birds commonly called *Parula* (which see).

trated sulphuric acid.—8. In *pathol.*, applied to the pulse when there is a contracted condition of the artery.—4. In *zool.*, brought together in one region of the body, and more or less combined; said of organs and parts. Thus the lungs and nervous ganglia in the myriapods are distributed over all the segments, but in the insects they are principally concentrated in the head and thorax. This concentration is characteristic of the higher grades of development.—Concentric (kon-sen-trik-shun), *n.* [= *F.* *concentration* = *Sp.* *concentration* = *Fg.* *concentratio* = *It.* *concentrazione*, < *L.* as if *concentra-* (*con-*), < *concentrare*, *concentra*; see *concentrate*.] The act of concentrating. (a) The act of collecting or confining into or about a central point; the act of directing or applying to one object; the state of being brought from several or a common center to a common center, or into one mass or group; as, the concentration of troops in one place; the concentration of one's energies.

It is customary to talk of a Platonic philosophy as a coherent whole that may be gathered by conversation from his disjointed dialogues. *De Quincy*, *Plato*.
Abroad it (the recovered strength of the monarchic system) resulted from the concentration of great territorial possessions in the hands of a few great kings. *Steu*, *Const. Hist.*, 2, 350.

(b) Specifically, the voluntary or conscious direction of thought upon an object; close attention.
The evidence of superior genius is the power of intellectual concentration. *B. R. Hutton*.

The word "Attention" in its commoner meaning, as a voluntary prompting to concentration of mind, expresses a great deal, but not everything. It implies a selection from mere excitement, painful and pleasurable, as distinguished from the attention under the will, although the two shade into one another. *A. Bain*, *Mind*, 1, 173.

(c) In *chem.*, the act of increasing the strength of fluids by volatilizing part of their water. The matter to be concentrated must, therefore, be a mixture of water and water, as sulphuric and phosphoric acids, solutions of alkalis, etc. (d) In *metall.*, the separation of the metalliferous and valuable portions of the contents of a vein, or mineral deposit of any kind, from the gangue. Bringing the ore into the proper condition for smelting, and smelting is generally called dressing, but sometimes the word concentration is used in this sense. (e) In *dynamics*, the excess of the value of any quantity at any point in a system.

Its mean value within an infinitesimal sphere described about that point as a center, this excess being divided by one tenth of the surface of the sphere. *See* *concentric*. This is the same as the negative of the result of operating with Laplace's operator on the function. (f) In *astronomy*, the potential of gravity is proportional to the density of the gravitating matter at the point considered.

(g) In *med.*, specifically, the tendency to develop toward the inheritance of characters at earlier stages of growth than those that would otherwise be expected. Its appearance in the ancestors of any given series. *Hyatt*.

concentrator (kon-sen-tri-jih), *n.* [= *concentrate* + *-tr*]. One who concentrates; concentrator; characterized by concentration.
A concentrative act, or act of attention. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Metaph.*, xiv.

People of exquisitely nervous constitution, of variable moods and abnormally concentrative habit. *Mind in Nature*, 1, 130.

concentrativeness (kon-sen-tri-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or faculty of concentrating; specifically, in *phys.*, one of the propensities seated in the brain, which gives the power of fixing the whole mind or attention upon a particular subject. See *concentration*, *phrenology*.

I possessed, even as a child, a large share of what phrenologists call *concentrativeness*. The power of absorption, of self-forgetfulness, was at the same time a source of delight and a torment. *B. Taylor*, *Home and Abroad*, 2d ser., p. 435.

concentrator (kon-sen-tri-jih), *n.* One who concentrates; concentrator. —2. In *firearms*: (a) A wire frame or other device in which the shot are placed in the cartridge to hold them together when discharged from the gun, and which thus serves to effect close shooting. (b) A device which can be attached to the mouth of the bore of a shotgun, slightly narrowing it, to concentrate the shot when they are discharged. —3. In *mining*, the name frequently given especially in the United States, to any complicated form of machine used in ore-dressing, or in separating the particles of ore or metal from the gangue or rock with which they are associated.

concentric, *c.* See *concenter*.
concentric (kon-sen-trik), *a.* and *n.* [= *ME.* *concentric* = *F.* *concentrique* = *Sp.* *concentrico* = *Fg.* *It.* *concentrico* (cf. *G.* *concentrich*, *Dan.* *concentrisk*), < *ML.* *concentricus*, < *L.* *con-*, together, + *centrum*, center: see *con-* and *center*.] 1. *a.* Having a common center: as, concentric circles, spheres, etc.

I often forget you and me, but the sphere in which your revolutions are, and my wheel; both I hope concentric to God. *Donne*, *Letters*.

Concentric circles upon the surface of the sun. *Wotton*, *Optica*.

Concentric arm, bundle, acinus, etc. See the noun. —Concentric structure, in *mineral.*, an arrangement of parallel layers around a common center, as in agate.



II. *n.* One of a number of circles or spheres having a common center. [Rare.]

We know our place here, we mingle not
In his another's sphere, but all move orderly
In our own orbit; yet we are all concentric. *B. Jonson*, *Maniciple*, 11.

concentric (kon-sen-trik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *concentric*. *Boyle*: *Arbutnot*, *adv.* Same as *concentric*. (kon-sen-tri-kal-ly), *adv.* In a concentric manner; around a common center; so as to be concentric.

Eight series of holes, placed concentrically to the same circle at equal distances from each other. *Blaeu*, *Round*, p. 126.

concentricate (kon-sen-tri-kat), *v.* t. [= *concentric* + *-ate*]. To concentrate. Quoted by *Latham*.

concentricity (kon-sen-tri-ti), *n.* [= *concentric* + *-ity*]. The state of being concentric.

concentric (kon-sen-tri-shal), *c.* < *L.* *concentricus* (*concentu*: see *concenter*) + *-al*. Harmonious; accordant.

This consummate or concentric song of the ninth sphere. *F. Warren*, *Milton's Smaller Poems*.

concentus (kon-sen-tus), *n.* [*L.*, harmony, symphony: see *concent*]. 1. In *old church music*, all that part of the service sung by the whole choir, as hymns, psalms, halleluiahs, etc., in contradistinction to *accensus*, the part sung or recited by the priest and his assistants at the altar.—2. Harmony; consonance in part-music for different instruments.

concept (kon-sep), *n.* [= *F.* *concept* = *Sp.* *concept* = *Fg.* *concept* = *It.* *concetto* = *D. G.* *concept* = *Dan.* *Sn.* *koncept*, < *L.* *conceptus*, a thought, purpose, also a conceiving, etc. < *con-*ceive, *per* *conceptus*, take in, conceive; see *con-*ceive. Hence also, through *OF.* and *Ital.*, *mod.* *E.* *conceit*, *v.* < *v.* A general notion, the predicate of a (possible) judgment; a complex of characters; the immediate object of thought in simple apprehension. *Conception* is applied to both the act and the object in conceiving; *concept* is restricted to the object.

The term *concept* was in common use among the older philosophical writers in English, though like many other valuable expressions of these authors it has been overlooked by our English lexicographers. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Logic*, lii.

For the object of conception, or that which is conceived, the term *concept* should be used. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Logic*, lii.

The understanding is the faculty of thinking, and thinking is knowledge by means of concepts, while concepts, as predicated upon the judgment, are not (more) representations of an object yet understood. *Kant*, *Critique of Pure Reason*, tr. by Miller (*Metaphysics*), 1, 138.

Apprehensive concept. See *apprehensive*. —Higher concept, in *logic*, a more abstract concept.

conceptacle (kon-sep-ti-kl), *n.* [= *F.* *conceptacle* = *Sp.* *conceptacle* = *Fg.* *conceptacle* = *It.* *concetto* = *D. G.* *concept* = *Dan.* *Sn.* *koncept*, < *L.* *conceptus*, a thought, purpose, also a conceiving, etc. < *con-*ceive, *per* *conceptus*, take in, conceive; see *con-*ceive. Cf. *conceptacle*.] 1. That in which anything is contained; a vessel; a receiver or receptacle. *Woodward*. —2. In *bot.*, a receptacle, usually, as used by Linnaeus, a follicle—that is, a fruit formed of a single carpel dehiscent by the ventral suture. (b) In lower cryptogams, an

organ or a cavity which incloses reproductive bodies, usually spores, with or without special spore-cases: applied without reference to the origin of the spores, whether sexual or asexual. In *botany* (of *Fungi imperfecti*) the conical spores are borne on short threads within conceptacles; in *pyrenomyces* fungi the conceptacles (inclosing the conical spores in sacs (thecae); in *Floridaceae* (red algae) either cystocarpic spores or tetraspores may be contained in conceptacles; in *Puccin* (rusts, etc.), antheridial conceptacles, antheridia, and oogonia containing oospores, are termed in conceptacles; in *algae*, the conceptacles formerly included under this term, but it is now rarely used in that sense. Also *conceptaculum*.

conceptacle (kon-sep-tak), *n.* Same as *conceptacle*. **conceptacular** (kon-sep-tak-shul), *a.* [= *con-*ceptacle + *-ar*]. Consisting of or relating to conceptacles.

conception (kon-sep-shun), *n.* (kon-sep-tak-shun), *n.* pl. *conceptions* (shun). [*NL.*] Same as *conceptacle*, 2.

conceitability (kon-sep-ti-bil-ty), *n.* [= *con-*ceptible (see *-ability*) = *F.* *conceitabilis*, etc.] The quality of being conceivable. *Cudworth*.

conceivable (kon-sep-ti-bil), *a.* [= *F.* *con-*ceptibile = *Fg.* *concepibile* (cf. *It.* *concepibile*), < *L.* *concepia*, pp. of *conceive*, conceive: see *con-*ceive + *-ible*.] Capable of being conceived; conceivable; intelligible.

Attributes . . . easily conceivable by us. *Sir M. Hale*, *Orig. of Mankind*.

conception (kon-sep-shun), *n.* [= *ME.* *conception*, *concep*, *-con*, < *OF.* *conception*, *F.* *conception* = *Sp.* *concepcion* = *Fg.* *concepção* = *It.* *concione* (also *concepcion*, *concepcione*), < *L.* *concep-tio* (*n.*), a comprehending, a collection, composition, an expression (*L.* also syllable), also a becoming pregnant; < *con-*ceive, *per* *conceptus*, conceive: see *con-*ceive. 1. The act or power of conceiving in the mind, or of forming a concept; that which is conceived in the mind. (2) A product of the creative faculty.

The conceptions of its poets, the creations of its sculptors. *J. Caird*.

There can be little doubt that the perfection of art in Greece is to be largely traced to the nature of the artist dignified and beautiful in man with which the Greek mind was filled. *Faith of the World*, p. 74.

(3) In *logic*: (1) The act of forming a concept, or forming a concept of a concept itself; a notion. (Latin *conceptio* was used in this sense by Boethius.)

The most univocal parts of mankind have some way or other climbed up into the conceptions of a god. *Swift*, *Tale of a Tub*, viii.

All thought is a comparison, a recognition of similarity or difference, a comparison of the objects of the objects. In *conception*, that is, in the forming of concepts (or general notions), it compares, divides, or combines attributes.

Conception means both the act of conceiving and the object conceived. . . . Now this is a source of great vagueness in our philosophical discussions. For the act of conceiving, the term *conception* should be employed, and that exclusively. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Logic*, lii.

Conception we regard equally as an occurrence in consciousness, and, though we suppose it to take place in the absence of any object at the time affecting the sense, we practically separate in our thoughts the conceived content or object from the conception, and imagine it ethically as residing exclusively in the latter. *T. H. Green*, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 58.

(2) Improperly, the faculty of reproductive imagination. *D. Stuart*. (3) Thought, notion, or idea, in a loose sense, as you have no conception how clever a man is.

But a religion whose object was the truth was at this time so unknown a thing that a pagan magistrate could have no conception of it but as a mere superstition. *Warburton*, *Works*, ix. i.

2. A fanciful thought; a conceit.

Full of conceptions, notions of epigrams, and witticisms. *Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, Act II, scene i.

3. The act of becoming pregnant; the beginning of pregnancy; the incception of the life of an embryo; hence, figuratively, beginning; origination.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception. *Isaiah*, 53, 8.

Joy had the like conception in our eyes. *Shakespeare*, *Titus Andronicus*, Act II, scene 2.

High living generates a fullness of habit unfavorable to conception. *Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, Act II, scene 2.

False conception, in *pathol.*, conception in which, instead of a well-organized embryo, a misshapen fleshy mass is formed, and is usually expelled in the course of a few weeks. —Negative conception, a notion formed only indirectly by means of a negation. —Order of the conception, the order in the succession of the development by some of the nobles of the Holy Roman Empire, and common to Germany and Italy.—*See* *image*, *impression*, *sentiment*, *view*.

conceptional (kon-sep-shun-ah), *a.* [= *It.* *con-*cepcionale (< *L.* *concep-tio* = *Fg.* *concepção* = *It.* *concione*), < *L.* *concep-tio*, conceive: see *con-*ceive, *per* *conceptus*.] Pertaining to having the nature of a conception or notion.

communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme or enterprise; harmony.

All these discontents . . . have arisen from the want of a due communication of ideas. *Scott, Belfrage.*

Individual resistance is too feeble, and the difficulty of concert and co-operation too great, . . . to oppose successfully, the organized power of government. *Cabot, Works, I. 61.*

2. In music: (a) A set of instruments of the same kind, but of different sizes; as, a *concert of violas*. (b) A public performance of music in which several singers or instrumentalists, or both, participate; especially, one in which the program consists of detached numbers; also applied to the performance of an oratorio, but not of an opera. (c) The harmonious combination of two or more voices or instruments.

Compositions, called playhouse or act tunes, were written and played in concert, and not in unison as formerly. *Stainer and Barrett, Diet. of Musical Terms, p. 303.*

(d) A concerto. — **Café concert.** See *café*. — **Dutch concert.** a concert in which each sings his own song at the same time that his neighbor sings his; or a concert in which each sings a verse of any song he pleases, some well-known choruses being sung after each verse. — **concertante** (kon-shar-tán'te), a. and n. [*It.*, *ppr. of concerto*, form a concert; see *concert*, v. I. a. In music, agreeing; harmonious.

II. a. In music: (a) A composition suitable for a concert. (b) A composition for two or more solo voices or instruments, with accompaniment for the organ or orchestra, so constructed that each of the solo voices or instruments comes into prominence in turn. (c) A composition for two or more solo instruments without orchestra. — **concertante parts.** in orchestral music, parts for solo instruments. — **concertante style.** that style of composition which affords the performer opportunity for a brilliant display of skill. See *concerto*.

concertation (kon-shar-tá'shon), n. [*L.* *concertatio* (n.), *concertare*, *ppr. concertatus*, contending; see *concert*, v.] Strife; contention. — *After the concertation*, when they could not agree, the king, coming between them both, called away the ladies from the monks. *Foer, Martyrs, p. 216.*

concertative (kon-shar-tá-tiv), a. [*L.* *concertativus*, *concertare*, *ppr. concertatus*, contending; see *concert*, v.] Contentious; quarrelsome. *Bailey.*

concerted (kon-shar'ted), p. a. [*Pp. of concert*, v. I.] Mutually agreed upon, contrived, or planned.

Poetry was, in all appearance, previous to any concerted plan of worship. *Goldsmith, Origin of Poetry.*

On concerted days a simultaneous concert took place throughout the Province. *Prescott, Fern and Oak, v. 9.*

2. Brought into connection or relation; connected by a plan.

A dream may let us deeper into the secret of Nature than a hundred concerted experiments. *Emerson, Nature, p. 31.*

3. In music, arranged in parts for several voices or instruments, as a trio, a quartet, etc.

To obtain artistic effect, . . . concerted pieces need intertempering with solos. *H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 457.*

concert-grand (kon-shar't-grand), n. A grand pianoforte of particular size and construction for use in a large hall or with an orchestra. [*Colloq.*]

concertina (kon-shar'té-ná), n. [*N.L.* [*It.* *concerto*, a concert, harmony; see *concert*, v. I.] A musical instrument invented by Professor Wheatstone, the principle of which is similar to that of the accordion. It is composed of a bellows, with two faces or ends, generally polygonal in shape,

concertion (kon-shar't-shon), n. [*concert*, v.] Concert; contrivance; adjustment. *Young, [Rare].*

concert-master (kon-shar't-mas'tér), n. [*G.* *concertmeister*.] The first violinist of an orchestra; the leader.

concertment (kon-shar't-mént), n. [*concert* + *-ment*.] The act of concerting. *R. Pollok. [Rare].*

concert-music (kon-shar't-mú-zik), n. Secular music, vocal or instrumental, of decided technical elaboration, and suited to performance in a large auditorium; usually of one or few movements or parts, and thus different from an opera, oratorio, or similar extended work; distinguished from *chamber-music* and *church music*.

concerto (kon-shar't or kon-shar'tó), n. [*It.*; see *concert*, v.] In music: (a) A concert. [*Rare.*] (b) Same as *concertante*. (c) A composition for two or more solo instruments of the same or of different kind: as, Bach's *concerto* for four pianos; Handel's *concerto grosso* for two violins and violoncello soli, with accompaniment for a stringed orchestra. Such concertos are called *double*, *triple*, etc., according to the number of solo instruments. (d) A composition, usually in symphonic form, written for one principal instrument (occasionally for more than one), with accompaniment for a large or small orchestra, and intended to display the ability of a solo performer.

concert-piece (kon-shar't-píe), n. A musical work, usually instrumental, suitable for performance by a solo instrument.

concert-pitch (kon-shar't-píeh), n. In music, the pitch used in tuning instruments for concert use. See *pitch*.

concessable (kon-sesh'á-bl), a. [= *Pp. concessus*, *It.* *concessibile*, *c.* *M.L.* *concessibile*, *concessus*, *ppr. concedere*, concede; see *concede* and *-ible*.] Capable of being conceded or granted. [*Rare.*]

He built up upon one of the most concessible positions in Europe. *Stierne, Treatise on Shandy, v. 1, 157.*

Their claim, we can now all see, was just, . . . though . . . difficult to render clear and concessible. *Carlyle, Cromwell's Letters, II. 44.*

concession (kon-sesh'on), n. [= *D.* *concessio* = *G.* *concessio* = *Dan.* *koncession*, *F.* *concession* = *Fr.* *concession* = *Sp.* *concesion* = *Pg.* *concessão*, *It.* *concessione*, *c.* *M.L.* *concessione*, *concessus*, *ppr. concedere*, grant; see *concede*.] 1. The act of conceding, granting, or yielding; usually implying a demand, claim, or request from the party to whom the grant is made.

The concession of these charters was a parliamentary way. *Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law, of England.*

I hate, where I looked for a manly fortitude, or at least a manly resistance, to find a man of concession. *Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 191.*

Specifically — 2. In argumentation, the yielding, granting, or allowing to the opposite party some point or fact that may bear dispute, with a view to gain some ulterior advantage, or to show that, even when the point conceded is granted, the argument can be maintained.

The fallacy lay in the immense concession that the bad are successful; that justice is not done now. *Emerson, Compensation.*

3. The thing or point yielded; a grant. Specifically, a grant of land, privilege, or franchise made by government to individuals or companies to enable or encourage them to undertake public enterprises, as to control railways, canals, etc.

A gift of more worth, in a temporal view, was the grant to the king of the crusade, the excausa, and other concessions of ecclesiastical revenue. *Macaulay.*

A Frenchman has obtained the concession (the privilege of making the Suez Canal), and it may be executed by French engineers and French workmen. *Emerson.*

[In parts of the United States acquired from Spain and Mexico it is used in a much broader sense, and includes tracts of land and various warrants of survey granted to any designation of public land by the government as assigned to private ownership or occupation.] — *The Concession*, *U. S. Act*, the national privilege granted to the province of New Jersey by the proprietors Berkeley and Carter in 1664, which formed the constitution of the province until 1702, or, as the colonists called it, until the revolution.

concessionary (kon-sesh'on-shar'á), a. and n. [*concession* + *-ary*; = *F.* *concessionnaire*, etc.] 1. a. Given by indulgence or allowance; of the nature of a concession: as, a *concessionary* privileges. [*Rare.*]

II. n.; pl. *concessionaries* (-ríá). A person to whom a privilege or concession has been granted; a concessioner.

concessory (kon-sesh'on-shar'), a. [*concession* + *-ory*. Cf. *concessionary*.] One who obtains or desires to obtain a concession, as a grant of

land, or a privilege or immunity of some kind; a concessionary.

concessionist (kon-sesh'on-íst), n. [*concession* + *-ist*.] One who makes or favors concessions. *Quarterly Rev.*

concessive (kon-sesh'iv), a. and n. [*L.L.* *concessivus*, *c.* *L.* *concessus*, *ppr. concedere*, concede; see *concede*.] 1. a. Of the nature of or containing a concession or an admission, as the surrender of some disputed or disputable point. 2. Specifically, in *gram.*, marking or stating a condition as something which may be granted without destroying a conclusion: as, a *concessive* particle; a *concessive* sentence. A *concessive* sentence consists of a concessive clause and an adversative clause, often introduced by an adversative particle, as, *though he say me (or he may say me, or let him say me), yet will I trust him*.

II. n. A particle implying concession. See *I.*

concessively (kon-sesh'iv-ly), adv. By way of concession or yielding; by way of admitting what may be disputable.

Some have written rhetorically and concessively, not contrivably but assuming the question. *Sir F. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 12.*

concessory (kon-sesh'ó-ri), a. [*L.* as if *concessorius*; *c.* *concessus*, *ppr. concedere*, concede; see *concede*.] Conceding; permissive. [*Rare.*]

These laws are not prohibitive, but concessory. *Ser. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, II. 2.*

conceit, n. An obsolete species of conceit. *conceit*, n. *Pp. of conceit*.

conceitism (kon-shet'izm), n. [*conceit* + *-ism*.] The use of affected wit or conceits. *Kingsley.*

conceitico (kon-shet'í-si), n.; pl. *conceitici* (-ítí). [*It.* = *conceit*, q. v.] A piece of affected wit; an ingenious thought or turn of expression; a conceit.

A kind of counter-lasts founded on surprise and curiosity which . . . may be expressed by the conceitico. *Shenstone.*

He [Thorow] seeks, at all risks, for perversity of thought, and revives the use of conceits while he finds himself going back to a preclassical nature. *Leavis, Study Windows, p. 302.*

conch (kongk), n. [= *F.* *conque* = *Fr.* *Sp.* *concha* = *It.* *conca*, *c.* *L.* *concha*, *c.* *Gr.* *κόνχη*, a mussel, cockle, shell, also a shell-like thing or cavity, as the hollow of the ear, a niche, a canopy over an altar, an apse, the knee, etc.; also *κόνχη*, in like sense (see *conchus*). = *Skt.* *gankha* (? *chank*? q. v.), a shell; see *cockle*, *cockle*, and *conch*.] 1. A shell of any kind.

Orient pearls which from the conch he drew. *Shakespeare, The Merchant of Venice, I. 1.*

2. Specifically, a large marine shell, especially that of the *Strombus gigas*, sometimes called fountain-shell, from its use in gardens.

Conchs have been much used as instruments of call, producing a very loud sound when blown. Often called *conch-shell*.

At that instant, however, the blast of a fish-draw's conch was heard, announcing his approach along the street. *Herbst, Three Galles, vii.*

3. A spiral shell fabled to have been used by the Tritons as a trumpet, probably of the kind now constituting the genus *Triton*, and used as a musical instrument in the South Sea islands. Also called *conch*.

One of them kept blowing a large conch shell, to which a reel of two feet long was fixed. *Cook, Voyages, VI. iii. 1.*

4. A trumpet in the form of a sea-shell, also called *Triton's-horn*. — **5. The external portion of the ear; the cartilage of the ear.** In arch., the plain, ribbed, concave surface of a vault or pendentive; the semicircle of an apse; the apse itself. See *apse*. Also called *concha*.

The conch or apse before which stood the high altar. *Milman.*

6. [Also written conch, conk, konk.] (a) One of the lower class of inhabitants of the Bahamas, and of the keys on the Florida reef: so named from their extensive use of the flesh from conchs as food.

The foremost postmaster, a stout conch, with a square-cut coat and red cape and cuffs. *M. Scott.*

The white Americans form a comparatively small proportion of the population of Key West, the remainder being Bahama negroes, Cuban negroes, and white natives of the Bahama Islands, and the remainder of the race under the general title of conchs as food.

(b) One of an inferior class of white inhabitants of some parts of North Carolina. *conch* (kong'k), n.; pl. *conches* (-kés). [*L.* *concha*, a shell; see *conch*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) The outer part (kon-sesh'on-shar'), of the ear; the auricle; especially, the shell of the ear, the hollowed part within the antihelix, leading

on which are placed the various stops or reeds, by the action of which air is admitted to the free metallic reeds that produce the sounds.

concertino (kon-shar'té-nó), n. [*It.* *concertino*, *c.* *L.* *concerto*, a concert, harmony; see *concert*, v. I. a. In music, a small concerto.

II. a. In music, employed in the performance of a concerto: as, a violin concerto.

concergerie (F. pron. kón-sik'r(r)é), n. [*F.*, *concerger*, doorkeeper: see *concerger*.] In France, the room near the entrance of a hotel, apartment-house, or other building occupied by the concierge or janitor.

concilia, n. Plural of *concilium*.

conciliable (kón-sil-i-á-b), a. [= *F. conciliable* = *Sp. conciliable* = *Fr. conciliable* = *It. conciliable*, < *L.* as if **conciliatus*, < *conciliare*, conciliate: see *conciliate*.] Capable of being conciliated or reconciled; reconcilable.

Nor doth he put away adulterously who complains of causes rooted in immutable nature, but suffers, with diffidence, not *conciliable*, because not to be amended without a miracle. *Milton*, *Tetrachordon*.

conciliabulum (kón-sil-i-á-b), n. [*Lat. conciliabulum*, a meeting-place, < *conciliium*, a council: see *council*.] A small assembly; a conventicle.

None have sought the truth in conventicles and *conciliabula* of heretics and sectaries. *Bacon*, *Controversies of Church of Eng.*

conciliabulum (kón-sil-i-á-b), n. [*L.* *conciliabulum*, < *conciliare* < *conciliium*.] Same as *conciliabulum*.

conciliar (kón-sil-i-ár), a. [= *F. conciliar* = *Sp. P. conciliar* = *It. conciliar*, < *L.* as if **conciliarius*, < *conciliarius*, < *conciliare*, < *conciliium*, < *concilium*.] Of or pertaining to a council or to its proceedings. Also *conciliary*.

Henry II. contented himself with adding the *conciliar* legislation. *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 11, 202.

There are at least three well-known editions of *conciliar* records. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II, 202.

These synodical or *conciliar* decrees but burden and perplex questions otherwise hard enough to discuss and determine. *Contemporary Rev.*, II, 200.

conciliarly (kón-sil-i-ár-lí), *adv.* After the manner of a council; as by a council.

Those things that were *conciliarly* decreed. *Barnes*, *Pope's Supremacy*.

conciliary (kón-sil-i-ár-lí), a. Same as *conciliar*.

By their authority the *conciliary* definitions passed into law. *Jr. Trans.*, Juridical Dictionary, II, 306.

conciliate (kón-sil-i-át), v. t. pret. and pp. *conciliated*, *ppr. conciliating*. [*L.* *conciliatus*, pp. of *conciliare*] > *F. concilier* = *Sp. P. conciliar* = *It. conciliare*] bring together, unite, win over; *conciliatus*, a meeting, assembly, reconciliation, II, 306.

1. To overcome the distrust or hostility of, by soothing and pacifying means; induce friendly and kindly feelings in; pacify; placate; soothe; win over.

The rapidity of his father's administration had excited such universal discontent that it was found expedient to *conciliate* the nation. *Cutler*, *Works*, I, 60.

Each portion, in order to advance its own peculiar interests, would have to *conciliate* all others, by showing a disposition to advance theirs. *Cutler*, *Works*, I, 60.

2. To induce, draw, or secure by something adapted to attract regard or favor; win; gain; engage.

Christ's other miracles ought to have *conciliated* belief by his doctrine from the Jews. *Cutler*, *Sermons*, p. 98.

His [the Duke of York's] amiable disposition and excellent temper have *conciliated* for him the esteem and regard of men of all parties. *Graveline*, *Memories of God*, 1818.

And any arts which *conciliate* regard to the speaker indirectly promote the effect of his arguments. *Fr. Quincy*, *Rhetoric*.

= *Syn.* 1. To win over, propitiate, appease. See *reconcile*.

conciliating (kón-sil-i-át-ing), p. a. Having the quality of gaining favor; pacifying; mollifying; persuading; as, a *conciliating* address.

conciliation (kón-sil-i-át-shón), n. [= *F. conciliation* = *Sp. conciliación* = *P. conciliación* = *It. conciliazione*, < *L. conciliatio*, < *conciliare*, bring together: see *conciliate*.] The act of converting from a state of jealousy, suspicion, or hostility; the act of gaining favor or good will.

The house has gone farther: it has declared *conciliation* advisable previous to any submission on the part of America. *Burke*, *Conciliation with America*.

The Roman method of *conciliation* (the first of all) the most ample toleration of the customs, religion, and municipal freedom of the conquered, and then their gradual admission to the privileges of the conquerors. *Locky*, *Eur. Morals*, I, 261.

2. Reconciliation; harmonizing. [*Rare*.]

St. Austin repeatedly declares the *conciliation* of the freeknowledge, predication, and the church, to be with the free will of man to be a most difficult question, intelligible only to few.

St. W. Hamilton, *Discussions* (Blackwood, 1865), p. 222.

Course of *conciliation*, a tribunal deciding disputes by inducing the parties to agree on a compromise, and by award of the arbitrator. The term is sometimes used as synonymous with *court of arbitration*. The technical sense of the term *court of conciliation* implies power to compel a party to appear, at the request of his adversary, for the purpose of enabling the court to decide the case in a manner to which they will assent, they being turned over to a

judicial court if they do not. The term *arbitration* usually implies a tribunal without power to compel attendance of parties, but with power to induce submit their controversy to it, to decide authoritatively.

conciliative (kón-sil-i-át-iv), a. [= *Sp. P. It. conciliativo*, < *conciliare*, < *conciliium*, < *concilium*.] Pertaining to or for producing conciliation; reconciling; pacifying; conciliatory. *Coleridge*.—2. Specifically, pertaining to or of the nature of a court of conciliation.

The president of the Universal Peace Union constituted in the latter case to act as a *conciliative* board of one.

The *Conciliator*, X, 237.

conciliator (kón-sil-i-át-ör), n. [*Lat. conciliator* = *Sp. P. It. conciliatore* = *It. conciliatore*, < *conciliare*, bring together: see *conciliate*.] One who conciliates, or gains by conciliation means.

The *conciliator* of Christendom. *Sp. Hackett*, *Abp. Williams*, I, 108.

conciliatory (kón-sil-i-át-ör-í), a. [= *F. conciliatoire* = *Fr. conciliatoire*; < *conciliatus* + *-ory*.] Tending to conciliate or win confidence or good will; reconciling.

The amiable, *conciliatory* virtues of lenity, moderation, and tenderness to the privileges of those who depend on this kingdom. *Burke*, *To the Sheriffs of Bristol*.

The Italian, long subject to tyrannical rule, and in danger of being so again, has a *conciliatory* and a *conciliatory* feeling, which is distinguished by his *conciliatory* manner. *Dr. Spencer*, *Prin. of Social.*, § 431.

= *Syn.* Winning, pacifying.

concilium (kón-sil-i-um), n.; pl. *concilia* (-á). [*L.* < *see council*.] A council; an assembly.—**Concilium ordinarius**, the name given in medieval English history to the standing council of the king. About the fifteenth century it developed into the Privy Council.

concinuate (kón-sin-át), v. t. [*L. concinnatus*, pp. of *concinnare*, join fitly together, < *concinnus*, fitly put together, well adjusted: see *concinnate*.] 1. To join fitly or coherently together; make well connected; choose and compose suitably.

In order that *concinuated* speech may not beguile us. *Selden*, *Tale-Talk*, I, p. 9.

2. To clear; purify.

A recent to trim and *concinuate* wine. *Holland*, *tr. of Flin.*, xiv, 20.

concinuate (kón-sin-át), v. t. [*L. concinnatus*, pp. < *see the verb*.] Fit; apt; suitable.

A manne of the judgement in elicting and *concinuate* concinnate terms, and apte and eloquent words. *Hall*, *Men*, vi, an. 8.

concinuate (kón-sin-át), v. t. [*L. concinnatus*, pp. of *concinnare*, join fitly together: see *concinnate*, v.] The act of making fit, suitable, or perfect.

The building, *concinuate*, and perfecting of the suits. *Sp. Reynolds*, *The Passions*, p. 77.

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concinuate (kón-sin-át), v. t. [*L. concinnatus*, pp. of *concinnare*, join fitly together: see *concinnate*, v.] The act of making fit, suitable, or perfect.

There is very strong evidence, although it is not conclusive, that in a given gas—say in a vessel full of carbonic acid—the molecules are not all of the same weight.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, p. 308.

The argument from the impossibility of a thing to its non-existence is final in conclusive.

Miser, Nature and Thought, p. 118.

2. Specifically, bringing about or leading to a logical conclusion; conforming to the rules of the syllogism.

Men . . . not knowing the true forms of syllogisms cannot know whether they are made in right and conclusive modes and figures.

Boetius, Works, I, 442.

3. In law, possessing such weight, and force as not to admit of contradiction.—**Conclusive evidence**, in law, evidence which precludes further contradiction of the facts upon which it is based, and is not, as in other cases, evidence which, if not disproved, precludes dispute on the point it is adduced to prove. Thus, a judgment for a debt is said to be conclusive evidence of the indebtedness it establishes, because, having been put in evidence against the debtor, he cannot usually give other evidence merely in denial of the indebtedness, unless he first gives evidence sufficient to avoid the judgment. Such evidence is said to raise a *conclusive* presumption of the fact it is adduced to prove. The phrase *conclusive evidence* is also used, more loosely, of evidence which, though not necessarily conclusive, yet, not having been contradicted, assumes as matter of law to oblige a jury to accept the proposed conclusion.—*See* J. Kenton, *Conclusive Evidence*, 1869, p. 10, convincing, decisive, unanswerable, irrefutable.

conclusively (kon-klo'si-vly), *adv.* In a conclusive manner; decisively; with final determination; as, the point of law is *conclusively* settled.

As it is universally allowed that a man when drunk sees double, it follows *conclusively* that he sees twice as well as his sober neighbors. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 280.

conclusiveness (kon-klo'si-ven), *n.* The quality of being conclusive or decisive of argument or doubt; the power of determining opinion or of settling a question.

The conclusiveness of the proof. J. S. Mill, Logic.

conclusionary (kon-klo'si-wr-i), *a.* [*L.* *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, conclude (see *conclude*, *v.*), + *-ary*.] Concluding.

conclusionum (kon-klo'si-um), *n.* pl. *conclusa* (-a), [*L.* prop. neut. of *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, conclude, see *conclude*, *v.*] In diplomacy. See extract.

A *conclusionus* is a résumé of the demands presented by a government. It may be discussed; and therein lies its value from an ultimatum, which must be accepted or rejected as it stands.

Webster, *Unabridged*, p. 100.

concoagulate (kon-kô-ag'-i-lât), *v.* *t.* or *i.* [*L.* *coagulare*, to coagulate. To curdle or congeal together; form, or form into, one homogeneous mass. *See* *coagulate*.] [*Harv.*]

For some solutions require more, others less, spirit of wine to *concoagulate* adequately with them.

Boyle, Works, I, 442.

concoagulation (kon-kô-ag'-i-lâ'sh-n), *n.* [*L.* *concoagulatione*, see *-ation*.] A coagulating or coalescing together, as of different substances or bodies into one homogeneous mass; crystallization of different salts in the same menstruum.

A *concoagulation* of the corpuscles of a dissolved metal with those of the menstruum. *Boyle*, Works, III, 15.

concoct (kon-kok't), *v.* [*L.* *concoctus*, pp. of *concoquere* (*to* *concoquere*), boil together, digest, prepare, think over, + *com*, together, + *coquere*, cook; see *cook*, *v.*] *I.* trans, *1.* To digest.

After a cold) Fare, either drink wine to *concoct* it, or send for the Physic to confesse you. *Cotgrave* (v. v. 16).

He must not be called till he hath concocted and slept his surfeit into a tract and a quiet reason. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1830), p. 10.

2. To purify or sublime; refine by removing the gross or extraneous matter. Thus the waters whered (Miser) here is none more sweet . . . and of all others most wholesome. . . Such it is in being so *concocted* by the Sun. *Sandy*, Travels, p. 78.

3. To ripen; develop.

The root which still continueth in the earth is still *concocted* by the earth. *Boetius*, Works, I, 442.

4. To combine and prepare the materials of, as in cooking; hence, to get up, devise, plan, contrive, plot, etc.; as, to *concoct* a dinner or a bowl of punch; to *concoct* a scheme or a conspiracy.

(Grouse pile with hare

In the middle, is hare

Which, only concocted with vinegar and care),

Doctor Kitchener says, is beyond all compare.

—*Barham*, *Travels*, p. 100.

That vaunted state-manship which boasts continents have asnoointed to anything.

—*W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 375.

II. *trans.* 1. To mature; ripen.

The longer the talo stavey the root and stalk, the better it *concocted*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., p. 400.

2. To digest.

For cold maketh appetite, but natural heat *concocteth* or boyeth. *Sir T. Brown*, Castle of Health, II.

concocter (kon-kok'ter), *n.* [*L.* *concoctus*, pp. of *concoquere* (*to* *concoquere*), boil together, digest, prepare, think over, + *com*, together, + *coquere*, cook; see *cook*, *v.*] One who concocts.

This private concocter of valentines.

—*Wilson*, Apology for Smectymnus.

concoction (kon-kok'sh-n), *n.* [*F.* *concoction*, = *concoctio* (*to* *concoquere*, pp. *concoctus*, digest, prepare, see *concoct*.)] 1. Digestion.

Also, the eating of sordid sorts of meat require often pottes of drink, which hinder *concoction*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., p. 388.

Your words of hard concoction, [your] rude poetry, Have much impaired my health; try once againe another.

—*Shirley*, Hyde Park, II, 4.

Bad meals will scarce breed good nourishment in the healthiest concoction.

—*Bacon*, Arologica, p. 16.

2. The process by which morbid matter was formerly supposed to be separated from the blood or humors, or otherwise changed and prepared to be thrown off; maturation.

This hard rolling in between concoction and a simple maturation.

—*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., p. 388.

3. A ripening or maturing; maturity.

The constant notion of *concoction* is, that it should signify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction.

—*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., p. 388.

All this smells me for heaven, and so heraments in this world shall need no long concoction, but hasten to the resurrection.

—*Donne*, Letters, lxxix.

4. The act of preparing and combining the materials of anything; hence, the devising or planning of anything; the act of concocting, getting up; as, the *concoction* of a medical prescription, or of a scheme or plot.

This was an error in the first concoction, and therefore never to be mended in the second or third.

—*Dryden*, *Tristram*, p. 20.

5. That which is concocted; specifically, a mixture or compound of various ingredients; as, a *concoction* of whiskey, milk, and sugar.

concoctive (kon-kok'tiv), *a.* [*See* *concoctus*; as *concoct* + *-ive*.] 1. Digestive; having the power of digesting.

Heat is the *concoctive* power, with various art, Subdues the cruel elements to chyle.

—*Armstrong*, Art of Preserving Health.

2. Ripening or tending to ripen or mature.

The fallow ground, laid open to the sun, *concoctive*.

—*Boetius*, Works, I, 442.

concolor (kon-kul'gr), *a.* [*F.* *concolor* = *it. concolor*, (*L.* *concolor*, of one color, *com*, together, + *color*, color.)] 1. Of one color; whole-colored; not partly-colored or variegated in color.—2. Of the same color with or as (something else); having the same colors or coloration; specifically, in *entom.*, applied to the wings of a lepidopterous insect when the upper and lower surfaces show the same colors and patterns.

Concolor animals, and such as are confuted into one color. *Sir T. Brown*, Vulg. Err., vi. 11.

Also *concolorous*.

concolorate (kon-kul'gr-ât), *a.* [*See* *concolor* + *-ate*.] In *entom.*, having the same color; specifically said of the wings when the upper and lower surfaces have the same colors and patterns, as in some *Lepidoptera*.

concolorous (kon-kul'gr-us), *a.* [*See* *concolor* + *-ous*.] Same as *concolor*.

It would seem that, unless specially *marked* by *concolorous* markings, blue-eyed bells will be scarce in the Millennium.

—*Science*, IV, 307.

concomitance, **concomitancy** (kon-kom-i-tans, -i-tâns), *n.* [*F.* *concomitance*, = *concomitatio*, = *concomitantia*, = *concomitantia*, (*L.* *concomitantia*), concomitant; see *concomitant*.] 1. The state of being concomitant; being together or in connection with another.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in concomitancy with the other.

—*Sir T. Brown*.

2. In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the coexistence of the body and blood of Christ in the single eucharistic element of bread, so that those who partake of the consecrated host receive him in full.

Also *concomitancy*.

And therefore the church of Rome that he the body receives also the blood, because by *concomitance* the blood is received in the blood is neither true nor pertinent to this question.

—*Jer. Taylor*, *Rule*, *Concomitance*, II, 3.

3. In *math.*, a relation between two sets of variables such that, when those of one set are

concord

replaced by certain functions of themselves, those of the other set are also replaced by certain determinate functions of themselves.—*Simple concomitance*, in *math.*, such a relation between two sets of variables that, when the first set is replaced by a set of linear functions of the first set, the second set is also replaced by a set of linear functions of the first set, the coefficients of the two sets of linear functions being related together in a certain manner. *Simple concomitance* is *conjugacy* and *concomitancy*.

concomitant (kon-kom-i-tâns), *a.* [*See* *concomitant* + *-aneous*.] Accompanying.

Concomitantous with most of other vices.

—*Faithful*, Resolves, II, 56.

concomitant (kon-kom-i-tânt), *a.* and *n.* [*See* *concomitant* + *-ant*.] *Sp.* *concomitant*, (*L.* *concomitant*), *pp.* of *concomitari*, accompany, + *com*, together, + *comitari*, accompany, + *comitari*, accompany; see *comitari*.]

1. *a.* Accompanying; conjoint with; concurrent; attending; used absolutely or followed by with or to.

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects . . . a concomitant pleasure.

—*Locke*.

As the beauty of the complexion accompanies the health of the body, so certainly is decency concomitant to virtue.

—*Hughes* (quoted by Crabbe).

Re-distributions of Matter into *concomitant* re-distributions of Motion. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Biol.*, p. 117.

II. *n.* 1. A thing that is conjoined or concurrent with another; an accompaniment; an accessory; an associated thing, quality, or circumstance.

The other concomitant of ingratitude is hardheartedness.

—*South*, Sermons.

Gaiety may be a concomitant of all sorts of virtue.

—*Goldsmith*, *Plat.*, II, 100.

Wealth with its usual concomitants, elegance and comfort.

—*Prescott*, *Ferd. and Is.*, I, 1.

2. A person who accompanies another, an attendant or a companion.

Heinrich may be the chief concomitant of his heir-apparent.

—*Sir H. Wotton*, *Reliquiae*, p. 212.

3. In *math.*, a form invariably connected with a given form or system of forms. It is a quantity derived from a given system of quantities (of which it is said to be a *concomitant* in such a way that, the variables of the given system of quantities being linearly transformed, the *concomitant* is transformed similarly from the transformed system of quantities, the first derived quantity is transformed into the second to a constant factor *pro* *et* *vice* versa.)

4. In *math.*, a concomitant of two systems of quantities, that, when these two systems are severally linearly transformed, the *concomitant* is transformed similarly to one set and reciprocally as to the other.

concomitantly (kon-kom-i-tânt-l), *adv.* So as to be concomitant; in company or combination; accessorially.

A few curious particulars . . . which *concomitantly* illustrate the history of the art.

—*Waipole*, Life of Verius.

concomitate (kon-kom-i-tât), *v.* [*L.* *concomitatus*, pp. of *concomitari*, accompany; see *concomitant*.] To accompany or attend; to be associated or connected with.

This simple bloody spectation of the lungs is differentiated from that which constitutes a pleurisy.

—*Harvey*, *Consumptions*.

concomitantly (kon-kom-i-tâ't-sh-n), *n.* [*See* *concomitant* + *-ation*.] Same as *concomitant*, 2.

My second cause why I was condemned an heretic is that I denied that the body receives also the blood, because two twigs of the papists, by the which they do breed . . . that Christ's natural body is made of bread, and the Godhead by and by be joined therewith.

—*Taylor*, in Foxe's *Martyrs*, p. 188.

concord (kong'kôrd), *n.* [*F.* *concorde* = *Fr.* *Sp.* *concordia*, (*L.* *concordia*, agreement, union, harmony, + *concorde*, *concordia*, of the same mind, agreeing, + *con*, together, + *cor* (*d*) = *E.* *heart*; see *cordial*, *cord*, and *heart*, and *E.* *accord*, *discord*.] 1. Agreement; harmony; union in opinions, sentiments, views, or interests; unanimity; harmony; accord; peace.

What concord hath Christ with Belial?

—*2 Cor.* vi. 15.

Had I power, I should Pour the sweet milk of concord.

—*Shak.* *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

Love quarrels off in pleasing concord.

—*Shak.* *R. A.*, I, 1008.

2. Agreement between things; mutual fitness; harmony.

If nature's concord broke,

Among the conceptions were wars and strife.

—*Alton*, *V.*, II, 311.

Far-reaching *concord* of astronomy

Felt in the plants, and in the musical birds.

—*Wetmore*, *Music*.

concremation (kon-kri-ná'shon), n. [*L. concrematio* (n.), *concremare*, pp. *concremata*, burn up, *con-*, together, + *cremare*, burn; see *cremate*.] The act of burning up; burning or cremation, as of dead bodies.

When some one died drowned, in any other way which excluded *concremation* and required burial, they made a likeness of him and put it on the altar of idols, together with a large offering of wine and bread. Quoted by H. Spencer.

concrement (kon-kri-mént), n. [*L. concrementum*, *con-*, together, + *cremare*, burn; see *cremate*.] A growing together; concretion; a concreted mass. [Rare.]

The concrement of a pebble or flint.

Str M. H. H. Orig. of Mankind.

The stony concretions which are found about the site of a pea, in the scales of the lungs of old people.

Dr. J. B. Baker, *Medical Investigation*, p. 172.

concreased (kon-kres'), v. t.; *pret.*, and *pp.*, *concreased*, *pp.*, *concreased*. [*L. concrecere*, grow together, *con-*, together, + *crecere*, grow; see *crecens*, and *of. accresce*, *accresce*, *increase*, etc. Cf. *concrete*.] To grow together.

The concreced side of an elongated blastopore.

J. A. Ryder.

concrecence (kon-kres'-én), n. [*Sp. concrecencia*, *con-*, together, + *crecer*, grow; see *crecens*, and *of. accresce*, *accresce*, *increase*, etc. Cf. *concrete*.] 1. Growth or increase; increment.

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor . . . inchoate, . . . how any other substance should thence take concrecence it had not been taught.

Hartsh. Hist. World, I. c. 10.

2. A growing together, in general; a coming together in process of growth or development, so as to unite or form one part: in *anat.* and *zool.*, used of parts originally separate.

The concrecence of the folds of the mantle to form a definitely closed shell.

R. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 671.

3. In *bot.*, the growing together or coalescence of two or several individual cells or other organisms; conjugation; *zool.*, a conjugation in which two or more organisms become one. See *conjugation*, 4.

The act of reproduction commences as a rule with the complete or partial fusion of two individuals. . . . *concrecence* gives the stimulus to changes in the appropriate parts. *Gegenbaur*, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 88.

4. In *bot.*, the union of cell walls, as of the mycelial hyphae, by mutual adhesion, so that a substance formed in process of growth, so that they are inseparably grown together. Also called *concentration*.

concrecescent (kon-kres'-ént), a. [*F. concrecescent* = *Sp. concrecente* = *It. concrecescent* = *L. concrecescent*, *con-*, together, + *crecere*, grow; see *crecens*, and *of. accresce*, *accresce*, *increase*, etc. Cf. *concrete*.] 1. Capable of concrecing or growing together. — 2. Capable of becoming concrete, or of solidifying.

They formed a genuine, fixed, *concrecescent* oil.

Fourcroy (trans.).

concrevice (kon-kres'-iv), a. [*F. concrevice* = *con-*, together, + *crevice*, crack. [Rare.]

concrete (kon-kri't or kon-kri't'), a. and n. [*Fr. concret* = *It. concret* = *Dan. Sw. konkret* = *F. Fr. concret* = *Sp. It. concret* = *Port. concret* = *concreta*, grown together, hardened, condensed, solid (neut. *concretum*, firm or solid matter), pp. of *concrecere*, grow together, harden, condense, solidify; see *concrecence*, and *of. diacresce*.] 1. a. 1. Formed by coalescence of separate particles or constituents; forming a mass; united in a coagulated, condensed, or solid state.

The first concrete state or constant source of the chaos must be of the same nature as the first solid state.

Sp. Burnet.

2. In *logic*, considered as invested with the accidents of matter; particular; individual; opposed to *abstract*.

There is also this difference between *concrete* and *abstract* terms, that the latter are not concerned with things, but ideas; for these could have no being till there were propositions from whose copula they proceed.

Hume, *Wesley*, I. iii. 4.

Bunyan is almost the only writer who ever gave to the abstract the interest of the *concrete*.

M. Maugham, *Pilgrim's Progress*.

A concrete notion is the notion of a body as it exists in nature invested with all its qualities.

Plenum, *Vocab. de Philo.*, p. 106.

3. In *music*, melodiously unbroken; without skips or distinct steps in passing from one pitch to another. — 4. Consisting of concrete: as, a concrete pavement. Concrete abstraction. See *abstraction*. — *Concrete noun*, the name of something having a concrete existence; opposed to an abstract noun, which is the name of an attribute. — *Concrete number*. See *abstract*, n. 1.

II. n. 1. A mass formed by concretion or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body.

They pretend to be able by the fire to divide all *concrete*, minerals and others, into distinct substances.

Boyle, *Works*, I. 542.

2. In *gram.* and *logic*, a concrete noun; a particular, individual term; especially, a class-name or proper name.

Vitality and Sensibility, Life and Consciousness, are abstractions having real *concrete*. They are expensives expressions of functional processes conceived in their totality, and not at any single stage.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, I. ii. § 2.

3. A compact mass of sand, gravel, coarse pebbles, or stone chippings cemented together by hydraulic or other mortar, or by asphalt or refuse tar. It is employed extensively in building under water (for example, to form the bottom of a canal or the foundations of any structure) raised in the sea, as piers, breakwaters, etc., and for pavements. The walls of houses are sometimes formed of it, the ingredients being first firmly rammed into molds of the requisite shape, and allowed to set. The finer kind of concrete used for purposes requiring the greatest solidity is known as *trass* (which see).

4. Sugar which has been reduced to a solid mass by evaporation in a concretor.

concrete (kon-kri't'), v. t.; *pret.*, and *pp.*, *concreted*, *concreted*. [*F. concrétir*, coagulate, = *Sp. concretar* = *It. concretare*, concrete, *con-*, together, pp. of *concrecere*, grow together; see *concrecence* and *concrete*, a.] 1. *Intrans.* To unite or coalesce into a mass or solid body; to form concretions; coagulate; congeal; clot.

The particles of tinging substances and salts dissolved in water do not of their own accord congregate and fall to the bottom, but are precipitated by the addition of a salt. The blood of some who died in the plague could not be made to *concrete*.

Arbuthnot.

II. trans. 1. To form into a mass, as separate particles or molecules, or coalescence.

There are in our inferior world divers bodies that are *concreted* out of others. Str M. H. H. Orig. of Mankind.

2. To combine so as to form a concrete notion.

How . . . could there be such a science as optics were we unacquainted to contemplate colour *concreted* with figure, two attributes which the eye can never view by itself.

Harris, *Hermes*, III. 4.

concretely (kon-kri't-ly or kon-kri't'-ly), *adv.* In a concrete form or manner; not abstractly.

The properties of bodies . . . taken *concretely* together with their subjects. *Outworn*, *Intellectual System*, p. 67. Without studying Hume and Hume and Mill and the rest, one can get but a very meagre notion of human history as *concretely* revealed in the thoughts of past generations.

J. F. Fiske, *Cosmic Philo.*, I. 137.

concreteness (kon-kri't-nes or kon-kri't'-nes), n. The quality or state of being concrete, in any sense.

The individuality of a concept is thus not to be confounded with the sensibleness or sensibility of an intuition either distinct or indistinct.

J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 77.

concrete-press (kon-kri't-press), n. A machine for pressing concrete into the form of blocks for use in building or paving.

concretianism (kon-kri't-éan-izm), n. [*con-*, together, + *creta*, growth, together, + *izm*, a suffix denoting 'a growing together,' + *izm*.] The doctrine that the soul is generated at the same time as the body and develops along with it. [Rare.]

concretism (kon-kri't-izm), n. [*con-*, together, + *creta*, growth, together, + *izm*, a suffix denoting 'a growing together,' + *izm*.] 1. The act of growing together or becoming united in one mass; nonseparateness; coalescence. — 2. A mass of solid matter formed by a growing together, or by conglomeration, condensation, coagulation, conglomeration, or induration; a clot; a lump; a nodulus; as, "concretions of slime," Bacon.

These greasy flames shall have devoured whatever was combustible, and converted into a smok and vapour all grosser concretions.

Glennville, *Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 178.

concretization (kon-kri't-iz-é-shun), n. [*con-*, together, + *creta*, growth, together, + *ization*, a suffix denoting 'the act of growing together,' + *ization*.] The act of growing together or becoming united in one mass; nonseparateness; coalescence. — 2. A mass of solid matter formed by a growing together, or by conglomeration, condensation, coagulation, conglomeration, or induration; a clot; a lump; a nodulus; as, "concretions of slime," Bacon.

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Glennville, *Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 178.



Calcaneous Concretions from Clay-beds.

Specifically — 8. In *geol.*, an aggregation of mineral matter, usually calcareous or siliceous, in concentric layers, so arranged as to give rise to a form approaching the spherical, but often much flattened. "This often takes place about some organic nucleus, the decomposition of which seems in each case to be the cause of the structure. Concretions are common in sandstone, shales, and clays." *Howe*, *Geol.*, II. 1.

4. In *logic*: (a) The state of being concrete; concreteness. (b) The act of determination, or of rendering definite. "The concrete is concrete or determined by adding to the marks it contains."

The mind assumes all power of concretion, and can place in the simplest manner every attribute by itself.

Spencer, *V. Q.*, IV. vii. 40.

Gouty concretions, nodules of sodium urate formed in the tissues of gouty persons. — *Morbid concretions*, in the animal economy, heart valves which occasionally make their appearance in different parts of the body, as phlegm concretions, salivary concretions, hepatic concretions, etc.

concretional (kon-kri't-ésh-nál), a. [*F. concretional* = *con-*, together, + *creta*, growth, together, + *ional*, a suffix denoting 'pertaining to,' + *ional*.] Pertaining to concretion; formed by concretion; concretory.

concretionalist (kon-kri't-ésh-nál-ist), n. [*F. concretionaliste*, as *concretion* + *-ary*, 1. Characterized by concretion; formed by concretion; concretional.

In some Placoids the alimentary canal is coated by a very peculiar tissue, consisting of innumerable spherical sacs containing a yellow concretional matter.

Gray, *Philos. Mag.*, LXXXV. 318.

The tubular layer rises up through the pigmentary layer of the crab's shell in little papillary elevations, which seem to be concretional in nature.

W. B. Carpenter, *Microsc.*, § 112.

Specifically — 2. In *geol.*, consisting of mineral matter which has been collected (either from the surrounding



Concretional Structure.

rock or from without) around some center, so as to form a more or less regularly shaped mass.

Carbonates of lime deposited in the pores of sandstone, and in the joints of limestone, often displays the concretional structure in a high degree. In a sandstone concretional all the parts are uniformity of texture.

center: in a concretional rock the whole mass is made up of more or less distinctly formed concretions.

concretism (kon-kri't-izm), n. [*con-*, together, + *creta*, growth, together, + *izm*, a suffix denoting 'the act of growing together,' + *izm*.] The habit or practice of regarding as concrete or real what is abstract or ideal.

It is a surprising instance of this tendency to *concretism*, that, among people so civilized as the Buddhists, the most obvious moral beast-fables have become literal incidents of sacred history. *Spencer*, *V. Q.*, IV. vii. 40.

concretive (kon-kri't-iv), a. [*F. concretif* = *Fr. concretif*, as *concrete* + *-ive*.] Causing to concrete; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles: as, "concretive juices," Str. *Brownie*, *Vulg. Err.*

concretively (kon-kri't-iv-ly), *adv.* 1. In a concretive manner. — 2. Concretely; not abstractly.

It is urged that although baptism take away the guilt as concretively referring to the person, yet the simple abstract guilt is not removed.

Jer. Taylor, *Polem. Discourses*, p. 307.

concretor (kon-kri't-ör), n. [*con-*, together, + *creta*, growth, together, + *or*, a suffix denoting 'one who causes to grow together,' + *or*.] 1. *concretor*, pp. of *concrecere*, harden, condense, solidify. See *concrecence*. 2. In *super-manu*, a machine in which syrup is reduced to a solid mass by evaporation.

concreture (kon-kri't-ür), n. [*con-*, together, + *creta*, growth, together, + *ure*, a suffix denoting 'the act of growing together,' + *ure*.] A mass formed by conglomeration. *Johnson*.

concrevis (kon-kri't-iv), v. t. [*F. concrevis* (cf. *accresce*, formerly also *accresce*), ult. *con-*, together, + *crecere*, grow; see *concrecence*.] To grow together.

And his fair locks, that went with daintiest sweet To be embalm'd, and sweat out dainty dew, He let to grow and graily to *concrevis*.

Spenser, *V. Q.*, IV. vii. 40.

concrimination (kon-krim-i-ná'shon), n. [*con-*, together, + *creta*, growth, together, + *imination*, pp. of *concrimari*, complain, *con-* (intensive) + *crimari*, complain, of *accusare*: see *criminate*.] A joint accusation. *Maunder*.

concriminate (kon-kri-mi-ná'-shun), v. t. [*con-*, together, + *creta*, growth, together, + *iminate*, pp. of *concrimari*, complain, of *accusare*: see *criminate*.] To join accusation. *Maunder*.

concrimination (kon-kri-mi-ná'-shun), n. [*con-*, together, + *creta*, growth, together, + *imination*, pp. of *concrimari*, complain, of *accusare*: see *criminate*.] The practice of concriminating.

Their countenance was very infamous, and they were filthy, and incontinent.

Shyde, *Edw. VI.*, vi. 1850.

the same plane and another parallel to it and finally at unit of distance, due to the strain experienced by the same body. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

II. a. 1. One who concurs; one agreeing with or like another in opinion, action, occupation, or etc.

So noble and so disinterested does divine love make ours, that there is nothing besides the object of that love that we love more than our *concurrents* in it, perchance out of a gratitude to their assisting us to pay a debt (of love and praise) for which, alas! we find our single selves but too insolvent. *See* *Gray* (1840).

All the early printers, like the rivals of Elginburgh at home, and his unknown concurren in Germany, were proceeding with the same progress. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

2. In *Engl. law*, specifically, one who accompanies a sheriff's officer as witness or assistant. — 3. That which concurs; a joint or contributory thing.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents*, . . . time, industry, and facilities. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

4. One having an equal claim or joint right. Tibul, the new competitor of Omar, . . . died leaving no other successor than his *concurrent*. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

5. A rival claimant or opponent; a competitor. St. Michael's Mount looked so affluent, as it broke through the ocean. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

6. The day, or in the case of leap-year the two days, required to be added to fifty-two weeks to make the civil year correspond with the solar: so called because they *concur* with the solar cycle, whose courses they follow.

Concurrently (kon-kur'-en-ti-ly). In a concurrent manner; so as to be concurrent; in union, combination, or unity; unitedly.

The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, . . . *concurrently* making one entire Trinity. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

Concyclic (kon-sik'-lik), a. [*con-* + *cyclic*]. In general, lying on the circumference of one circle; also, giving circular sections when cut by the same systems of parallel planes: applied to two quadric surfaces which have this relation.

Condit, v. t. [*con-* + *cond*]. To write or to compose. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

Condone (kon-don'-e), v. t. [*con-* + *done*]. To write or to compose. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

Condone (kon-don'-e), v. t. [*con-* + *done*]. To write or to compose. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

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Condone (kon-don'-e), v. t. [*con-* + *done*]. To write or to compose. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

8. In *surp.*, injury sustained by the brain or other viscera, as from a fall, a blow, etc.

This element of *concussion* (i. e., the results of shake or concussion) enters into almost all cases of injury to the head. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

9. In *civil law*, the act of extorting money or something of value by violence or threats of violence; extortion.

Then *concussion*, rapine, pilleries, Their catalogues of accusation fill. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

Concurrence (kon-kur'-en-si), n. [*con-* + *currere*]. To write or to compose. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

Concussionary (kon-kush'-on-ri), n. [*con-* + *currere*]. To write or to compose. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

Concussionary (kon-kush'-on-ri), n. [*con-* + *currere*]. To write or to compose. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

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in the infinitive, or a noun or noun-phrase preceded by to: as, to condemn a person to pay a fine, or to imprisonment.

The Son of man shall be betrayed unto the chief priests, and unto the scribes, and they shall condemn him to death. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

He that believeth on him is not condemned. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

As that hour shall be able to take the elect, so shall it choose to Hell; and the others shall be condemned to perpetual Perdition. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

The last week of the year lives on in our Country at Maltese Asylum. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

He seemed like some dead king, condemned in hall For his one sin among such men to dwell. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

[Formerly the expression of condemnation in a fine was used. And the king of Egypt . . . condemned the land to an hundred talents of silver. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

5. To demonstrate the guilt of, by comparison and contrast.

The righteous that is dead shall condemn the ungodly which are living. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

6. To judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service; as, the ship was condemned as unworthy; the vessel was condemned by the commissary. — 7. To judge or pronounce to be forfeited; specifically, to declare (a vessel) a lawful prize; as, the ship and her cargo were condemned; the vessel was condemned by the commissary, subject to use for a public purpose. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

8. To condemn blame, reproach, reprove, reprobate. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

Condemnable (kon-dem-nab'-l), a. [*con-* + *damnable*]. To write or to compose. *See* *Thomson* (1840).

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Con

confidentiality (kon-dən-shi-al'-i-ti), n. [*cf.* *confidential* + *-ity*.] The quality of being confidential; specifically, in law, the relation existing between a client and his counsel or agent, or between husband and wife, or a ward and his guardian, etc., in reference to the trust placed in one by the other. *See confidential relation, under confidential*. *See confidential communication, under communication*.

confidentially (kon-fī-dən-shi-al'-i), *adv.* In a confidential manner; in reliance on secrecy; as, to tell a person something confidentially.

confidantly (kon-fī-dən-ti), *adv.* In a confident manner; with firm trust; with strong assurance; without doubt or wavering of opinion; positively; dogmatically.

Where Duty bids, he *confidantly* steers. Cooper, *On Horatio's Ode*, II. 10.

It was *confidantly* urged that the Artists might be trusted to understand and manage their own interests better than their masters could do for them.

W. R. Gray, *Misc. Essays*, last ser., p. 4.

confidentness (kon-fī-dən-tēn-s), n. The quality or state of being confident; confidence.

confider (kon-fī-'dēr), n. One who confides; one who trusts in or intrusts to another. *W. Montague*.

confiding (kon-fī-'ding), p. a. [*pp.* of *confide*, v.] Trusting; relying; confidence; trustful; credulous; as, a man of a *confiding* disposition.

The deep, deep joy of a *confiding* thought. Wordsworth, *Sonnet*, II. 38.

He had a *confiding* wife, and he treated her as *confiding* wives only are treated. Vanity Fair.

We miss the *confiding* naturalness of the warm-hearted physician. Tuckey, *Sermon*, Lit., I. 381.

confidingly (kon-fī-'ding-li), *adv.* In a *confiding* manner; trustfully.

confingness (kon-fī-'ding-nēs), n. The quality of being confiding; confiding disposition; trustfulness.

configure (kon-fī-'g-rā), v. t. pret. and pp. *configured*, *pp.* *configured*. [*cf.* *configure*, v.] To exhibit or assume congruity in plan, or in the combination of figures or parts. [*Rare.*]

In comely architecture it may be known by the mode of uniformity; Where grandeur and beauty are mingled. And the whole fabric doth *configure*. Jordan, *Poema*.

configuration (kon-fī-'g-rā-'shun), n. [= *F.* *configuration* = *Sp.* *configuración* = *Port.* *configuração* = *It.* *configurazione*, *c.* *LL.* *confignatio* (m.), *c.* *L.* *confignare*, *pp.* *confignatus*, form after something; see *configure*.] 1. External form, figure, or shape, especially as resulting from the disposition and relation of the parts; external aspect or appearance; contour.

The natural *configuration* of the ground, as well as the course of history, had gathered these tribes (of Wases) into three great groups. J. R. Green, *Comp. of Eng.*, p. 302.

Change, both gradual and sudden, has been exhibited in the *configuration* and climate of all portions of the surface of the globe. E. D. Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 251.

2. In *astron.*, a ruled surface or aspect of the planets.

The aspects, conjunctions and *configurations* of the stars. Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Myst.*, p. 8.

They [astrologists] undertook . . . to determine the course of a man's character and life from the *configuration* of the stars at the moment of his birth. H. Newell.

3. In *modern astron.*, any noticeable grouping of stars which may aid in identifying them.— 4. In *analytical mech.*, the relative positions of the parts of a system at any moment.

When a material system is considered with respect to the relative position of its parts, the assemblage of relative positions is called the *configuration* of the system. Clerk Maxwell, *Matter and Motion*, iv.

5. In *geom.*, a ruled surface considered as a locus of rays; also, a system of three linear complexes.

configure (kon-fī-'g-rā), v. t. pret. and pp. *configured*, *pp.* *configured*. [= *F.* *configurer* = *Sp.* *figurar* = *It.* *configurare*, *c.* *L.* *confignare*, form after something; *cf.* *configure*, *configure*, *configure*, *configure*, *figure*; see *figure*, and *cf.* *configure*.] To form; dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape; make like in form or figure. [*Rare.*]

Configuring themselves into human shape. Bentley, *Sermons*, iv.

Man is spirit, a nature *configured* to God. Bushnell, *Sermons* on New Life, p. 33.

confineable (kon-fī-'nā-b), a. [*cf.* *confine* + *-able*.] Capable of being confined or restricted.

Not *confineable* to any limits. Bay. Hall, *Remains*, p. 306.

confine (kon-'fin), a. [*cf.* *OF.* *confine* = *Sp.* *confinar* = *Pg.* *confinar* = *It.* *confinare*, bordering, contiguous, *c.* *L.* *confine*, at the end or border, adjacent, *cf.* *con-*, together, *finis*, a line, end, limit, border; see *finis*, *finial*.] Bordering; having a common boundary; adjacent; contiguous. [*Rare.*]

He was sent to discover the straits of Magellan, and *confine* between Asia and the West. Burton, *Atlas*, p. 237.

confine (kon-'fin), n. [*cf.* *F.* *confin*, *OF.* *confin*, also *confine*, = *Sp.* *confin* = *Pg.* *confin* = *It.* *confine*, also *confine* and *confina* (all usually in pl.), *c.* *L.* *confin*, *confin*, *ML.* also *confin*, a border, boundary (*c.* *L.* *confine*, *masculine*, a neighbor, *confinitum*, a border, limit, boundary, neighborhood), *c.* *confine*, *adjective*, at the end or border, adjoining; see *confine*, a.] In the sense of 'prison' the noun *confine* is from the verb. 1. A boundary-line or limit; bound; border; precinct.

Still hovering between the *confines* of that which he dares not be openly, and that which he will not be sincerely. Milton, *On Def. of Hum. Remonstr.*, Pref.

Nature in you stands upon the very verge Of her confinement. Shaks., *lear*, II. 4.

Events that came to pass within the *confines* of Judea. Locke, *On Reason*, Synopsis.

2. That part of a territory which is at or near the border; the frontier; used generally in the plural, and often figuratively; as, the *confines* of France or of Scotland.

And now in little space The *confines* meet of Europe's heaven. Milton, *P. L.*, I. 321.

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the noon of night; And Phoebus, on the *confine* of the light. Promiss. d. sun. Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, I. 1306.

3. The territory; region; district.

In ale many foreynes may thel gon fr Jerusalem, unto other *confines* of the Superfluous beyond the Jordan. Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 183.

And Cesar's spirit . . . Shall these *confines* with a monarch's voice, Cry 'Havock,' and let slip the dogs of war. C. III. 1.

4. An inhabitant of a contiguous district; a neighbor.

Exchanging gold for household stuff with their *confines*. Eden, tr. R. Marry's *Decades*, p. 89 (*from MS.*).

5. A place of confinement; a prison.

Confines, wards and dungeons. Shaks., *Hamlet*, II. 2.

6. In *geom.*, of *n-dimensional*, which corresponds to a closed volume in three dimensions. = *Syn.* *Bound*, *border*, etc. See *boundary*.

confine (kon-'fin'), v. t. pret. and pp. *confined*, *pp.* *confined*. [*cf.* *F.* *confiner*, *ML.* *confiner*, *border*, *trans*, shut up, inclose, = *Sp.* *confinar* = *It.* *confinare*, *c.* *ML.* *confinare*, *confinare*, border on, set bounds, *confinare*, border on, *c.* *L.* *confine*, bordering; see *confine*, a.] 1. *Intrans.* To have a common boundary; border; abut; to be in contact: followed by *on* or *with*.

Where your gloomy bounds Confine with heaven. Milton, *P. L.*, II. 677.

Full in the midst of this created space, Betwixt heaven, earth, and skies, there stands a place *Confined* on all sides. Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, xl. 58.

On the South it is *confined* with Pamphilia. Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 321.

II. *trans.* To restrict within bounds; limit; inclose; bound; hence, imprison; immure; shut up.

Therefore wast thou Deceiv'dly *confined* into this rock. Who hadst deserv'd more than a prison. Jonson, *Volpone*, I. 2.

Those who do confine the Church of God to particular nations, churches, or families, have made it far narrower than our Saviour ever meant it. Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, I. 55.

He is happiest who *confines* his wants to natural necessities. Steele, *Englishman*, No. 33.

To be *confined*, to be unable to leave the house or bed by reason of sickness or other cause; specifically, to be in childbirth.

I have been very ill this week with a great cold and a fever, and though now in a way to be well, am like to be *confined* some days longer. Gray, *Letters*, I. 229.

2. To bound, circumscribe, restrict, or limit. **confined** (kon-'fin'), p. a. [*pp.* of *confine*, v.] 1. Restrained within limits; imprisoned; secluded; close; narrow; mean; as, a *confined* mind.

2. In *perith.* constipated; as, the bowels may be *confined*.

confineless (kon-'fin- or kon-'fin-'les), a. [*cf.* *confine*, n., + *-less*.] Boundless; unlimited; without end.

Black Macbeth Will seem as pure as snow, and the poor state Extrem him as a law, being compared With my *confineless* horns. Shaks., *Macbeth*, iv. 2.

confinement (kon-'fin-'ment), n. [= *F.* *confinement*, etc.; as *confine* + *-ment*.] 1. The state of being confined; restraint within limits; any restraint of liberty, either when observed or necessary; hence, imprisonment.

Under *confinement* in the Tower. Strype, *Memorials*, Edw. VI., no. 1360.

The mind hangs in a *confinement* when the sight is kept up. Addison.

2. Restraint from going abroad by sickness, specifically by childbirth; the lying-in of a woman; as, her approaching *confinement* = *Syn.* *parturition*. See *confinement*.

confinner (kon-'fin-'nēr), n. 1. [*cf.* *confine*, v., t., + *-er*.] One who or that which *confines*.—2. (kon-'fin- or kon-'fin-'nēr), n. [*cf.* *confine*, v., t., + *-er*.] *Confine*, *cf.* *Confine*, n., 4.] A borderer; one who lives on the confines or near the border of a country; a neighbor.

The senate hath stirr'd up the *confiners*, And gentlemen of Italy, Shaks., *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

Though dangers and grief be opposite in nature, they are neighbours and *confiners* in art. Sir H. Wotton.

confingity (kon-fī-'dij), n. [*cf.* *F.* *confingite* = *Sp.* *confingite* = *It.* *confingite*, *c.* *L.* as if *confingit* (c), *cf.* *confine*, contiguous; see *confine*, a.] Nearness of place. *Contingency*.

confirm (kon-'fīm), v. t. [*Early mod. E.* also *confirm*; = *ML.* *confirmare*, *confirmare*, mod. *F.* *confirmer* (after *L.* = *Pg.* *confirmar* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *confirmar* = *It.* *confirmare*, *c.* *L.* *confirmare*, make firm, strengthen, establish, *cf.* *con-*, together, *firmare*, make firm, *firm*, *firmus*; see *firm*.] 1. To make firm, or more firm; add strength to; strengthen; as, one's resolution is *confirmed* by the approval of others.

Rubb the neck well with a flannel napping somewhat coarse, for these things do *confirm* the whole body; it maketh the mind more cheerful, and conserueth the sight. Bacon, *Essays*, Book (R. E. T. 8.), p. 260.

This child of the mind is *confirmed*, and grows strong by consent and habit. Bacon, *Table of Dignities*.

One of those few sounds that, instead of disturbing solitude, only deepen and confirm it. Lowell, *Pierade Traveler*, p. 112.

2. To settle or establish; render fixed or secure.

I *confirm* these in the high priesthood, and appoint thee ruler over all the Jews that we trust (R. E. T. 8.), p. 260.

Confirm the crown to me, and to mine heirs, And thou shalt reign in quiet while thou livest. Shaks., *Henry V.*, I. 2.

3. To make certain or sure; give new assurance of truth or certainty; to put past doubt; verify.

The testimony of Christ was *confirmed* in 1 Cor. 1. 6.

These likelihoods *confirm* her faith. Shaks., *T. of V.*, v. 2.

The news we heard at Sea of the King of Sweden's Death is *confirmed*. Howell, *Lit. et. l.*, v. 8.

All that was long ago declared as law By the early Revelation, stands *confirmed* By Apostolic and Evangelist and Saint. Browning, *King and God*, II. 82.

4. To certify or give assurance to; inform positively.

Pray you, sir, *confirm* me, Were there three porpoises *above* the bridge, As they give out. B. Jonson, *Volpone*, I. 1.

5. To sanction; ratify; consummate; make valid or binding by some formal or legal act; as, to *confirm* an agreement, promise, covenant, or title.

Ordinances, Acts, and Statutes . . . now renewed, and affirmed and *confirmed*, by the assents and consents and agreement of all the people. English *Guide* (R. E. T. 8.), p. 187.

In the early days of Rome, the will of a Roman patriarch had to be *confirmed* by the assembly of the curia. Freeman, *Ames*, *Lect.*, p. 142.

6. To strengthen in resolution, purpose, or opinion; fortify.

Confirming the souls of the disciples, and exhorting them to continue in the faith, and that we must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God. Acts, xv. 32.

Arouses the indifferent and *confirms* the wavering. Summer, *Poems*.

7. *Eccl.*, to admit to the full privileges of church-membership by the imposition of hands; administer the rite of confirmation to. See *confirmation*, 1.

Those which the *confirm* are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament. Hammond, *Fundamentals*.

= *Syn.* *S.* *Corroboration*, substantiation.

confirmable (kon-'fīm-'nā-b), a. [*cf.* *confirm* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being confirmed, established, or ratified; that may be made more certain.

Confirmed by many examples. Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar*, *Rem.*

conflagrate

congeriate

congeriate (kon-jé'-ti-át), v. t. [*congerie* + *-ate*]. To pile up; heap together. *Colas*, 1717. **congeries** (kon-jé'-ti-ás), n. sing. or pl. [= *F. congeries* = Sp. *Pl. congeries* < *L. congeries*, what is brought together; a pile, < *congerere*, bring together, collect; see *congest*]. A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate; an assemblage or accumulation of things; a combination; an aggregation; a heap.

The air is nothing but a *congeries* or heap of small . . . flexible particles of several sizes. *Boyle*.

The *congeries* of land and water, or our globe. *Cook, Voyages*, VI. iii. 9.

The system to which our sun belongs [Herschel] described as "a very extensive bright congeries of many millions of stars." *A. M. Clerke, Astron.*, in 1903 Cent., p. 35. **congeroid** (kong-jé'-oid), a. and n. [*conger* + *-oid*, Cf. *congruid*]. Same as *congruid*. *Sir J. Richardson*.

congest (kon-jest'), v. t. [*L. congestus*, pp. of *congerere*, bring together, heap up, < *com*, together, + *gerere*, bring, carry; see *gest*, *jest*, and of *digest*, *suggest*]. 1. To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate; heap together. See *congested*.

In which place is *congested* the whole sum of all those heads which before I have collected.

Columbus, . . . *congested* . . . upon the Church of England. *Part. Mountg.*

Many goodly buildings, and from all parts congregate antiquities, wherewith this venerable City is so much so adorned. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 27.

2. In *med.*, to cause an unnatural accumulation of blood in; as, the lungs may be *congested* by cold.

congested (kon-jest'-ed), p. a. [*congest* + *-ed*]. 1. Crowded; thronged; affected by excessive accumulation.

I wish that I could transplant some of our people from the *congested* districts of Ireland to similar comfort and content. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX, 178.

Stokes has shown that, if a vibrating system which is incapable of propagating waves of short period be acted upon by such waves, there occurs a sort of compromise, in which the parts of the system adjust themselves to a species of *congested* oscillation. *Tait, Light*, § 201.

2. In *med.*, containing an unnatural accumulation of blood; affected with congestion; as, a *congested* liver.

If the smaller veins and arteries are congenitally and brightly injected, the part may be described simply as *congested*. *Quain, Med. Dict.*, p. 226.

congestible (kon-jest'-i-ble), a. [*congest* + *-ible*]. Capable of being collected into a mass.

congestion (kon-jest'-eh-n), n. [= *F. Sp. congestion* = *Sp. congestio* = *L. congestio* = *D. congestie* = *G. congestio* = *Dan. Sv. congestio*, < *L. congestio* (n.), a heaping up; < *congerere*, pp. *congestus*, bring together; see *congest*]. 1. The act of gathering or heaping together or forming a mass; an aggregation.

The church-yards (tho' some of them large enough) were filled up with earth, or rather the *congestion* of dead bodies one upon another for want of care.

Congestion of sand, earth, and such stuff as we now see hills rising forthright with. *Selden, Drayton's Polyolbion*.

2. An excessive accumulation; an overcrowded condition; specifically, in *med.*, an unnatural accumulation of blood in an organ or part; hyperemia; as, *congestion* of the lungs or of the brain.

congestive (kon-jest'-iv), a. [= *F. Sp. congestif*; as *congest* + *-ive*]. Pertaining to congestion; indicating an unnatural accumulation of blood, etc., in some part of the body; as, a *congestive* chill.

congey, **congeyev**, n. and v. Obsolete forms of *congeal*.

conglary (kon-jí'-á-ri), n. pl. *conglaries* (-ris). [*L. conglarius*, prop. neut. of *conglarius*, adj., holding a congius, < *congius*, a Roman measure of capacity; see *congius*]. 1. A largeness or distribution of corn, oil, or wine, or in later times, of money; among the people or soldiery of ancient Rome.

Many *conglaries* and largesses which he had given amongst them. *Holland, Hist. of Livy*, p. 280.

2. A coin struck in commemoration of such a distribution.

conglit, n. and v. An obsolete form of *congeal*.

conglit, n. Plural of *congius*.

conglut, n. See *conglut*.

congius (kon-jí'-us), n. pl. *congi* (-i). [*L.*] 1. A measure of capacity among the ancient Ro-

mans, the eighth part of the amphora. The standard congius of Vespasian is extant in good preservation. It is a congius, or unit of a United States (old wine) gallon. Yet most authorities, on theoretical grounds, suppose a mistake to have been made in the construction of this standard; that it ought to have contained only 3.276 liters, or 0.966 of a United States gallon. It has also been maintained that the construction of this standard marked an increase of 2 per cent. in the Roman measure of capacity.

2. In *astr.*, a gallon. **conglaciater** (kon-glá'-shi-át), v. t. [*L. conglaciatus*, pp. of *conglaciare*, turn to ice, freeze up, < *com*, together, + *glaciare*, freeze, < *glaci*, see *glacial*]. To turn to ice; conglaciate; freeze.

No other doth properly *conglaciate* with water. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, II, i.

conglaciation (kon-glá'-shi-á'-shn), n. [= *F. conglaciation* = *Fr. conglaciación*, < *L.* as if **conglaciatio* (n.), or *conglaciare*, pp. *conglaciatus*, freeze up; see *conglaciate*]. Congelation.

It is a crystal was a subject very unapt for proper *conglaciation*. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, II, i.

conglobate (kon-gló'-bat or kon-gló'-bát), v. pret. and pp. *conglobated*, pp. *conglobated*. [*L. conglobatus*, pp. of *conglobare* (> *E. conglob*), gather into a ball, < *com*, together, + *globare*, make round, < *globus*, a ball; see *glob*, *l. trans*. To collect or form into a ball; combine into one mass, especially a spherical mass. [*Rare*].

Matter . . . *conglobated* before its diffusion. *Review of Four Letters to the Rev. Newton*.

A "sweat" distilled from his sacred body as *conglobated* "as drops of blood."

Forster, Works (ed. 1885), I, 291.

A mountain brook, And on its glassy surface, specks of foam And conglobated bubbles unisolated float. Numerous as stars. *Wordsworth, Excursion*, III.

II. intrans. To assume a round or roundish form; become united in one round mass.

This may after *conglobate* into the form of an egg. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, II, i.

conglobate (kon-gló'-bat), a. [*L. conglobatus*, pp. see the verb.] Formed or gathered into a ball or a small spherical body; combined into one.

Heaven's gifts, which do like falling stars appear Scattered in others, all, as in their sphere, Were first, *conglobated* in his soul. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, II, i.

Conglobate gland. See *gland*. — *Conglobate inflorescence*, a globular head of nearly sessile flowers. [*Rare*].

conglobation (kon-gló'-bá'-shn), n. [= *F. conglobation* = *Sp. conglobación* = *Fr. conglobation* = *L. conglobatio* (n.), < *conglobare*, pp. *conglobatus*, gather into a ball; see *conglobate*, v.] 1. The act of forming or gathering into a ball. — 2. A round body; a spherical formation.

In this spawna are discerned many specks, or little *conglobations*. *Sir T. Browne*.

conglob (kon-glób'), v. pret. and pp. *conglobed*, pp. *conglobing*. [= *F. conglob* = *Sp. conglobar* = *L. conglobare*, < *con*, together, + *globare*, gather into a ball; see *conglobate*, v.] *l. trans*. To gather into a ball; collect into a round mass. [*Rare*].

Like things to like. *Milton, P. L.*, vii, 280.

II. intrans. To collect and become spherical; gather in a round mass.

Drumming *conglobing*. *Milton, P. L.*, vii, 292.

Let no man mislead me diolal. *Turner, To Mr. William Tyler*.

conglobulate (kon-glób'-jít-át), v. t. pret. and pp. *conglobulated*, pp. *conglobulating*. [*L. conglobatus*, pp. of *conglobare*, < *con*, together, + *globulus*, a globule, dim. of *globus*, a ball; see *glob*, and of *conglobate*, v.] To gather into a small round mass or globule.

A number of them [swallow] *conglobulate* together, by tying round and round, and then all in a heap throw them into the sea, and make a ball in the bottom.

conglomerate (kon-glóm'-e-rít), v. t. pret. and pp. *conglomerated*, pp. *conglomerating*. [*L. conglomeratus*, pp. of *conglomerare* (> *Fr. conglomérer* = *Sp. F. conglomerar* = *Fr. conglomérer*, < *com*, together, wind up, heap up, + *glomerare*, gather into a ball, < *glomer* (glomer-), a ball, a clut; see *glomerate*, v.] 1. To gather into a ball or round body; collect into a round mass.

The stiteworm *conglomerating* her both funeral and natal coil. *Dr. H. Mors, Immortality of the soul*, III, 13.

conglutinate

2. To bring together in one mass or heap; collect and form into a whole, without regard to congruity or homogeneity; form a conglomeration of.

conglomerate (kon-glóm'-e-rít), a. and n. [= *F. conglomerat*, n. = *Sp. F. conglomerado* = *It. conglomerato*, p. a., < *L. conglomeratus*, pp. see the verb.] *l. a.* 1. Gathered into a ball or round body; collected or clustered together.

The beams of light when they are multiplied and conglomerate generate heat. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. In bot., densely clustered. — 3. In *entom.*, gathered irregularly in one or more spots, instead of being distributed evenly over the surface; said of hairs, punctures, dots, etc. — 4. Composed of heterogeneous or incongruous materials; conglomerated.

The romantic Gothic era, whose genius was conglomerate of old and new. *Stedman, Vinct. Poeta*, p. 10.

conglomerate gland. See *gland*. — **Conglomerate rock.** In *geol.*, a rock made up of the rounded and water-worn debris of previously existing rocks, consisting at least in part, of fragments large enough to be called pebbles.

Also called *conglomerate rock*. — 2. Anything composed of heterogeneous or incongruous materials.

Why should they not turn Birmingham into a London of the Midlands — a small London certainly, but unlike the mechanical conglomerate of great London — an organism with a life of its own, and a life to be proud of. *Nineteenth Century*, XXX, 226.

conglomeritic (kon-glóm'-e-rít-ik), a. [*F. conglomeritique*, < *conglomerat* = *Fr. conglomérer* = *Sp. F. conglomerar* = *L. conglomeratus*, pp. see the verb.] Formed as *conglomeritic*.

conglomeration (kon-glóm'-e-rít-ashn), n. [= *F. conglomération* = *Sp. conglomeration* = *Fr. conglomération*, < *L. conglomeratio* (n.), < *conglomerare*, pp. *conglomeratus*, roll together; see *conglomerate*, v.] 1. The act of gathering into a ball or mass; the state of being thus gathered; collection; accumulation.

The multiplication and *conglomeration* of sounds. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. That which is conglomerated or collected into a mass; a mixed or incongruous mass of any form; a mixture.

conglomeritic (kon-glóm'-e-rít-ik), a. [*conglomerate* with altered term; cf. *gramitic* + *-ic*]. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a conglomerate. — 2. Relating or pertaining to the process of conglomeration; formed by conglomeration.

The loles . . . course E. and W. through greenstone and *conglomeritic* rock. *Ure, Dict.*, III, 288.

Also *conglomeritic*.

conglutin (kon-glút'-in), v. t. [*L. conglutin*, < *com*, together, + *glutin*, glue, + *-in*, < *-in*]. A vegetable albuminoid contained in almonds, maize, and possibly other seeds. In properties it closely resembles animal casein. It is soluble in pure water, but readily soluble in water containing basic phosphates. The solution is conglutinated by acids, but not by heat.

conglutinant (kon-glút'-ín-t), a. and n. [*F. conglutinant*, pp. of *conglutiner*, glue together; see *conglutin*, v.] *l. a.* Gluing; uniting; causing to adhere. *Bacon*.

II. n. A medicine or medicinal application that promotes the healing of wounds by adhesion.

conglutinate (kon-glút'-i-nát), v. t. pret. and pp. *conglutinated*, pp. *conglutinating*. [*L. conglutinatus*, pp. of *conglutinare* (> *It. conglutinare* = *Sp. F. conglutinar* = *Fr. conglutiner*), glue together; < *com*, together, + *glutin*, glue, < *gluten* (glutin-), glue; see *gluten*, *glue*.] *l. trans*. To glue together; unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance; reunite by adhesion; cement.

In many the bones . . . have had their broken parts conglutinated within three or four days. *Works*, II, 108.

II. intrans. To adhere; coalesce; become united by the intervention of some glutinous substance.

When the blood is withdrawn from the blood vessels, these plaques . . . have a tendency to conglutinate forming the granular masses of Schultze. *Science*, VII, 226.

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Encyc. Brit., XVI. 715.

A congregation of plovers.

congregational (kong-grē-gū'shon-al), *a.* [*con-*

The great Baptist denomination—with some leaping

opposed to music sung by the choir only. = **syn.** Congregational. Independent. See extract under congregationalism.

Congregationalism is the democratic form of church or

H. M. Dexter, Congregationalism (2d ed.),

congregationalist (kong-grē-gā' shon-al-ist), *n*

2: [cap.] one of a denomination of Christians who hold to the congregational principle of

congregationally (kong-grē-gā'shon-al-i). *adv.*

congress (kong'gres), *n.* [= F. *congrès* = Sp.

That ceremony is used as much in our edifice as in the

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 258.

2 The meeting of persons in sexual commerce

sons having a representative character, an organization or authorized assemblage of persons

See extract under *convergence*, $\Sigma (u)$.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxxxviii.

Woolsey, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 46.

4. [*cap.*] The national legislature of the United

during the period March 4th, 1896, to March 4th, 1897. con

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The upper house of Congress is therefore a federal white

J. Wake, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 97

The valetudinarians who congress every winter at Nice

gression = Sp. *congression*, < L. *congressio* (n-), +

Many men excellently learned have . . . approved by

congressional (kon-gresh'oh-nal), *a.* [=Pg. *con-*

The revision of the *Congressional Intelligence* contains

congressivus (con-gres-iv), *a.* [N. L. as *con-* + *gressivus* (con-gressus pp. of *congradi* meet to

Congressional generation. Sir T. Browne Vulg. Err. II. 6.

+ *man.*] A member of the United States Con

tives, but in popular usage it is limited to the latter.

Congreve rocket. See *rocket*.

+ *-idae*.] A family of apodal fishes, typified

thyidae and some others, as well as the true *Congrida*

and the advanced dorsal fin. The species are exclusively

Congrogadidæ (kong-grō-gad'i-dě), *n. pl.* [NL

are without ventrals, have the anus in the anterior half of the length and the branchia

Congroga (kong' grō-ga-di-nā), n. p.
[N] *Congroga* + *di-nā*. In *Günther*.

sent; vent remote from the head; gill-openings of moderate width, the gill-membranes being united behind to

The British coins afford conjectures of early habitation in these parts.

As the land is a bird,
Heard by the lander in a lonely lay,
Moves him to think what kind of bird it is
That sings so deliciously in the vale.
Conjecture of the plumage and the male
No the sweet voice of End moved Geraint.

Sp. Suspicious surmise; derogatory supposition or presumption.

For these I'll tick up all the gates of love,
And on my eyelids shall conjure a hang,
To turn all beauty into thoughts of harm.

—Syn. Supposition, hypothesis, theory.
conjecture (kon-jek'tūr), v. pret. and pp. *conjectured*, ppr. *conjecturing*. [*Conjecture*, n.; = *F. conjecturer*, etc.] *L. trans.* To form (an opinion or notion) upon probabilities or upon slight evidence; guess; generally governing a clause.

Human reason can then, at the best, but conjecture what will be.

I stood at Naples once, a night so dark
I could have scarce conjectured there was earth
Anywhere, sky or sea.

—Syn. *Surmise*, *Supposition*, *hypothesis*, *theory*, *conjecture* (kon-jek'tūr), v. pret. and pp. *conjectured*, ppr. *conjecturing*. [*Conjecture*, n.; = *F. conjecturer*, etc.] *L. trans.* To form (an opinion or notion) upon probabilities or upon slight evidence; guess; generally governing a clause.

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I could have scarce conjectured there was earth
Anywhere, sky or sea.

II. *intrans.* To form a union or league; or come or set together; unite.

Now I perceive they have all conjointed, all three,
To fashion this false sport in spite of me.

Often both Priest and people conjointed in savage notions.

conjoint, a. [*For conjoined or conjoint.*] Conjoined.

conjointed (kon-joi'ted), p. a. [*For conjoined, v.*] United; associated.

conjointed (kon-joi'ted), p. a. [*For conjoined, v.*] United; associated.

conjointed (kon-joi'ted), p. a. [*For conjoined, v.*] United; associated.

conjointed (kon-joi'ted), p. a. [*For conjoined, v.*] United; associated.

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group are the vegetative cells of the plant, while in *Zod. sporae conjugatae* is effected by means of special, articulated moving cells (zoospores). See *Zoospore*, and out conjugation.

conjugate (kon-jū-gāt), v. pret. and pp. *conjugated*, ppr. *conjugating*. [*L. conjugatus*, pp. of *conjugare* (v. *conjugare* = Sp. *g. conjugar* = *F. conjuguer*), join together, c. *com-*, together, + *jugare*, join, yoke, *yugum* = *Y. yoke*: see *join* and *yoke*, and cf. *conjugate*, n. *L. trans.* 1. To join together; specifically, to join in marriage; unite by marriage.

Those drawing as well marriage as warship gave him both power and counsel to conquer the sea. *See* *W. W. R. Wetmore*, *Beligion*.

2. In gram., to inflect (a verb) through all its various forms, as voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons, or so many of them as the inflected language has. This has its origin in the fact that in certain inflected languages a verb is conjugated by combining certain inflectional syllables with the root.

II. *intrans.* In *Bot.*, to perform the act of conjugation; specifically, in *bot.*, to unite and form a zygospore.

A greater and greater degree of differentiation between the cells which constitute a zygote, thus leading apparently to the development of the two sexual forms.

III. *intrans.* In *Bot.*, to perform the act of conjugation; specifically, in *bot.*, to unite and form a zygospore.

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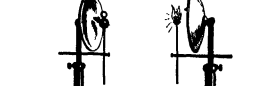
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Conjugate Mirrors.

that the rays of light and heat sent out from the focus of one are reflected to the focus of the other.—*Conjugate curve*, an oval having a part of an ellipse, a hyperbolic curve.—*Conjugate point*, an amode or double point of a curve.—*Conjugate point*, a point on a curve such that a tangent line drawn at that point is perpendicular to the radius vector drawn from the center of the curve to that point.—*Conjugate triangles*, two triangles such that the tangent plane at a consecutive point on either contains the other.—*Conjugate triangles*, two triangles such that the tangent plane at a consecutive point on either contains the other.

II. n. 1. In gram. and rhet., one of a group of words having the same immediate derivation, and therefore presumably related in meaning; a paronym. In logic, an argument from conjugates is one drawn from the objects of such words in form, and it is assumed, in signification also.

We have learned in logic that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not in fact. *Idem*, *Brown*, Answer to Hobbes.

2. In *chem.*, a subordinate radical associated with another, along with which it acts as a single radical. — 3. A conjugate axis. — Conjugate of a question, another question having the same scalar and the vector reversed. — Harmonic conjugates, two points so situated with respect to two others that either one of the first pair is the center of the harmonic mean with respect to the other, as a pole of the second pair. If four points A, B, C, D, in a straight line are such distances that $CB + AD = -1$, then C and D are said to be harmonic conjugates with respect to A and B, and vice versa.

conjugating-tube (kon-jō-gā-ting-tub), n. In some Conjugales, as *Desm.*, a short tube which protrudes from each of the plants conjugating, to meet that of the other. The two tubes thus meeting become one, and the union of the conjugation-bodies takes place in it. conjugation (kon-jō-gā-shōn), n. [= F. conjugation = Fr. conjugation = Sp. conjugation = Pg. conjugação = It. conjugazione = D. conjugate = G. conjugation = Dan. S. conjugation, & L. conjugatio(-n), a joining, etiological relationship, in L.L. conjugation (for which the earlier term was *declination* (-n): see *declination*), conjugate, *pp.* conjugate, *join*: see *conjugate*, v. 1. The act of uniting or combining; a coming together; union; conjunction; assemblage.

Aristotle. — Inquire the nature of a commonwealth, first in a family, and the simple conjugations of man and wife, parent and child, master and servant. Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 124. I intended it to do honour to christianity, and to represent it to be the best religion in the world, and the conjunction of all excellent things.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1855), I. Pref. All the various mixtures and conjunctions of stone do best together. Bentley, *Sermons*.

2. In *gram.*: (a) The inflection of a verb in its different forms, as voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons; — which is sometimes called derivative forms of a verb. (b) A class of verbs similarly conjugated: as, Latin verbs of the third conjugation. (c) In Hebrew and other Semitic languages, the use of several groups of inflections normally formed from the same verb, and expressing a modification of meaning analogous to that found in certain classes of derivative verbs in Indo-European languages, or to the voices of these. (The Latin conjugatio is a translation of the Greek *conjugatio*, properly derivation, including inflection as well as formation of new words, but afterward limited to the inflection of verbs, which had previously been called simply *inflection*, or *inflection* of verbs (*conjugatio* inflectionis, *declinationis* verborum). 3. A union or coupling; a combination of two or more individuals. [Obsolete except in specific use. See 4.]

The sixth conjugation or pair of nerves. Sir F. Brown, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 4.

4. In *biol.*, a union of two distinct cells for reproduction; a temporary or permanent growing together of two or more individuals or cells, with fusion of their plasmic substance, as a means of reproduction by germs or spores, or as a means of renewing individual capacity to multiply by fission. It is a kind of copulation of the bodies of different individuals of the same kind, in which new nuclei or other form-elements, preparatory to the

blast to that from which it came. The process is considered a sexual one, though the cells which unite cannot be distinguished as male and female.

The conjugation of the Algae and of some of the simplest animals is the first step towards sexual reproduction.

— Darwin, *Cross and Reversion*, trans. 1. 408.

The conjugation of two Infusoria occurs in very different ways, and leads to more or less complete fusion, which, after repeated conjugations, results in a new individual, or even in the frequency of fission. Paramecium, Stentor, Stylonychia, during conjugation, become connected by their ventral pores; other Infusoria, with a flat body like Oxytricha or Chilodon, by their sides; while Eucheyle, Heterostylis, unite together the anterior ends of their bodies, giving the appearance of transverse fission. A lateral conjugation also takes place not infrequently in Volvox, Eudorina, etc. between individuals of unequal size, the smaller one having the appearance of a bud.

conjugational (kon-jō-gā-shōn-al), a. [*Conjugation* + -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of conjugation.

conjugationally (kon-jō-gā-shōn-al-ly), adv. In a conjugational manner.

Will any of your readers explain why *ovarian* is never seen, but *ovariad* thrust in to do what is often clumsily done by it, and where *ovarian* would conjugationally fit and be very word in situ? *N. & Q.*, 7th ser., III. 512.

conjugation-body (kon-jō-gā-shōn-bod-ē), n. In *biol.*, a mass of protoplasm which unites with another to form a zygospore. See *conjugate*, a. conjugation-cell (kon-jō-gā-shōn-sel), n. A cell which unites with another to form a zygospore. See *out* under *conjugate*.

conjugation-nucleus (kon-jō-gā-shōn-nū-kli-s), n. In *biol.*, the nucleus of a fecundated ovum, arising from the conjugation or fusion of a male with a female pronucleus.

conjugative (kon-jō-gā-tiv), a. [*Conjugate* + -ive.] Pertaining to conjugation; as, a conjugative process.

conjugal (kon-jō-jāl), a. [*L. conjugialis*, < *conjugium*, marriage, < *conjugal*, *join*, unite: see *conjugate*, v. 1. conjugal (-ly), a. conjugal (-ly): used by Swedborg and his followers to distinguish their special conception of the nature of true marriage.

Conjugal love is celestial, spiritual, and holy, because it corresponds to the celestial, spiritual, and holy marriage of the Lord and the Church.

— Swedenborg, *Conjugal Love* (trans.), § 62. conjunct (kon-junk-t), a. and n. [*L. conjunctus*, *pp.* of *conjungere*, join together: see *conjoin*, v. 1. and *cf.* *conjoint*, an older form of *conjoin*.] 1. a. conjoined; conjoint; united; associated; concurrent. 2. n. Swedenborg.

The interest of the bishop is *conjunct* with the property of the king. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1855), II. 147. The Duke of Marlborough . . . carried over Lord Carter to the Duke of Devonshire to be *conjunct* with him in his self.

— Bp. Burnet, *Hist. Own Times*, an. 1700. He discusses the conjunct questions with great accuracy from every point of view. Sir H. Hamilton.

Conjunct charges. See *conjoined charges*, under *charge*. — Conjunct degrees, in music, degrees that are adjacent & successive in the scale. — Conjunct model, in logic, a modal proposition in which the modality affects the copula (as, a white man may be black); opposed to a *disjunct model*, where the sign of modality forms the predicate (as, for a white man to be black is possible). — Conjunct mode, in music, a mode in which the scale progresses without steps of more than one scale-degree.

Conjunct rights. See *joint rights*, under *joint*. — Conjunct system, in music, a system of ten-toned scale made up of three conjunct tetrads, the first called the *ten-toned*, the second the *Conjunct tetrads*, or in *music*, tetrads having one tone in common, namely, the upper tone of one tetrad and the lower tone of the second. — In *math.*, 1. A combination; an association; a union. 2. Rare.

conjunction (kon-junk-shōn), n. [*ME. conjunction*, -tion (in astronomy) = F. *conjonction* = Sp. *conjunction* = It. *congiunzione*, *congiungo* = L. *conjungo*, *conjungere* = D. *conjunctio* = G. *Conjunction* = Dan. Sw. *konjunktio*, & L. *conjunctio* (-n), a joining together, union, a connecting particle, conjunction, < *conjungere*, *join*, *conjoin*, v. 1. conjunct (-ly), a. 1. joining or meeting in conjunction; as or of distinct things; union; connection; combination; association.

We will unite the white rose and the red; Scale heaven upon this fairer. — Shak., *Rich.*, III., v. 4.

Never was so happy a conjunction of civility, freedom, reason, and sincerity. — Swift, *Remarks*, 1. 1. The theory of the government, and the history of the people, would be exhibited in that mode in which alone they can be exhibited justly, in inseparable conjunction with the theory of the human mind. — Burke, *Speeches*, 1. 1.

2. In *astron.*, the meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same longitude; as, the conjunction of the moon with the sun, or of Jupiter with Saturn. When a planet, star, or comet, is in the same direction as the sun, it is said to

be in conjunction with the sun. This, however, in the case of an inferior planet, may be either when it passes between the sun and earth, or when it is on the same side of the sun; the former is the *inferior* and the latter the *superior* conjunction. A superior planet can be in conjunction with the sun only when it is in a direct line between it and the earth. See *syzygy* and *opposition*.

God, neither by drawing water from the deep, nor by any conjunction of the stars, should be taken under a second look. Sir W. Raleigh, *Hist. World*.

3. In *gram.*, a connective particle serving to unite clauses, sentences, or sentences and words in the same sentence or clause, and indicating their relation to one another. There are two principal kinds of conjunctions, *coordinating* and *subordinating*; the former joining clauses of equal rank (as, he went and I came); the latter joining a subordinate or dependent clause to that on which it depends (as, I went where he was; he was gone when I came; but I conjure you are of adverbial origin, and some, as, for instance, *and*, share almost equally the character of both parts of speech. — Comparative conjunction, conditional conjunction, copulative conjunction, etc. See the adjective. — *Edipic conjunction*. See *edipic*. — *Participle conjunction*, an exact conjunction. — *Platonic conjunction*, a conjunction within the planetary orb.

conjunctional (kon-junk-shōn-al), a. [*Conjunction* + -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a conjunction; as, the conjunctional use of the word *conjoined*.

conjunctively (kon-junk-shōn-al-ly), adv. In a conjunctive manner.

conjunctiva (kon-junk-tiv-ā), a. used as n.; pl. conjunctivæ (kon-junk-tiv-ā). 1. *Anat.*, the mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids and thence is reflected over the cornea and eyeball, thus constituting the lids and the globe of the eye; a contraction of *tunica conjunctiva*. In low vertebrates it is rudimentary and non-secretory, or not to be demonstrated; in the higher vertebrates which have eyelids, it is well defined. In birds and many reptiles and mammals it forms a special fold, called the nictitating membrane or third eyelid. It is very delicate where it passes over the cornea, offering no impediment to vision.

2. In *entom.*, the membrane uniting two sclerites, or hard parts of the integument, which move freely. 3. *Anat.*, the conjunctiva of the eye.

conjunctive (kon-junk-tiv-ē), a. [*Conjunctiva* + -ive.] Of or pertaining to the conjunctiva. — Conjunctive membrane, in *anat.*, the conjunctiva.

It is through this system of canals that the conjunctive mucous membrane is continuous with that of the nose. — Pott, *Works*, 1. 287.

conjunctive (kon-junk-tiv-ē), a. and n. [= F. *conjunctive* = Sp. *conjunctiva* = Pg. *conjunctiva* = It. *conjunctivo*, < L.L. *conjunctiva*, serving to connect, < L. *conjungere*, *pp.* of *conjungere*, connect: see *conjoin*, v. 1. conjunct, conjunction, I. 1. 1. Closely connected or united.

She's so conjunctive to my life and soul. — Shak., *Hamlet*, iv. 7.

2. Connecting; connective; uniting; serving to connect or unite.

Some [conjunctions] are conjunctive, and some disjunctive. — Harris, *Hermes*, II. 1.

Conjunctive mode (L.L. *conjunctiva*, or simply *conjunctiva*), in *gram.*, the mode which follows a conditional conjunction or expresses some condition or contingency.

II. 1. In *gram.*, the conjunctive mode. See above. — 2. In *math.*, the sum of rational integral functions, each affected by an arbitrary multiplier. This sum is said to be the *conjunctive* of the functions.

conjunctively (kon-junk-tiv-ē-ly), adv. In a conjunctive or united manner; in combination; together.

Of Strasburg and Ulm I may speak conjunctively. — Sir H. Wotton, *Letters*.

conjunctive (kon-junk-tiv-ē-ly), n. The quality of being conjunctive. — Zolner, *Conjunctivitis* (kon-junk-tiv-ē-tis), n. [*NL.*, < *conjunctiva* + -itis]. In *pathol.*, inflammation of the conjunctiva. It is one of the commonest affections of the eye.

conjunction (kon-junk-shōn), n. In a conjunct manner; in union; jointly; together.

They must be understood conjunctively, so as always to go together. — Bp. Beveridge, *Sermons*, I. xxi.

The theory of the syllogism, and the laws of both quantities conjunctively, was not generalized by Aristotle.

Conjunctly and severally (which see, under *jointly* and *severally*) (which see, under *jointly*).

conjunctionure (kon-junk-shōn-jū-r), n. [= F. *conjoncture* = Sp. *congiuntura* = It. *congiuntura* = D. *conjunction* = Dan. Sw. *konjunktura* = L. *conjunctura*, *join*, *conjoin*, v. 1. conjunct (-ly), a. 1. joining or meeting in conjunction; as or of distinct things; union; connection; combination; association.

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Cells of a flower bud (*Stylonychia elegans*), conjugating, highly magnified.

1. Portions of two conjugating cells; the conjugation; a protrusion has arisen from each cell to meet a similar one from the opposite cell. 2. A portion of the conjugating cells, showing the cells in the act of conjugating. At the left the protoplasmic body of one cell is passing into the conjugating body of the other cell. 3. A portion of the conjugating cells, showing the cells in the act of conjugating. At the left the protoplasmic body of one cell is passing into the conjugating body of the other cell. 4. A portion of the conjugating cells, showing the cells in the act of conjugating. At the left the protoplasmic body of one cell is passing into the conjugating body of the other cell.

development of new individuals. It is also called *zygosis*, and the resulting blended organism is called a *zygote*, or *zygospore*. The process occurs only in the lower animals and plants, among many of which it is an ordinary mode of reproduction. It is very common in protozoa, and has been observed in certain worms. (See *Diplozoon*.) A permanent fusion takes place in the conjugation of certain mosses and *Desmidiaceae* by the union of the contents of two separate cells. In the *Zygomenaceae* and *Acetabularia*, by that of two cells of the same individual, and in the same filament; and in the *Zygomenaceae*, by that of zoospores from different mother-cells. In the *Desmidiaceae*, the union in which each is called a *zygospore*, the latter produces a plant sim-

relation. [Rare.]

No way whatsoever that I shall walk in against the dictates of my conscience will ever bring me to the mansion

Milton. P. L., l. 204.

considerable

Some valued themselves as they were mothers, and others as they were the daughters, of some considerable persons. *Some considerable men of their acquaintance determined to emigrate to New England.* *Sherrill, Orations, II. 6.*

4. Of something large amount or extent; of not a little importance from its effects or results; decidedly more than the average; as, a man of considerable influence; a considerable estate.

Who [the English] did nothing by Land that was considerable, yet if we had said that in a Day or two longer . . . the whole Fleet of Gallies from Nova Hispania had fallen into our own Mouths. *Huvel, Letters, I. iv. 17.*

Considerable sums of money. *Clarendon.*
A body of a very considerable thickness. *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

To a regular customer, or one who makes any considerable purchase, the shop-keeper generally presents a pipe. *E. W. Laine, Modern Explanations, II. 10.*

II. 1. A thing of importance or interest. He had a rare feeling in speedy reading of books, and as it were but a turning them over would give an exact account of all considerable therein. *Fowler, Holy State, II. x. 7.*

3. Much; not a little; as, he has done considerable for the community; I found considerable to detain me. [Colloq.]

considerableness (kpn-sid'-ér-á-bl-ness), n. Degree of importance, consequence, or dignity; a degree of value or importance that deserves notice. [Rare.]

We must not always measure the considerableness of things by their . . . immediate usefulness. *Dagile.*

considerably (kpn-sid'-ér-á-bl), adv. In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling or unimportant.

And Europe still considerably gains
Both by their good examples and their pains. *Racine, On Translation Verse.*

considerance (kpn-sid'-ér-ans), n. [*ME, considerance*, < *OF, considerance* = *Pr. consideranda* = *It. consideranda* (obs.), < *L. consideranda*, < *considerat* (-t), pp. of *considerare*, consider; see *consider*.] Consideration; reflection; sober thought.

Considerance is taken after prudence
What man we must not enquire. *Palladius, Husbandry, E. T. S., p. 1.*

considerate (kpn-sid'-ér-át), a. [= *Sp. Ig. considerado* = *It. considerato*, < *L. consideratus*, pp. of *considerare*, consider; see *consider*.] 1. Given to consideration or sober reflection; thoughtful; hence, circumspet; careful; discreet; prudent; not hasty or rash; not negligent.

Xenias [was] patient, considerate, [and] careful of his people. *Dryden, Preface to Pylbus.*

In that protest which each considerate person makes against the superstition of his times, he repeats a step for the part of old reformers. *Kewen, History.*

The perplexities involved in the re-adjustment of the nation's political bases were great enough to task the most considerate statesmanship. *G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 20.*

2. Regardful; mindful.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more considerate of piety. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

3. Marked by consideration or reflection; deliberate; thoughtful; judicious; as, to give a proposal a considerate examination.

I went the next day secretly . . . to take a consideration view. *Sir H. Bunnet, Voyage to the Levant, p. 106.*

4. Characterized by consideration or regard for another's circumstances or feelings; not heedless or unfeeling; not rigorous or exacting; kind; as, a considerate master; considerate treatment.

Watchfully considerate to all dependent upon her. *W. R. Grey, Miss Kentucky, 1st ser., p. 153.*

considerately (kpn-sid'-ér-át-ly), adv. 1. With due consideration or deliberation; with reason. I may considerately say, I never heard but one Oath sworn, nor never saw one man drink, nor ever heard of three women Adulteresses, in a city of 100,000. *N. Ward, Simple Coder, p. 67.*

2. With thoughtful regard for the circumstances and feelings of others; kindly; as, he very considerately offered me a cigarette.

considerateness (kpn-sid'-ér-át-ness), n. 1. Prudence; calm deliberation. —2. Thoughtful regard for another's circumstances or feelings. *consideration* (kpn-sid'-ér-á-shn), n. [= *F. consideration* = *Sp. consideracion* = *It. considerazione* = *L. consideratio* (-n), consideration, contemplation, reflection, < *considerare*, pp. of *considerare*, consider; see *consider*.] 1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice; as, to take into consideration the probable consequences.

The consideration of the design of It [man's being] will more easily acquaint him with the nature of that duty which is expected from him. *Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. 2.*

2. Careful reflection; serious deliberation.

Let us think with consideration. *Sidney.*
Consideration like an angel came,
And whipp'd the offending Adam out of him. *Shak., Hen. V., I. 1.*

Twelve intended here a while to have stayed, yet I never left this consideration, how meanly we were provided, we better the Island.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 108.

Apophthegms are rather subjects for consideration than articles for belief. *Selden, Table-Talk, Int., p. 9.*

3. Contemplation; observation; heed; with of: as, he was acquitted in consideration of his youth.

The love you bear to Moses hath brought you to the consideration of his virtues. *Sir F. Sidney.*

The sovereign is bound to protect his subjects, in consideration of their allegiance to him. *Brougham.*

4. Thoughtful, sympathetic, appreciative, or deserved regard or respect; with, for before the subject considered; as, consideration for the feelings of others is the mark of a gentleman.

The underlined has the honour to repeat to Mr. Hulseman the assurance of his highest regards. *D. Webster.*

The consideration with which he [Dallas] was treated. *Wardell.*

Consideration for the poor is a doctrine of the Church. *Dr. Newman, Development of Christ.*

We learn patience, tolerance, respect for conflicting views, equitable consideration for conscientious opposition. *Shadle, Methodist and Modern Times, p. 96.*

5. Some degree of importance; claim to notice or regard; place in or hold upon regard, attention, or thought.

Lucan is the only author of consideration among the Latin poets who was not explained for the sake of the English. *Addison, Freeholder.*

6. That which is or should be considered; a subject of reflection or deliberation; a matter of import or consequence; something taken or to be taken into account; as, the good should be the controlling consideration with a statesman.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other considerations, to search an English name. *Crabbe, Parish Register.*

The truth is, some considerations, which are necessary to the forming of a correct judgment, seem to have escaped the notice of many writers of this nineteenth century. *Maccall, Hist. Eng., vi.*

The poor working man with a large family, to whom penance were a serious matter. *S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 28.*

7. Recompense for trouble, service rendered, or the like; remuneration.

They hoped that I would give them some consideration to be carried in a chair to the lodge. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 77.*

That they had we equally divided, but gave them copper, and such things as contented them in consideration. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 204.*

The gentleman shall not have the trouble to put on a fire. . . . I'll put it on myself for a consideration. *Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xiii.*

8. In law, that which a contracting party accepts as an equivalent for a service rendered; the sum or thing given or service rendered in exchange for something else, or the sum, thing, or service received in exchange for something; the price of a promise or a transfer of property. This may be either in a benefit to the promisor or a burden assumed by the promisee, or both. A contract must be mutual, and one side is the consideration of the other. A contract made without any such counter compensation or equivalent may be binding in morals, but the law does not enforce it. A contract may be void for non-performance. It is not essential that a consideration be an equivalent in a commercial sense, nor even that it have any commercial value. Even assumption of a moral obligation which could not be enforced at law may be a consideration for a promise to perform. Thus, where a debtor, after a legal discharge in bankruptcy or by the statute of limitations, without having paid anything, recognizes his moral obligation to pay, and makes an express promise to do so, the moral obligation is deemed a sufficient consideration to make the promise a legal contract. —9. Concurrent consideration, a consideration received contemporaneously with the making of the promise. —10. Executory consideration, a consideration that was to be given subsequently to the making of the promise. —11. Failure of consideration, the worthlessness or inadequacy of a consideration originally given, distinguished from consideration distinguished from consideration (which see below). —12. Good consideration, the natural love or affection, or other adequate motive, on account of which a benefit is conferred, or a promise is made. Such a consideration is generally sufficient to support a contract. —13. Valuable consideration, in law, a consideration which may be deemed valuable in a pecuniary sense, as money, goods, service, or the promise of a thing. Actual marriage may be deemed valuable consideration. —14. Want of consideration, original lack of consideration whatever. —15. By 1 and 8, Attention, reflection.

considerative (kpn-sid'-ér-á-tiv), a. [= *F. considerativus* = *It. considerativo*, < *L. as it* "considerative", < *considerare*, pp. of *considerare*, consider; see *consider*.] Considerate; thoughtful; careful.

I love to be considerative; and 'tis true,
I have at my free hours thought upon
Some certain good uses of the state of Venice. *B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.*

considerator (kpn-sid'-ér-á-tor), n. [= *Sp. Ig. considerador*, < *L. considerator*, < *considerare*, consider; see *consider*.] One who considers; a considerer; as, "mystical considerators," Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus.

consider (kpn-sid'-ér), v. One who considers or takes heed; an observer. [Rare.]

He requireth a learned Reader, and a right considerer of him. *Acham, The Schoolmaster, p. 154.*

They are not skilfull considerers of human things, who imagine to remove sin by removing the matter of sin. *Milton, Areopagitica, p. 36.*

consideringly (kpn-sid'-ér-ing-ly), adv. With consideration or deliberation.

consign (kpn-sin'), v. [= *D. consigneren* = *G. consignieren* = *Dan. consignere* = *Sw. konsignera*, < *F. consigner*, consign, present, deliver, OF. *consigner*, assign, < *Sp. Ig. consignar* = *It. consignare*, < *L. consignare*, seal, sign, attest, register, record, ML. also deliver, < *com*, together, < *signare*, sign, mark; see *sign*.] I. trans. 1. To impart, as or with a stamp or seal.

The printing companies, who consigned all their affairs, and goods, and writings, with some marks of their Lord, usually writing, . . . "Jesus Christ, the Son of God, our Saviour," made it an advertisement in writing to the capitals. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 117.*

2. To give, send, or commit; relegate; make over; deliver into the possession of another or into different hands, implying subsequent fixedness or permanence; sometimes with over; as, at death the body is consigned to the grave.

Men, by free gift, consign over a place to the divine worship. *South.*

As to some churl in bargain he'll consign,
And make some tyrant of the parish mine. *Crabbe, Parish Register.*

Authoritative treaties are consigned to some controversial cases, the whole store of learning being in many capacious memories becomes worthless. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., p. 7.*

3. To deliver or transfer, as a charge or trust; intrust; appoint.

The four Evangelists consigned to writing that history.

She then consigned me to Luttrell, asking him to show me the grounds. *Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 106.*

4. In com., to transmit by carrier, in trust for sale or custody; usually implying agency in the consignee, but also used loosely of the act of transmitting by carrier to another for any purpose; as, the goods were consigned to the London agent. —5. To put into a certain form or commit for permanent preservation. —6. To set apart; appropriate; apply.

The French commander consigned it to the use for which it was intended. *Dryden, End of Pylbus.*

—7. *Byn. Ital. Confida*, etc. Rem commit. *ML. consignare*. To submit; surrender one's self; yield.

All lovers young, all lovers must
Consign to thee, and come to dust. *Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).*

2. To agree, assent, or consent.

A hard condition . . . to consign to. *Shak., Hen. V., p. 2.*

consignatory (kpn-sin'-á-tor-í), pl. consignatories (-ríz), n. [= *F. consignataire*, < *consignare*, < *It. consignatorio*, < *ML. as it* "consignarius", < *consignare*, pp. of *consignare*, consign; see *consign*.] One to whom any trust or business is consigned.

consignation (kpn-sin'-á-shn), n. [= *D. consignatie* = *G. consignation* = *Dan. Svn. konsignation*, < *F. consignation* = *Sp. consignacion* = *It. consignazione*, < *L. consignatio* (-n), a consigning, L. a written proof, < *consignare*, pp. of *consignare*, consign; see *consign*.] 1. The act of consigning, as by signature or stamp; hence, an indication; an evidence; confirmation.

Our obedience . . . is urged to us by the consignation of Divine precepts and the loud voice of thunder, even sealed by a sign of God's ratification. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.*

2. The act of consigning or relegating; consignment.

Despair is a certain consignation to eternal ruin. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. In *novis law*, the depositing in the hands of a third person of a sum of money about which there is either a dispute or a competition. *[L. In stipulis, the act of making the sign of the cross with one half of a consecrated oblate or host over the other, the first half having been previously dipped in the chalice. This rite is found in the Greek and Syriac liturgies of St. James, in the Coptic liturgy of St. Basil, in the Nestorian liturgy of the Apostles, etc.]*

consignatory (kon-sig'-na-tō-rī), *n.* Pl. *consignatories* (-rīs). [*Consignatory*.] One who signs any document jointly with another or others.

consignature (kon-sig'-na-tūr), *n.* [*Consignature*. Cf. *consign*.] Complete signature; joint signing or stamping.

consigne (kon-sin'), *n.* [*F.* = *Sp. consigna* = *It. consigna*, orders, instructions, *c.* *consignare*, consign, deliver: see *consign*.] *Milit.*, special order or instruction given to a sentinel; a watchword; a countersign.

consigné (*F.* pron. kōn-sē-nyā'), *n.* [*F.* *pron.* pp. of *consigner*, confine, put under orders: see *consign*, *consigne*.] A person commanded to keep within certain bounds, as an officer in the army or youth ordered to keep his quarters as a punishment.

consignee (kon-si-nē'), *n.* [*Consign* + *-ee*. Cf. *consigne*.] The person to whom goods or other property sent by carrier are consigned or addressed; especially, one who has the care or disposal of goods received upon consignment; a factor.

consigner (kon-si-nēr), *n.* Same as *consignor*.

consignific (kon-sig-ni-f'i-kāt), *n.* [*Consign* + *-ific*.] Having the same signification or meaning.

consignificate (kon-sig-ni-f'i-kāt), *n.* Something signified in a secondary way, especially the time of a verb.

consignification (kon-sig-ni-f'i-kā-shun), *n.* [*Consign* + *-ification*.] Joint signification; connotation. [*Rare*.]

As they [verbs] always express something else in their original meaning, he [John of Salisbury] calls the additional denoting of time by a truly philosophic word, a *consignification*.

consignificative (kon-sig-ni-f'i-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*Consign* + *-ificative*.] *I.* a. Having a like signification; jointly signifying. *II.* *n.* That which has the same signification or meaning as some other.

consignify (kon-sig-ni-fī), *v.* *t.* *trans.* and *pp.* *consignified*, *ppr.* *consignifying*. [*Consign* + *-ify*.] To signify secondarily; to use in opposition to *consignify*, which has secondary force. Thus, a relative noun connotes its correlative; a verb *consignifies* its time. [*Rare*.]

The cypher . . . has no value of itself, and only serves . . . to connote and *consignify*.

Horne Tooke, *Diversions of Purley*, i. 9.

consignment (kon-sin'-ment), *n.* [*Consign* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of consigning; consignation. 2. The act of sending or committing, in trust for sale or custody; usually implying conveyance by a carrier, and agency on the part of the recipient.

The merchants who act upon *consignment*. *Teller*, No. 31.

3. That which is consigned; a quantity sent or delivered, especially to an agent or factor for sale; as, A received a large *consignment* of goods from B.

Amir Niaz Khan had sent to Meshel for a large *consignment* of tea and sugar, and rolls of cloth. *O'Donovan*, *Mary*, xxv.

4. The writing by which anything is consigned.

consignor (kon-si-nēr or kon-si-nōr'), *n.* [*Consign* + *-or*.] A person who consigns, or makes a consignment, as of goods; one who sends, delivers, or despatches goods, etc., to another for custody or sale. Also written *consigner*.

consiliary (kon-sil'-i-ā-rī), *a.* [*L. consiliarius*, suitable for counsel, counseling, *c.* *consilium*, counsel: see *consuel*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of counsel.

The presbyters were joined in the ordering church affairs . . . by way of assistance in acts deliberative and consiliary. *Jr. Taylor*, *Worship*, 1830, II. 17.

consilience (kon-sil'-i-ens), *n.* [*Consistent*: see *-ence*.] A coming together; coincidence; concurrence.

Another character, which is exemplified only in the greatest theories, is the *consilience* of induction, where many and widely different lines of experience spring together in one theory which then all *Quarterly Rev.*, LXVIII. 383.

consistent (kon-sil'-i-ent), *a.* [*L. com-*, together, + *-sistent* (-s), the form in comp. of *affirm* (-s), *ppr.* of *adire*, leap: see *salient*. Cf. *E. jump* and agree with *J.* Agreeing, concurring: as, "consistent testimony," *Hampton Lectures*, viii.

The discovery of the provision for the consistent or consistent action of the organs of the body by the coordinating agency of the great nerve centers.

N. Porter, *Human Intellect*, § 41.

consimular (kon-sim'-i-lār), *a.* [*L. consimilis* (2) *li*, like, *similis*, alike (cf. *com*, together, *simile*, like, like, + *-ar*: see *similar*).] Having common resemblance. [*Rare*.]

consimilitude (kon-si-mil'-i-tūd), *n.* [= *F. consimilitude*, etc., *as* *consimilitudo*.] Resemblance. [*Rare*.]

consimilarity (kon-si-mil'-i-ti), *n.* [*L. consimilis*, alike (see *consimular*), + *-ity*.] Common resemblance; similarity. [*Rare*.]

By which means, and their consistency of disposition, there was a very conjunct friendship between the two brothers and him.

Aubrey, in *Letters of Edmund Men*, II. 511.

consist (kon-sist'), *v.* *i.* [= *F. consistere*, *It. consistere*, *L. consistere*, stand together, support, become hard or solid, agree, coincide, exist, *c.* *consistere*, cohere, *consistere*, cause to stand, stand, cause, of *stare* = *E. stand*: see *stand*. Cf. *assist*, *deist*, *exist*, *inist*, *persist*, *resist*.] 1. To stand together; be in a firm or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection; hence, to be; to exist; to subsist; to be supported and maintained.

He is before all things, and by him all things consist. *Col.* i. 17.

2. To remain coherent, stable, or fixed.

It is against the nature of water . . . to consist and stay itself. *Brerewood*, *Linguistics*.

Unstable judgments that cannot consist in the narrow path of virtue without a real or eager to the circumference. *Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, i. 3.

3. To abide; rest; to be comprised, contained, performed, or expressed: followed by *in*.

Consist not in the multitude of friends, But in the worth and choice.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, III. 2.

The whole freedom of Man *consists* either in Spiritual or civil Liberty. *Wotton*, *Four Commonwealths*.

With Melchior and Bunderick and their counsel, then men, so bravely consistent, as if they only had *consisted* the victory.

Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, II. 25.

The perspicuity, the preciseness, and the simplicity in which *consists* the eloquence proper to scientific writing.

McCord, *Science of Law*, of *Consistency*.

4. To be composed; to be made up: followed by *of*.

Humility particularly *consists* of the same parts whereof man *consists*. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 183.

He [Henry I.] made the Court to *consist* of three Parts, the Nobility, the Clergy, and the Common People.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 40.

The land would *consist* of plains, and valleys, and mountains.

T. Burnet, *The Theory of the Earth*.

Of the whole sum of human life, no small part is that which *consists* of a man's relations to his country and his feelings concerning it. *Gladstone*, *Might of Right*, p. 201.

5. To be compatible, consistent, or harmonious: to be in accordance; harmonize; accord: now followed by *with*, formerly also used absolutely.

Either opinion will consist enough with religion. *Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, I. 93.

It may *consist* with any degree of mortification and prayer for the taking away of the cross, upon condition it may *consist* with God's glory and our charity *ppr.*

Jr. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1838), I. 89.

Health consists with temperance alone. *Pope*, *Essay on Man*, IV. 61.

Novels was not necessarily synonymous with barbarism, and might *consist* even with elegance. *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, n. 283.

To *consist* together, to coexist.

Neously and election cannot *consist* together in the same act. *Abp. Bramhall*, *Against Hobbes*.

consistence, **consistency** (kon-sis'-tens, -tens), *n.* pl. *consistences*, *consistencies* (-tens-ēz, -ēz = *F. consistance* = *Fr. Sp. consistencia* = *It. consistenza*, *consistencia*, *c.* *L.* as if *consistenda*, *consistent* (-s), *ppr.* of *consistere*, stand together: see *consist*, *consistent*.] 1. Literally, a standing together; firm union; the union of the parts of a rigid body; hence, the relation of the parts or elements of a body with reference to the firmness of their connection; physical constitution.

The consistencies of bodies are divers; dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, etc. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 280.

Hence—2. *State*, or degree of density or viscosity: as, the *consistency* of cream, or of honey. Let the expressed juices be boiled into the *consistence* of a syrup. *Adams*, *Pharmacop.*, 1810, p. 11.

These Burmese walls are sunk to a depth of about sixty feet, and yield an oil of the *consistency* of treacle. *Forster*, *Mo.*, XXVI. 353.

3. *A dense or viscous substance*. [*Rare*.]

Quench'd in a bloody Syria, neither sea, Nor good dry land: high founder'd on his farside. *Preston*, *Works*, 1810, p. 181.

4. *Nature, constitution, or character*. [*Rare*.]

His friendship is of a noble make and a lasting consistency. *South*, *Sermons*.

5. *Harmonious connection, as of the parts of a system or of conduct, or of related things or principles; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times, or of one thing with another or others; congruity; uniformity: as, the consistency of law, regulations, or judicial decisions; consistency of religious life; consistency of behavior or of character*. [Now only in the form *consistency*.]

It is preposterous to suppose that the character of our existing state! *H. Spencer*, *Natural Statics*, p. 181.

With *consistency* a great soul has simply nothing to do. "Speak what you put this new in hard words again, though it contradict every thing you say."

Emerson, *Self-reliance*.

6. *Permanence; persistence; stability*. [*Rare* or obsolete.]

Meditation will confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable consistency in the soul. *Hammond*.

7. That which stands together as a united whole; a combination.

The Church of God, as meaning the whole *consistence* of orders and Members. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, i.

consistent (kon-sis'-tent), *a.* [= *F. consistent* = *Sp. Pg. It. consistente*, *c.* *L. consistens* (-s), *ppr.* of *consistere*, stand together: see *consist*.]

1. Fixed; firm; not as, the *consistent* parts of a body, distinguished from the fluid.

The sand, contained within the shell, becoming solid and *consistent*.

Woodward, *Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth*.

2. *Standing together in or agreement; compatible; congruous; uniform; not contradictory or opposed: as, two opinions or schemes are consistent; a law is consistent with justice and humanity*.

On their own axis as the planets run, Yet make at once their circle round the sun; So two consistent natures act the soul.

And one regards itself, and one the whole. *Keats*, *Hyperion*, 1818, p. 115.

We have a firm faith that our interests are mutually consistent; that if you prosper, we shall prosper; if you suffer, we shall suffer. *Ernest*, *Orations*, I. 198.

3. *Characterized by consistency or harmony; not self-opposed or self-contradictory: as, a consistent life*.

The heroes and villains are as *consistent* in all their sayings and doings as the cardinal virtues and the deadly sins in an allegory. *Maccusley*, *Milton's Nat. Greece*.

4. *Composed; made up*.

The consistencies of Zurich and Basel are wholly consistent of laymen. *Dr. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1838), II. 150.

consistencies (kon-sis'-tens'-ēz), *n.* pl. [*L.L.* (*Gr.* *consistency* or *consistency*), those standing with (the faithful), pl. of *L. consistens* (-s), *ppr.* of *consistere*, stand together: see *consist*.]

In the penitential system of the early church, especially in the Eastern church during the second half of the third and the whole of the fourth century, penitents occupying the fourth or highest penitential station. They were allowed to remain throughout the eucharistic service and take their station with the faithful above the altar, but not to offer oblations or to be admitted to communion. Also called *penitentes*. See *penitent*, *n.*

consistently (kon-sis'-tent-i-ly), *adv.* In a consistent manner; in a manner that is congruous; uniformly: as, to command consistently, a man must act *consistently*.

There has been and but one amongst the sons of men who has said and done consistently. *Dr. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1838), II. 150.

Thy will, O God, and without delay or hindrance did it. *J. H. Newman*, *Parrham's Sermon*, i. 175.

consisting (kon-sis'-ting), *p. a.* [*ppr.* of *consistere*, stand together: see *consist*.]

1. *Having*. [*Rare*.]

Flame does not mingle with flame, as air does with air, or water with water, but only remains contiguous; as it comes to pass between *consisting*. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 21.

2. *Consistent; followed by with*.

You could not help but observe that there is *consistency* with the fortune of a private man, and a king, and an Alexander. *Dryden*, *Deed of Faith*.

stitution of a sanitary system; a weak or irritable constitution.

He defended himself with . . . less passion than was expected from his constitution. The Chaos, and the Creation: Heaven, Earth, and Hell: enter into the Constitution of his Poem.

What is that constitution or nature without which government would not exist, and with which its existence is necessary?

A good constitution; such a character receives as little as will not easily admit of change, or will only overcome it by its own native qualities.

By the Constitution of the State, p. 238.

3. A system of fundamental principles, maxims, laws, or rules embodied in written documents or established by prescriptive usage, for the government of a nation, state, society, corporation, or association; as, the Constitution of the United States; the British Constitution; the Constitution of the State of New York; the constitution of a social club, etc. In American legal usage a constitution is the organic law of a State or of the nation, the adoption of which by the people constitutes the political organization, as distinguished from the statutes made by the political organization acting under the order of things thus constituted.

Without a constitution—something to counteract the strong tendency of government to deteriorate and abuse, and to give stability to political institutions—there can be little progress or permanent improvement.

A federal constitution is the nature of a treaty. It is an agreement by which certain political communities, in themselves independent and sovereign, transfer to one another certain of the attributes of independence and sovereignty to a central authority, while others of those attributes they keep in their own hands.

4. A particular law, ordinance, or regulation, made by the authority of an emperor, king, or ecclesiastical; specifically, in *Rom. law*, what an emperor enacted, either by decree, edict, or letter, and without the interposition of any constitutional assembly; as, the constitutions of Justinian.

Constitutions (constitutions), properly speaking, are those Apostolic letters which contain, in a permanent manner, something for the entire church to observe.

Of the canon and constitution made in these [English ecclesiastical] assemblies, many of them are of our own times. These form a kind of national canon law. . . . They principally taken up in matters of discipline, and belonged to the . . . consideration of the assembly of the clergy.

By the Constitution of the State, p. 238.

5. Any system of fundamental principles of action; as, the New Testament is the moral constitution of modern society.—Apostolic Constitutions. *See* apostolic. British Constitution, a collective name for the principles of public policy on which the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is based. It is not formulated in any particular document or set of documents, but is the gradual development of the political intelligence of the English people, as embodied in concessions forced from unwilling sovereigns, in the results of various revolutions, in numerous fundamental enactments of Parliament, and in the established principles of the common law. The character of the government has become increasingly democratic, and the power of the sovereign, great in the time of the Tudors, Stuart, and earlier, is now much abridged. The controlling force is the House of Commons, the gradually acquired supremacy of Parliament (now residing almost entirely in the House of Commons) over the executive powers of government, and the judicial function of the sovereign is now that of simple confirmation. The chief institutions of the British Constitution are as a growth of liberal representative government, are the Magna Charta and its successive extensions, the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Bill of Rights, and the Bill of Rights have been incorporated in all the written constitutions of the English-speaking countries. (See *Constitution*.)

6. A term used in the German coinage according to the Leipzig rate of coinage, a six-dollar weighing a Cologne mark of silver, is both a grain fine, and 344 forins weighing one mark, 12 1/2 line. This rate, adopted by some states in 1890, was established in Germany by law in 1891 to 1893.—Constitution of the United States, or Federal Constitution, the fundamental or organic law of the United States. It was framed by the Constitutional Convention which met in Philadelphia May 25th, 1787, and adjourned September 17th, 1787. It was first presented March 4th, 1789 (although Washington, the first president under it, was not inaugurated till April 30th), having been ratified by eleven states in the first year, and by others, North Carolina and Rhode Island, ratifying it November 21st, 1789, and May 26th, 1790, respectively. It is a document composed of seven articles, and five supplementary articles, or amendments. Of the original articles, the first relates to the powers of Congress, ascribing the method of election to the House of Representatives and the Senate, the qualifications of members, the methods in which bills shall be passed, the inferior courts on which Congress shall be qualified to set; the second relates to the executive department, ascribing the method of election and the qualifications and duties of the President; the third relates to the judicial department, providing for the supreme court and such inferior courts as Congress may think necessary; the fourth deals with the relations between the federal government and the separate States, and provides for the admission of new

States; the fifth relates to the power and method of amendment to the Constitution; the sixth, to the national debt, and the seventh, to the extension of the federal government upon the ratification of the Constitution by nine states. Amendments to the original Constitution, the methods proposed, were proposed by Congress and ratified by the States. The first twelve were submitted under the name of the Bill of Rights, and were adopted in 1791. The civil war, under acts of 1860, 1862, and 1870. The most important of them are the twelfth, which changed the method of election of President and Vice-President; the thirteenth, which abolished slavery; the fourteenth, which established equal rights for all persons born or naturalized in the United States; the fifteenth, which prohibited the denial of the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.—Constitutions of Clarendon, in *Eng. Hist.*, certain propositions defining the limits of ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction, drawn up at the Council of Clarendon, near Salisbury, held by Henry II. A. C. 1104.

By the Constitutions of Clarendon, he [Henry II.] did his best to limit the powers of the ecclesiastical lawyers in criminal matters, and in all points touching secular interests.

Decree of constitution, in *Scots law*, any decree by which the extent of a debt or an obligation is ascertained; but the term is generally used to those decrees which are requisite to found a title in the person of the creditor in the event of the death of either the debtor or the original creditor.

Constitutional (kon-sti-ti'shon-al), a. and n. [= F. *constitutionnel* = Sp. *constitucional* = It. *costituzionale* = NL. *constitutie(n)* = CL. *constitutio(n)*, constitution.] I. a. 1. Pertaining to or inherent in the constitution (of a person or thing); springing from or due to the constitution or composition of a thing; as, constitutional infirmity; constitutional arbor or apathy.

Contrast the trial of constitution which child-bearing brings on the civilized woman with the small constitutional disturbance it causes to the savage woman.

II. *Spencer, Princip. of Sociol.*, p. 308.

2. Beneficial to, or designed to benefit, the physical constitution; as, a constitutional walk.

3. Forming a part of, or authorized by, or consistent with the constitution of a political organization, organic law of a nation or state. In English law the question whether an act is constitutional turns on its consistency with the rights and liberties of the subject, and an innovation departing from that standard is not necessarily valid. In the United States the question turns on the conformity of an act with the principles of the constitution, and an act in contravention of that is void.

To improve constitutionally . . . by constitutional means. *See* *Hard, Science of Govt.*, p. 104.

As we cannot, without the risk of evils from which the imagination recoils, apply physical force as a check on an arbitrary or capricious monarch, the only way to improve the constitutional checks on misgovernment in the highest state of efficiency.

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F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 43.

4. Having the power of, or existing by virtue of and subject to, a constitution or constitutional fundamental organic law; as, a constitutional government.

It requires the united action of both rulers and the ruled to prevent the abuse of power and oppression, and to constitute, really and truly, a constitutional government.

5. A constitutional sovereign, Dom Pedro II. rules in Brazil, and the thriving state of the country is due to his free institutions.

6. Relating to, concerned with, or arising from a constitution.

The ancient constitutional traditions of the state.

The history of the three Lancastrian reigns has a double interest, it contains not only the founding of a nation, and destruction of a fabric of dynamic power, but, parallel with it, the trial and failure of a great constitutional experiment.

Medieval London still bears its constitutional impress.

Stable, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 64.

A constitutional convention, in the United States: (a) The body of delegates from the States which framed the federal Constitution, sitting in Philadelphia from May 25th to September 17th, 1787. (b) A body of delegates meeting under authority of Congress to frame a constitution of government for a new State; or such a body convened by a State legislature, in the present day, to revise the existing constitution of the State.—Constitutional Union party, in *U. S. Hist.*, a party-name assumed in the electoral contest of 1860 by the southern Whigs, who, unwilling to join either the Republican or Democratic party, ignored the slavery question in their public declarations, and in their election platform, and attached no importance to the Constitution and the Union.

II. n. [Short for constitutional walk or exercise = *Constitution*.] Exercise by walking, for the benefit of health.

Even the mild walks which are dignified with the name of exercise have, unlike the Danish *constitutions* of eight centuries in less than two thousand years.

constitutionalism (kon-sti-ti'shon-al-izm), n. [= F. *constitutionnalisme*; as *constitutional + -ism*.] 1. The theory or principle of a constitution or of constitutional government; constitutional rule or authority; constitutional principles.

Louis Philippe became nearly absolute under the forms of constitutionalism.

2. Adherence to the principles of constitutional government.

constitutionalist (kon-sti-ti'shon-al-ist), n. [= F. *constitutionnaliste*; as *constitutional + -ist*.] 1. A supporter of the existing constitution of government.—2. An advocate of constitutionalism, as opposed to other forms of government.

The alliance between the Holy See and the Italian Constitutionalists was inconsistent with the principles of absolutism rule to which Austria stood pledged.

Specifically.—3. (a) A framer or an advocate of the French Constitution of 1791.

The revolutionists and constitutionalists of France.

(b) *pl. [comp.]* A name assumed by a party in Pennsylvania, about 1787, which favored the retention of the State Constitution of 1776, and opposed the substitution for it of a stronger form of government.

Meaning the Anti-Federalists of New York and Virginia were pursuing the Pennsylvania Constitutionalists to rally once more, in the hope of reversing the favorable action of that State.

J. Scholer, Hist. United States, I. 61.

(c) *[comp.]* A name assumed by the more moderate faction of the Democratic-Republican party in Pennsylvania during the four years after 1804; opposed to the "Friends of the People" or "Constitutionalists."

constitutionality (kon-sti-ti'shon-al-i-ti), n. [= F. *constitutionnalité*; as *constitutional + -ity*.] The quality of being constitutional. (a) Inherence in the natural frame or organization; as, the constitutionality of laws. (b) Uniformity to the constitution or organic laws and fundamental principles of a constitutional government.

constitutionalized (kon-sti-ti'shon-al-izd), v. t.; pret. and pp. constitutionalized, v. t.; *constituting*. [*constitutional*, n. + *-ize*.] To take a walk for health and exercise. In the English universities the constitutional is a daily walk for constitution-making is between 2 and 4 o'clock p. m.

The most usual mode of exercise is walking—*constitutional*.

C. A. Bridel, English University (2d ed.), p. 19.

constitutionally (kon-sti-ti'shon-al-i), ad. 1. In accordance with, by virtue of, or with respect to the natural frame or constitution of mind or body; naturally.

The English were constitutionally humane. *Hallam*.

On the whole, the facts now given show that, though habit does something towards acclimatization, yet that the human constitution is commonly different individuals is a far more effective agent.

Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 305.

2. With a view to the benefit of one's physical constitution.

Every morning the regular water-drinkers, Mr. Pickwick among the number, met each other in the pump-room, took their quarter of a pint, and walked constitutionally.

3. In accordance with the constitution or frame of government; according to the political constitution.

Even in France, the States-General alone could constitutionally impose taxes.

constitutionally (kon-sti-ti'shon-al-i), a. [= F. *constitutionnaire*; < LL. *constitutionarius*, prop. adj., as a noun, one who has to do with the copying of the imperial constitution; < LL. *constitutio(n)*, constitution; *see* *constitution*.] Constitutional. [Rare.]

constitutionalist (kon-sti-ti'shon-al-ist), n. [*Constitution* + *-ist*.] One who adheres to or upholds the constitution of the country; a constitutionalist.

Constitutionalists and anti-constitutionalists.

constitutive (kon-sti-ti'shon-al-i), a. [*constitutive* = Sp. *El. constitutivo*, < L. as if *constitutivus*, < *constitutus*, pp. *see* *constitute*.] 1. Constituting, forming, or composing; constitutive; elemental; essential.

An intelligent and constitutive part of every virtue.

Individuality is as much a *constitutive* fact of each human being as is the trait which he shows in common with his fellows. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, N. Y., 228.

2. Having power to enact or establish; instituting. — *Constitutive difference*. Same as *constitutive difference* (which see, under *constitutive*). — *Constitutive mark*, in logic, an essential mark; one of the marks contained in the definition of a thing. — *Constitutive principles*. (a) In logic: (1) Those principles which are the terms of a syllogism: called *material constitutive principles*. (2) The mood, figure of a syllogism: called *formal constitutive principles*. In both senses distinguished from *regulative and deductive principles* (which see, under the adjective). (3) In the *Kantian* philosophy, principles according to which an object of pure intuition can be constructed a priori: opposed to *regulative principles* (which see, under *regulative*). — *Constitutive use of a conception*, in the *Kantian* philosophy, the holding of a conception to be true as a matter of fact; opposed to *regulative use*, which consists in acting as if it were true. — *Constitutively* (kon-'sti-tü-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a constitutive manner.

constitutor (kon-'sti-tü-tor), *n.* [*L.* *constitutor*, *c.* *constitutor*, pp. *constitutus*, *constituit*; see *constitute*.] 1. One who or that which constitutes or makes up; a constituent.

Election is only an assistant, but not a constituent of eloquence. *Goldsmith*, *The Bee*, No. 7. 2. One who promises to pay the debt of another. *Rapley and Lawrence*.

constrain (kon-'strayn'), *v. t.* [*ME.* *constrainen*, *constreynen*, *constraignen*, < *OF.* *constraindre*, *constraindre*, *constraindre*, *constraindre*, *F.* *constraindre* = *Pr.* *constraignere* = *Sp.* *constrair* = *Fg.* *constraignere*, *constraignere*, *constraignere*, *constraignere*, *constraignere*, *constraignere*, < *E.* *constraining* and *constricte*, *q. v.*], bind together, draw together, fetter, constrain, bind in check, restrain, constrain, *c.* *constricte*, *q. v.* *stringere*, *pp.* *strictus*, *draw tight*; see *strict*, *stringere*, *strain*. Cf. *distrain*, *restrain*.] 1. In general, to exert force, physical or moral, upon, either in urging to action or in restraining from it; press; urge; drive; restrain. Hence — 2. To urge with irresistible power, or with a force sufficient to produce the effect; compel; necessitate; oblige.

The seke men be not *constrained* to that Fast. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 134. Men sholden *constrayne* no clerke to knowen wrecche. *Chaucer*, *Parson's*, C. vi. 54. I was *constrained* to appeal unto Caesar. *Acta xviii.* 19. (Cruel need)

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Commands are no *constraints*. If I obey them, I do it freely. *Milton*, *S. A.*, l. 1872.

3. Specially — 2. Repression of emotion, or of the expression of one's thoughts and feelings; hence, embarrassment, as, he spoke with *constraint*.

The ambassador and Fernandes were received by the Beneto with an air of constraint, although with civil civility. *Brue*, *Source of the Nile*, II. 315.

3. In *analytical mech.*, the product of the mass of a particle to the square of that velocity which, compared with the velocity the particle would have if free, would give the actual velocity. — *Degree of constraint*, a one-dimensional geometric condition imposed upon the possible displacement of a system of bodies. Thus, a point of a system is forced to remain on the surface of a given sphere, one degree of constraint is introduced. If one point be fixed, three degrees of constraint are introduced, etc. — *Kinetic constraint*, the condition that a point of a system shall move in a given way. — *Principle of least constraint*, in *analytical mech.*, the principle that, when there are connections between parts of a system, the motion is such as to make the sum of the constraints a minimum.

The maximum and minimum principles have at last assumed their final form in the *Principle of Least Constraint* established by Gauss. According to him, the movements of a system of masses, however the masses may be connected together, take place at every moment in the direction of the least constraint. Thus, a point of a system is forced to remain on the surface of a given sphere, one degree of constraint is introduced. If one point be fixed, three degrees of constraint are introduced, etc. — *Kinetic constraint*, the condition that a point of a system shall move in a given way. — *Principle of least constraint*, in *analytical mech.*, the principle that, when there are connections between parts of a system, the motion is such as to make the sum of the constraints a minimum.

— *Str.* 1. Violence, necessity, coercion. *See force*, *n.* **constricte** (kon-'strikt'), *v. t.* [*L.* *constricte*, *pp.* *constrictus*, *constrictus*, *constrictus*, *constrictus*, *constrictus*, *constrictus*, < *E.* *constricting* and *constrict*, *q. v.*], bind together, draw together, fetter, constrain, bind in check, restrain, constrain, *c.* *constricte*, *q. v.* *stringere*, *pp.* *strictus*, *draw tight*; see *strict*, *stringere*, *strain*. Cf. *distrain*, *restrain*.] 1. In general, to exert force, physical or moral, upon, either in urging to action or in restraining from it; press; urge; drive; restrain. Hence — 2. To urge with irresistible power, or with a force sufficient to produce the effect; compel; necessitate; oblige.

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He supposed the *constrictors* of the eyelids must be strengthened in the supercilious. *Martinet Serenarius*.

2. A large serpent which envelops and crushes its prey in its coils, as the *boa*, the *boa*, the *boa*. — 3. The technical specific name of the common black-necked snake of North America, *Basconia*.

constrictor (kon-'strikt-ör), *n.* [*L.* *constrictor*, *c.* *constrictor*, *pp.* *constrictus*, *constrictus*, *constrictus*, *constrictus*, *constrictus*, *constrictus*, < *E.* *constricting* and *constrict*, *q. v.*], bind together, draw together, fetter, constrain, bind in check, restrain, constrain, *c.* *constricte*, *q. v.* *stringere*, *pp.* *strictus*, *draw tight*; see *strict*, *stringere*, *strain*. Cf. *distrain*, *restrain*.] 1. In general, to exert force, physical or moral, upon, either in urging to action or in restraining from it; press; urge; drive; restrain. Hence — 2. To urge with irresistible power, or with a force sufficient to produce the effect; compel; necessitate; oblige.

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Suburban and contaminant habits.
Howell, Vocal Forest.
If haply your dates of life were contaminant.

those who have held up its supposed fallacy to the greatest ridicule.

The singularity and power of this [the dramatic literature of the period] as a mirror of life cannot be overstated.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 13.

-syn. 3. To debate, challenge.
G. S. Meritt, I. To strive; contend; dispute; followed by with.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of contesting with it, when there are hopes of victory.
Sp. Burnet.

2. To vie; strive in rivalry.

As hotly and as nobly as the day
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valor. *Shak.* Cor., iv. 6.
Man who dares in pomp with Gode contest.
Page, Odyssey.

contest (kon'test'), n. [*contest*, v.] 1. Strife; struggle for victory or superiority, or in defense; a struggle in arms.
What dire efforts from amorous causes springs,
That mighty contests rise from trivial things.
Pope, R. of the L., I. 1.

The late battle had, in effect, been a contest between one emperor and another.
Hollan.

2. Dispute; debate; controversy; strife in argument; disagreement.
Leave all noisy contests, all immodest clamours and brawling language.
Watts.

Greatest follows, and much learned dust
Involves the combatants; each claiming truth,
And truth disclaiming both.
Comper, The Task, IV. 161.

-Syn. 1. *Conflict, Combat*, etc. (see *battle*), encounter.
See *strife*. 2. Altercation; dissension; quarrel.

contestable (kon-tes'ta-b'l), a. [*F. contestable*, a. [*F. contestable* = *Pg. contestable*, *contester*, *contest*; see *contest* and *-able*]. That may be disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible. [*Rare*].

contestableness (kon-tes'ta-b'l-ness), n. Possibility of being contested. [*Rare*].

contestant (kon-tes'tant'), n. [*F. contestant* = *Pg. It. contestante*, *L. contestans* (*n*), pp. of *conteste*, *conteste*, *conteste*, *conteste*, *conteste*, etc.; see *contest*, v.] 1. One who contests; a disputant; a litigant; commonly used of one who contests the result of an election, or the proceeding for probate of a will.

contestation (kon-tes'ta'shun), n. [*F. contestation* = *Sp. contestacion* = *Pg. contestacio* = *It. contestazione*, *L. contestatio* (*n*), an earnest contest, an alighting, L.L. ending of a dispute, *conteste*, pp. *conteste*, *conteste*, *conteste*, etc.; see *contest*, v.] 1. The act of contesting or striving to gain or overcome; contest; emulation, competition, or rivalry.

Never contention rose in either breast.
But contention whose love shall it be.
Boon, and Pl., Four Plays in One.

There is no act in all the errand of Gods Ministers to mankind, wherein passes more lively contention between Christ and the souls of a regenerate man lapsing, then before, in, and after the Sentence of Excommunication.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

2. Strife; dispute.

His domestic Troubles were only by Earl Godwyn and his Son, who yet after many Contestations and Afronts were reconciled, and Godwyn received again to his seat.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 18.

After years spent in domestic . . . contentions, she returned to her widowed father.
Clarendon.

Those . . . that are in perpetual contention and close fightings with sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1850), I. 90.

3. Joint testimony; proof by witnesses; attestation.
We as well are baptised into the name of the Holy Spirit as of the Father and Son: wherein is signified, and by a solemn contention ratified, on the part of God, that those three joined and confederated (as it were) are supplying propitious and favourable to us. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxiv.

4. In the *Gallican liturgies*, the Vere Dignum, or clause beginning "It is very meet, right, and our bounden duty," at the beginning of the eucharistic preface; in a wider sense, the whole preface.

contested (kon-tes'ted'), p. a. [*Pp. of contest*]. 1. Disputed. As applied to elections: (a) In Great Britain, involving a contest at the polls, more than one candidate having been nominated.

In four out of the six contested wards the Land League candidates were elected.
London Daily Telegraph, Nov. 26, 1881.

(b) In the United States, involving a contest or dispute over the right of holding an office, or of being elected to an office, before a court or a legislative body: as, called in Great Britain a *contested election*.

2. Litigated: as, a contested case at law.

contestingly (kon-tes'ting-ly), adv. In a contending manner.

contaminant (kon-tér'mi-nát'), a. [*L. contaminatus*, pp. of *contaminare* (> *It. contaminare*), border on, < *L. com*, together, + *terminus*, a border; see *terminat*]. Same as *contaminous*.

A strength of empire fixed
Contaminated with his laws.
H. J. Manon, Prince Henry's Barriers.

contaminous (kon-tér'mi-nús'), a. [= *Sp. Pg. It. contaminus*, < *L. contaminus*, bordering upon, < *com*, together, + *terminus*, a border; see *terminat*, < *L. com*, together, + *terminus*, a border; see *terminat*]. 1. Having the same limit; bordering; touching at the boundary; contiguous.

This conformed so many of them as were *contaminous* to the colonies and garrisons to the Roman laws.
Sir M. Hale.

Because speculation is *contaminous* at one side with metaphysics, it has frequently been carried by its actor over its own lawful boundaries into that nebulous region where all tota fail.
G. H. Lewes, Probe. of Life and Mind, I. § 47.

Canaan, Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia—taken in its widest use—are in a certain sense *contaminous*, and form the southern boundary of the world known to the Hebrews.
G. Hamilton, Origin of Nations, p. 107.

2. Having the same borders or limits, and hence of the same extent or size; of equal extension.

Our English alphabet is a name for the whole Latin family of alphabets whose geographical extension was originally *contaminous*, or nearly so, with the limits of the Western Empire. *James Todd*, etc.

3. In *zoöl.*, having the same limitation or definition; said of classificatory groups. Thus, a genus which is the only one of a family is *contaminous* with it; the modern group *Ichneumonidae* is *contaminous* with the two classes *Picea* and *Abies*. *Also contaminous*.

As applied by Linnaeus, the name carries is almost *contaminous* with what is now regarded as the natural order Cladaceae, which embraces several modern genera.

also contaminous.

contaminous (kon-tér'mi-nús'), a. [*As contaminous* + *-ous*]. Contaminant.

If women were not *contaminous* and mingled with men, angels would descend and dwell among us.

A quoted in *Letters*, IV. 7.

contaminousness (kon-tér'mi-nús'-ness), a. [= *Sp. Pg. It. contaminosa*, < *L. contaminosa*, < *com*, together, + *terra*, earth, country. >] Of the same earth or world or country.

contesser, n. An obsolete form of *contester*.

contesseration (kon-tes-sér'a'shun), n. [*L. contesseration* (*n*), contracting of friendship, < *contessere*, pp. *contessere*, contract friendship by means of square tablets, which were divided by the friends in order that in after times they or their descendants might recognize each other, < *L. com*, together, + *tesera*, a tablet; see *tesera*]. A harmonious assemblage or collection; a friendly union.

The holy symbols of the eucharist were intended to be a *contesseration* and an union of Christian societies to be with and one another. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, § 1.

contest (kon-tes't'), v. [*F. Contest*, *contest*, *dispute*, = *Sp. Pg. contest*, *conteste*, *conteste*, *conteste*, *conteste*, *conteste*, etc.; see *contest*, v.] 1. To make a subject of emulation, contention, or dispute; enter into a competition for; compete or strive for; as, to *contest* a prize; to *contest* an election (see *contend*).

He was universally allowed to have had the greatest invention of any writer whatever. The praise of judgment Virgil has justly contended with him. *Pope*.

2. To contend or strive for in arms; fight or do battle for; strive to win or hold; strive to defend; as, the troops *contested* every inch of ground.

The matter was *contested* by single combat.
Bacon, Political Fables, I.

West-Seaton Cawell, like Helene Joshua, went from kingdom to kingdom, from city to city. As he did unto Cromwell and his army, so did he unto Gloucester and her king. But every eye was turned to him.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 128.

3. To argue in opposition to; controvert; litigate; oppose; call in question; challenge; dispute; as, the advocate *contested* every point; his right to the property was *contested* in the courts.

"Cogito ergo sum." Few philosophical aphorisms have been more frequently repeated than this, and few scarcely have been so little understood by

The more *contestingly* they set their reason to explain them, the more intricate they grew. *St. Augustine*, Devoutus Erysus.

contestless (kon'test'-less), a. [*Contest* + *-less*]. Not to be disputed; incontrovertible. [*Rare*].

context (kon-tek's'), n. [*L. contextus*, weave together, < *com*, together, + *texere*, weave; see *text*. Cf. *context*, v.] To weave together.

Either by the plastic principle alone, or that and heat together, or by some other cause, can be *contexted* the matter, it is lay possible that the matter may be anew contrived into such bodies. *Boyle*, Works, II. 559.

context (kon-tek's'), v. [*L. contextus*, pp. of *contextere*, join or weave together; see *context*, v.] To knit together; connect.

If the subject be history or *contexted* fable, then I hold it better put in prose or blank verse. *Feltham*, Resolves, I. 7.

context (kon-tek's'), a. [*L. contextus*, pp. of *contextere*, join or weave together; see *context*, v.] Knit or woven together; close; firm.

The coats . . . are *context* and callous.
Durham, Physico-Theory, IV. 3.

context (kon'tek't'), n. [= *F. contextus* = *Sp. Pg. contextus* = *It. context*, < *L. contextus*, a joining together, connection, < *contextere*, pp. *contextus*, join or weave together; see *context*, *context*, v.] 1. Texture; specifically, the entire text or connected structure of a discourse or writing.

The skillful gloss of her reflection
But paints the context of thy coarse complexion.
Quarles, Bathems, II. 6.

Being a point of so high wisdom and worth, how could it be but that we should find it in that book within whose sacred content all wisdom is infolded.
Trotter, Church-Compensation, Pref.

We should not forget that we have but stray fragments of talk, separated from the *context* of casual and unstrained conversation. *See* *Tablet*, 1881, p. 10.

2. Less properly, the parts of a writing or discourse which precede or follow, and are directly connected with, some other part referred to or quoted.

Such a subject in giving the *Cratinus* episode seems to have been, judging from the immediate context, an illustration of the very zeal of his soldiers.
Trotter, Philol. Ass., XV. 46.

contextual (kon-tek's-tü-äl), a. [*L. contextus*, *context* (see *context*), v.] + *-äl*]. 1. Pertaining to or dealing with the context.

So as to admit of a *contextual* examination.
Trotter, Philol. Ass., XII. 12, 1885.

The argument is not grammatical, but logical, and *contextual*.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 715.

2. Conforming to or literally agreeing with the text; as, a *contextual* quotation.

contextually (kon-tek's-tü-äl), adv. Agreeably to the text; verbatim et literatim; as, an extract *contextually* quoted.

contexture (kon-tek's-tü-äl), n. [*F. contexture* = *Sp. Pg. contextura* = *It. contextura*, < *ML*, as if *contextura*, < *L. contextus*, pp. of *contextere*, join together; see *context*, v.] 1. A weaving or joining, or the state of being woven or joined together.

A perfect connection or *contexture* of the thread of the narration. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 126.

2. The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing with respect to one another; composition of parts; constitution; complication.

The old doctrine is touching the *contexture* or configuration of things. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 161.

Play let us now wrest ourselves in this sweet shaly armor, which nature herself has woven with her own fine fingers; 'tis such a *contexture* of woodbine, sweetbrier, jasmine, and myrtle. *Shak.* Twelfth Night, p. 207.

View his whole life: 'tis nothing but a cunning *contexture* of dark arts and unequalable subtleties.
Stowe, Tristram Ransome, II. 17.

Relia hung the alppers in the porch
Of that broad rustic lodge, and all who passed
Admired their fair *contexture*.
Byrd, Selia.

3. *Contexture*.
In a *contexture*, where one part does not always depend upon another, . . . there is not always very probable to expound Scripture, and take its meaning by its proportion to the neighbouring words. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1850), II. 380.

4. In *Scots law*, a mode of industrial association, arising when several persons, as workmen or yarn, belong to one person is woven into cloth belonging to another, and is carried therewith as so-

continence (kon-tin'j), v. t. [*L. continere*, to contain; see *continent*.] To touch; to reach; to happen. *Barley.*

continuity, **continuence** (kon-tin'jen-si, -jen-si), n.; pl. *continuities, continences* (-sis, -jen-sis). = *F. continence* = *Sp. Fg. continencia* = *It. continenza*; [*ML. continencia*, *L. continencia* (-s); see *continent*.] The mode of existence of that which is contingent; the possibility that that which happens might not have happened; that mode of existence, or of coming to pass, which does not involve necessity; a happening by chance or free will; the being true of a proposition which would not under all circumstances be true.

Their credulities assent into any prognosticks which, considering the contingency in events, are the result of the presence of God. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

I don't not but, for great causes, some opinions are to be quitted; but . . . how few do forsake any; and when any do, oftentimes they choose the wrong side, and they that take the righter, do it so by contingency. *Jos. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1883), *Dev.*, I. 4.

It is blind continence of events. *Drogin, Amphitruon*, to build certain terms upon the contingency of human actions. *South, Works*, I. 1.

The contingency of the future is its only reason to the necessity of the past. *Sir W. Hamilton, Lect.*, note U.

What is *Contingency*? It is the ideal admission that certain factors now present may, at any time, be absent; and when they are absent the result may be different from what it is now. *G. H. Lewis, Frois. of Life and Mind*, I. 1, § 170 n.

2. A casualty; an accident; a fortuitous event, or one which may or may not occur.

Christianity is a Religion which above all others does men men against all the elements of the world, the life of man. *Schillingke, all Semina*, I. vi.

The remarkable position of the crown rendering her death a most important contingency. *The Herald.*

The superiority of force often checked by the pre-verbial contingencies of war. *Flumen, True Grandeur of Nations*.

If no blow is ever to be struck till we have a cut-and-dried scheme ready to meet every contingency, we shall never have any contingency to meet. *E. Everett, Amer. Lects.*, p. 444.

3. A touching; a falling together; contact: as, 'the point of contingency,' *J. Gregory*;—*Agile* of contingency, the infinitesimal angle between two tangents to a curve at consecutive points.

contingent (kon-tin'jent), a. and n. [*F. contingent* = *Sp. Fg. It. contingente*; *ML. contingens* (-s); ad. possible, contingent (*Fr. indéterminé*), prop. *pp. of L. contingere*, *pp. contactus*, touch, meet, attain to, happen: see *contact*.] 1. a. 1. Not existing or occurring through necessity; due to chance or to a free agent; accidentally existing or true; hence, without a known or apparent cause or reason, or caused by something which would not in every case act; dependent upon the will of a human being, or other finite free agent.

When any event takes place of which we do not discern the cause, [or] why it should have happened in this manner, or at this moment rather than another, it is called a contingent event, or event which is casual; as, for example, the falling of a leaf on a particular spot, or the turning up of a certain number on a die. *Le Taylor, Elements of Thought*, p. 69.

Mathematical propositions become inexact or contingent whenever they are applied to actual conditions not existing in the terms. *G. H. Lewis, Frois. of Life and Mind*, I. 1, § 160.

Of all regions the uncertainty of the future, the physical conditions are most uniform and least under the influence of contingent circumstances. *J. Croft, Climate and Cosmology*, p. 206.

Things, as objects of scientific cognition, are contingent, dependent—not grounds of their own existence. *Spencer, Philos. of Kant*, II. 1.

2. Dependent upon a foreseen possibility; provisionally liable to exist, happen, or take effect in the future; conditional; as, a *contingent* remainder after the payment of debts; a journey *contingent* upon the receipt of advice; a *contingent* promise.

If a contingent legacy be left to any one when he attains the age of twenty-one, and he dies before he attains a lapsed legacy. *Blackstone, Com.*

She possessed only a contingent reversion of the crown. *Proctor, Hist. of England*, and *Lea*, I. 8.

Contingent cause, a cause which may or may not act. It would puzzle the greatest philosopher . . . to give any tolerable account of what knowledge whatever can certainly and infallibly foresee and determine, and contingent causes. *Whitehead, Sermons*, xiv.

Contingent line, in *dialing*, the intersection of the plane of the dial with a plane parallel to the horizon, and perpendicular to the meridian, in *topical*, the matter of a proposition which is true, but not necessarily so.

When is a proposition said to be contingent (metaphorically)? *Bundesliste, Arts of Logic* (1666), III. 3.

In *contingent* matter, an Indefinite is understood as a particular. *Whately, Logic*, II. 1, § 11.

Contingent remainder, *truth*, see *contingent*. = *Byz. 1 and 2. Chance, casual*, etc. See *accidental*.

11. a. 1. An event dependent either upon accident, upon the will of a finite agent, or an event not determinable by any rule.

His understanding could almost pierce into future contingents. *South, Sermons*.

All contingents have their necessary causes, but, considering the contingency in respect of other events upon which they do not depend. *Hobbes*.

The conviction of this impossibility led men to give up the presence of God in respect of future contingents. *Sir W. Hamilton, Lect.*, note U.

2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a quote; especially, the share or proportion of troops to be furnished by one of several contracting powers; the share actually furnished; as, the Turkish contingent in the Crimean war.

They sunk considerable sums into their own coffers, and refused to send their contingent to the emperor. *Swift, Conduct of Allies*.

France has contributed no small contingent of those whose purpose was noble, whose lives were healthy, and whose minds, even in their lightest moods, pure. *Mary, Lady, Memoirs*, 190, 191, p. 294.

They were attacked by the rebel of the Gwalior contingent. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India*, II. 276.

Future contingent, something which may or may not be met with about in the future, the future contingent, a man or men; a phrase used in the discussion of future contingents.

contingently (kon-tin'jent-li), adv. Fortuitously; by possibility; as may happen.

Albeit there are many things which seem unto us to be contingent, yet were they so indeed, there could have been no prophecy, but only predictions, which were contingently true or false. *N. Greg, Cosmologia Sacra*, iv. 6.

contingentness (kon-tin'jent-ness), n. The state of being contingent; fortuitousness.

continuable (kon-tin'j-ə-bəl), a. [*OF. continuabile*, continual, = *It. continuabile*; as *continue* + *-able*.] That may be continued. [Rare.]

Their President seems a bad edition of a Polish King, he has been elected from four years to four years, for life. Reason and experience prove to us that a chief magistracy so *continuable* is an officer for life. *Jefferson, Correspondence*, II. 260.

continual (kon-tin'j-əl), a. [Early mod. E. *continual*, *ME. continuel*, *OF. continuel*, *F. continu*, *It. continuo*, continuous; see *continue*.] 1. Continuing without interruption or cessation; not intermitting; unceasing; continuous.

He that is of a merry heart hath a continual feast. *Prov.*, xv. 15.

Full of repentance, Continual meditations, tears, and sorrows. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, iv. 2.

A sweet attractive kind of grace, A full assurance given by looks, Continual comfort in a face. *M. Hopkins, Astrophel*.

2. Of frequent recurrence; often repeated; very frequent; as, the charitable man has *continual* applications for help.

Yet because this world troubleth me, I will savor her, lest by her continual couling she weary me. *Luke xlv. 6.*

Continual claim, *see claim*.—**Continual fever**, or *continued fever*, a fever which while it may vary in intensity, is neither intermitting, nor remittent, and regular fluctuations as characteristic typical remittent fever.—**Continual progression**, in geometry, a geometrical progression. = *Byz. incessant, perpetual*, etc. (see *incessant*), constant, uninterrupted, unintermittent, endless.

continually (kon-tin'j-ə-l), adv. [*ME. continually*, *-eliche*; *continually* = *-ly*.] 1. Without cessation or intermission; unceasingly.

A country (Persia) where the open air continually invites abroad, adorned with almost perpetual verdure, and hemmed in by lofty blue mountains. *Rev.*, *CXL*, 330.

2. Very often; at regular or frequent intervals; from time to time; habitually.

Thou shalt eat bread at my table continually. *1 Sam.*, ix. 7.

He comes continually to Pleoemore . . . to buy a saddle. *Shak.*, *2 Hen. IV.*, i. 1.

If you are lost in his city (and you are pretty sure to be lost there, continually), a Venetian will go with you wherever you wish. *Hovell, Venetian Life*, ix.

= *Byz.* Continuously, constantly, incessantly, perpetually, continuously (kon-tin'j-ə-l-ness), n. The character of being continual.

continuance (kon-tin'j-ə-nā), n. [*ME. continuance*, *continuation*, *OF. continuance*, *continuation* = *Sp. (obs.) continuancia*, *It. L. continuatio*, continuation; see *continue*.] 1. A holding on, remaining, or abiding in a particular state, or in

a course or series; permanence; as, of habita, condition, or abode; a state of lasting; continuation; constancy; perseverance; duration.

Patient continuance in well-doing. *Rom.*, II. 7.

They are dy'd With long continuance in a settled place. *Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, II. 1, 5.

No more now, but despairing a Continuation of thy illness, and Frayers, I read your dutiful Kon, J. H.

Nature . . . is entirely opposed to the continuance of paths through the forest. *Harper's Mag.*, *LXXI*, 21.

2. Uninterrupted succession or continuation; indefinite prolongation; perpetuation.

I make not love to the continuance of days, but to the goodness of them. *Shak.*, *Beauch.*, *Deam*.

They made suit to the Gov't to have some portion of land given them for continuance, and not by yearly lot. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation*, p. 167.

The brute immediately regards his own preservation or the continuance of his species. *Addison, Spectator*.

3. Progression of time.

In thy book all my numbers were written, which in continuance were fashioned. *Ps.*, *cxix. 148.*

4. In law: (a) The deferring of a trial or hearing, or the fixing of a future day for the parties to a suit to appear, or to determine all questions legally—(b) In the United States, the deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another.

It is on account of the long intervals between terms of court (which now constitute the chief means of delay) that the 'postponement' is so eagerly sought. *The Century*, *LXXX*, 231.

5. Continuity; resistance to a separation of parts; a holding together; ductility.

Wool, loam, cotton, and raw silk have, beside the desire of continuance in regard to the tenacity of their thread, a greediness of moisture. *Bradford, Nat. Hist.*, v. 416.

= *Byz. 1 and 2. Continuity*, etc. See *continuity*.

continuant (kon-tin'j-ə-nānt), a. [*L. continuant*, *continens*, *pp. of continere*, continue; see *continue*.] In math., or in determining all whose constituents variable, or the two bordering minor diagonals, while all those of one of these minor diagonals are equal to negative unity; as,

a	1	0	0
0	1	0	0
0	-1	0	0
0	0	-1	0

Also *cumulant*.

continue (kon-tin'j-ət), v. t. [*L. continuatus*, *pp. of continuare*, join together, make continuous; see *continue*.] To join closely together. *Adj. Partic.*

continue (kon-tin'j-ət), a. [*L. continuatus*, *pp.*; see the verb.] 1. Immediately united; closely joined.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very flesh and bones should be made continue with him. *Hooker, Ecclesi.*, Polity, v. 56.

A general cause, a *continue* cause, an inseparable accident, to all men, is discontent, care, misery. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 170.

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken; continuing for an indefinite length of time; continued.

To be as dangerous and a dreadful thing To leave a sure place on a *continue*. *Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy*, I. 1.

Uninterrupted and continuous goodness. *Shak.*, *T. A.*, I. 1.

continuously (kon-tin'j-ə-ti), adv. Continually; without interruption.

The water ascends gently and by intermissions, but it falls continually. *By. Wilkins, Archimedes*, xv.

continuation (kon-tin'j-ə-shən), n. [= *F. continuation* = *Sp. continuación* = *It. continuazione*, *L. continuatio* (-n-), *continuation*, *continuation*; see *continue*.] 1. The act or fact of continuing or prolonging; extension of existence in a line or series.

These things must needs be the works of Providence for the continuation of the species. *Roy*.

Preventing the continuation of the royal line. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, xlv.

2. Extension or carrying on to a further point; the thing continued; as, the continuation of a story.—3. Extension in space; a carrying on in length; prolongation; as, the continuation of a line in surveying. In math., a process in divisions analogous to integration by parts. —4. pl. *Traversers*. [*Lang.*]—**Continuation day**. Same as *contingent day* (which see, under *contingent*).—**Continuation of a trial**, a proceeding in a civil process formerly authorized the defender to be cited to appear on a certain day, with continuation of days, and he might be brought into court either on the day named or later, as the party chose, unless the cited were a party to the trial. *Continuation*, *Continuance*, *prolongation*, *protrac-*

continuous

To this habit of *continuity* of attention, tracing the first simple idea to its remoter consequences, the philosophical method owes many of its discoveries.

To break the *continuity* of the land, and afford the easier

and reader intercourse of water conveyance.
D. Webster, Speech, June 5, 1828.
 Fire will live in it [vapor of the grotto del Cani] no long.

er than in water, because it wraps itself . . . about the flame, and by its *continuity* hinders . . . air and nitre from coming to its succour. Addison, Italy.

2. In *math.* and *philos.*, a connection of points (or other elements) as intimate as that of the instants or points of an interval of time: thus

instants or points of an interval of time. Thus, the continuity of space consists in this, that a point can move from any one position to any

other so that at each instant it shall have a definite and distinct position in space. This statement is not, however, a proper definition of continuity.

but only an exemplification drawn from time. The old definitions — the fact that adjacent parts have their limits in common (Aristotle), infinite divisibility (Kant), the fact

that between any two points there is a third (which is true of the system of rational numbers) — are inadequate. The less unsatisfactory definition is that of G. Cantor, that con-

tinuity is the perfect concatenation of a system of points — words which must be understood in special senses. Cantor calls a system of points concatenated when any two of these points, when placed, and also concatenated, between any two

erient being given, and also any finite distance, however small, it is always possible to find a finite number of other points of the system through which by successive steps, each less than the given distance, it would be possible to

each less than the given distance, it would be possible to proceed from one of the given points to the other. He terms a system of points *perfect* when, whatever point not belonging to the system be given, it is possible to find a

finite distance so small that there are not an infinite number of points of the system within that distance of the given point. As examples of a concatenated system not

perfect, Cantor gives the rational and also the irrational numbers in any interval. As an example of a perfect system not concatenated, he gives all the numbers whose ex-

The simplest of the Concrete Sciences, Astronomy and

Geology, yield the idea of *continuity* with great distinctness. I do not mean *continuity* of existence merely ; I mean *continuity* of causation : the unceasing production of effect

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 322.
The motion of a material particle which has continuous

existence in time and space is the type and exemplar of every form of continuity.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, Art. xxv.

3. In *zool.* and *anat.*, that part of a thing which lies between the two ends, as the shaft of a long bone, or its diaphysis, as distin-

of a long bone, or its diaphysis, as distinguished from its condyles or epiphyses, or the middle portion of the bill of a bird, as dis-

tinguished from the base and apex. [Chiefly an anatomical term, and especially a surgical one : as, the fracture of a bone in its *continuity*.] — **Continuity of**

forms, in the *Kantian philos.*, the doctrine that if A and B are two concepts such that A includes the whole content of B and more, there will always be a third con-

— **Equation of continuity**, in *hydrodynamics*, the equa-

tion which expresses that any change in the quantity of fluid within any closed surface is, in the absence of sources or sinks within the surface, due to the flow of fluid through the surface. In its differential form the equation is

$$\frac{dp}{dt} + \frac{dpu}{dx} + \frac{dpv}{dy} + \frac{dpw}{dz} = 0,$$

where t is the time, ρ the density, x, y, z the rectangular coordinates, and u, v, w the corresponding components of the velocity. — **Law of continuity**, the doctrine that

continuous changes in conditions will be accompanied by continuous changes in the results. This law was first set forth by Leibnitz in 1687, and employed to show that the

properties of the parabola may be deduced from those of the ellipse, the laws of rest from those of motion, etc. Later he declared it applicable to such questions as

whether there is an uninterrupted series of species from the highest to the lowest. The doctrine has often been understood as implying that there are no abrupt variations.

From the knowledge of the complete state at any instant of a thing whose motion obeys the *law of continuity*, we

Solution of continuity, rupture; separation of parts

continuous (kon-tin'ü-us), *a.* [= F. *continu* =

Pr. continuu = Sp. Pg. It. *continuo*, < L. *continuus*, joined, connected, uninterrupted (in space or time) / *continere*, hold together: see *continere*.

and contain.] 1. Characterized by continuity; not affected by disconnection of parts or inter-

ruption of sequence; having uninterrupted extent, substance, or existence; unbroken.

By changes in the form of the land and of climate, marine areas now continuous must often have existed within recent times in a far less continuous and uniform condition than at present. *Danmarks Geologiske Survey, p. 160.*

It [Carlyle's "History of Frederick the Great"] is a bundle of lively episodes rather than a *continuous* narra-

I am more than I was yesterday. This "more" represents the growth which I said was implied in the very con-

S. Lanier, *The English Novel*, p. 87.

8. One who controls or restrains; one who has the power or authority to govern or control; one who governs or regulates.

The great controller of our fate
Deigned to be man, and lived in low estate.
Drayden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 400.

Chief controller of the king's household. *See Clerk.*
Controller of the household. In England, an officer at court, ranking next after the treasurer of the household, who investigates the accounts and manages the household, among the servants of the royal household. His duties, like those of the treasurer and lord steward, are now commonly performed by the master of the household. He is usually a peer, or of the son of a peer, and a privy councillor, and bears a white staff as his badge of authority.

The sewer will not take no, neither no dishes till they be commanded by the controller.
Paston Letters (ed. 1841), l. 144.

On the 18th of February, 1660, arrived with about eighty horsemen, and was met a mile out of town by . . . , treasurer and . . . , controller of the king's household, who bade him retire at once to his lodgings.
Stuba, Const. Hist., l. 343.

controller-general (kon-trôl'-jen'-g'-ral), n. An officer charged with the immediate control or direction of some branch of administration. It has been the title of many officers of the French government, chiefly connected with the revenues. The controller-general of the household, a title given to the superintendent of the finances, but from 1661 to 1791 was himself the head of the household. The title was given to the two officers appointed by the French and English governments, under the arrangement of 1870, for the joint supervision of the finances.

controllersharp (kon-trôl'-sherp), n. [*controller* + *-ship*]. The office of a controller.

controlling-nozzle (kon-trôl'-ling-noz'-l), n. A device for regulating the size of a stream issuing from a nozzle. It consists of a rotating sleeve which thrusts forward or retracts a cone-valve, so as to close the opening altogether or in part, or to leave it unobstructed, as may be desired.

controlment (kon-trôl'-ment), n. [*control* + *-ment*]. 1. The power or act of controlling; the state of being restrained; control; restraint.

Except for the publicke behoofs, every man to be free and out of controlment. *Puritan, Pilgrimage, p. 426.*

They made war and peace with one another without controlment.

Sir J. Davis, State of Ireland.

9. Opposition; resistance; refutation.

Was it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without controlment? *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, li. 17.*

controlment, controlment. Middle English form of controlment, controlment.

It is amine to controule
Thyng that is to be reproue.
Chaucer, The House of the Dead, l. 7545.

controvert (kon-trôl'-vêr'-sh), n. [*L. controvertor*, turned in an opposite direction (see *controverse*, v.), + *-al*]. 1. Turning different ways.

The Temple of Janus with his two controuersial faces might now not indifferently be set upon.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 61.

2. Controversial.

I may perhaps have taken some pains in studying controuersial divinity. *Boyle, Love of God, l. 122 (Orl. MS.).*

controvertory (kon-trôl'-vêr'-sh-ri), n. [*controverse* + *-ary*]. Pertaining to controversy; controversial; disputations.

Controversory points. *Harley, Works, li. 370.*

controvertor (kon-trôl'-vêr'-sh), n. [*F. controvertor*, *tr.* *L. controvertor*, dispute, *controvertor*, turned in an opposite direction, disputed, controverted, *contro*, another form (neut. ablative) of *contrari*, opposite, + *-tor*, pp. of *verto*, turn; see *verse*]. To controvert; dispute.

In litigious and controuersial causes . . . the will of God is to have them [men] to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., v.

controverse (kon-trôl'-vêr'-sh), n. [*F. controverse*, *L. controverse*, pl., disputed points, orig. neut. pl. of *controvertor*, turned against; see *controverse*, v., and of *controvertory*, controversial].

So fitly now here cometh next in place,
After the proofs of proofs, and of well,
The controuers of beautes aueraine argu.

Spenser, F. Q., iv. v. 2.
controverser, controverser (kon-trôl'-vêr'-sh-er), n. One who controverts; a disputant.

In which place, hounded before to the lean by many controuersers, mine aduersary hath learned . . . to triumph above measure.

By, Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 139.
controvertible (kon-trôl'-vêr'-sh-ib), n. [*L. controvertibilis*, controversial (see *controvertory*), + *-al*]. Of or pertaining to controversy; disputable; disputable; or by connected with disputation; disputations; as, a *controvertible* discourse.

No *controvertible* weapon, from the gravest reasoning to the coarsest ratiocination, was left unemployed.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.
controvertialist (kon-trôl'-vêr'-sh-ah-list), n. [*controvertial* + *-ist*]. One who carries on a controversy; a disputant.

What shall we say to a controvertialist who attributes to the subject of his attack opinions which were notoriously not his?
Hussey, Nineteenth Century, xxi. 404.

controvertially (kon-trôl'-vêr'-sh-ah-ly), adv. In a controvertial manner.

controvertion (kon-trôl'-vêr'-sh-oh-n), n. [*M. L. controvertio* (n.), *L. controvertio*, disputed; see *controverse*, v.]. The act of controverting.

controvertor, *controvertor*, n. [*controvertory* (L. *controvertor*) + *-or*]. Full of controversy. *Bailey.*
controvertorship, n. See *controvertor*.

controvertory (kon-trôl'-vêr'-sh-ri), n.; pl. *controvertories* (-sh-ri). [*F. Pr. Sp. Sp. It. controvertoria*, *L. controvertoria*, debate, contention, controversy, *controvertor*, turned in an opposite direction; see *controverse*, v.]. 1. Disputation; debate; agitation of contrary opinions; a formal or prolonged debate; dispute.

Without controversy, great is the mystery of godliness. *1 Tim. iii. 16.*

In learning, where there is much controversy there is many times little inquiry.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, li. 230.

But this business of Death is a plain case, and admits no controversy.

Milton, Elkonotheia, xv. 17.

Two of his [Pythias's] phrases, by their obscure and archaic diction, have given rise to repeated controversies.

Specifically—2. A suit in law; the contention in a civil action; a case in which opposing parties contend for their respective claims before a tribunal.

And by their word shall every controversy and every stroke be tried. *Deut. xli. 6.*

3. A matter in dispute; a question to settle.

The Lord hath a controversy with the nations.

4. Antagonism; resistance. [Rare.]

The torrent roared, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews, throwing it aside
And stemming it with hearts of courage.
Shak., J. C. i. 2.

Adoption controversy. *See Adoptionism—Baptist controversy.* *See Adoptionism—Baptist controversy.* *See Adoptionism—Baptist controversy.*

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controvertibly (kon-trôl'-vêr'-sh-ib-ly), adv. In a controvertible manner.

controvertist (kon-trôl'-vêr'-sh-ist), n. [*controvert* + *-ist*]. *See Controverser.* *See Controverser.* *See Controverser.*

controvertor (kon-trôl'-vêr'-sh), n. [*controvert* + *-or*]. One who carries on a controversy; a disputant; a man versed or engaged in controversy or disputation.

This mighty man of demonstration, this prince of controversy.

contrusion (kon-trôl'-zhon), n. [*L. contrusio*, pp. of *contrudere*, press together, *con*, together, + *trudere*, press. Cf. *extrudere*, intrudere, obtrudere, protrudere.] A crowding together. [Rare.]

Pressure or contrusion of the parts. *Boyle, Works, li. 617.*

cont-splice (kon-trôl'-sh-ah), n. [*Cont-line*]. A splice made by cutting a rope in two, laying the end of one part on the standing part of the other, and pushing the ends through between the strands in the same manner as for an eye-splice. This forms a collar or an eye in the light of the rope. It is used for pennants, lig-guys, upper shrouds, etc. Also called *cut splice* and *light-splice*.

contubernal, contubernal (kon-tû-bêr'-nâ-ly), n. [*M.E. contubernal*; *L. contubernalis*, *contubernalis*, *contubernalis*, *contubernalis*, a tent, *con*, together, + *tubernum*, a tent; see *tavern*]. Dwelling in the same tent; living as comrades; hence, intimate; familiar.

And therefore seek Seneca . . . humble folk ben Cristes freendes; they ben contrubernal.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

contumacious (kon-trôl'-mâ-sh-oo), n. [*With suffix -ous* (as in *audacious*, *vehement*, etc.), = *F. contumace* = *Pr. Sp. It. contumace* = *It. contumace*, *L. contumax* (contumace), stubborn, insolent (found unchanged, *contumax*, in *ME*); origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *contemner*, despise; *contumacia*, contumaciousness.]

1. Headstrong; insolent; hence, resisting legitimate authority, whether civil, ecclesiastical, military, or parental; stubbornly disobedient or rebellious; as, a *contumacious* child.

Most obstinate contumacious child.
Hansard, Fundamentals.

Richard fell before the castle of a contumacious vassal.

Warton, Latin Christianity, li. 5.

If he were contumacious he might be economical, or, in other words, be deprived of all civil rights and imprisoned for life.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng. vi.

Specifically—2. In law, wilfully disobedient to a lawful order of a judicial or executive authority, or showing wilful contempt of its authority.—*Byn. 11, Stubborn, Refractory, etc. (see obstinate), proud, headstrong, unmanageable, ungovernable, unruly, wilful.*

contumaciously (kon-trôl'-mâ-sh-oo-ly), adv. Obstinate; stubbornly; perversely; in disobedience of orders.

This justice hath stocks for the vagrant, ropes for felons, weights for the contumaciously angry.

Sp. Hall, Peace-maker (Orl. MS.).

contumaciousness (kon-trôl'-mâ-sh-oo-nêsh), n. Perverseness; stubbornness; obstinate disobedience; contumacy.

contumacity (kon-trôl'-mâ-sh-oo-ty), n. [*L. contumacia* (contumacia), contumaciousness; see *contumacious*]. Same as *contumacy*. [Rare.]

Such a fund of contumacy. *Carlyle, Misc., iv. 80.*

contumacy (kon-trôl'-mâ-sh-oo-ty), n. [*F. contumace* = *Pr. Sp. It. contumacia*, *L. contumacia*, contumaciousness; see *contumacious*].

1. Wilful and persistent resistance to legitimate authority of any kind; unyielding disobedience; stubborn perverseness in an illegal or wrong course of action.

He displays in the way of contumacy how refuse his signs, his outward assistance, his ceremonies which are induced by his authority. *Donne, Sermons, i.*

Of contumacy will provoke the Heavens
To make death in his live. *Milton, P. L., x. 1027.*

In consequence of his [Archbishop Laud's] famous proclamation setting up certain novelties in the rites of public worship, fifty godly ministers were suspended for contumacy in the course of two years.

Emerson, Misc., p. 38.

Specifically—2. In law, wilful disobedience to a lawful order of a judicial or legislative body, or wilful contempt of its authority; as, a *contumacious* witness.

1. Stubbornness, perverseness, wilfulness, intractability, for contumacy.

contumelious (kon-trôl'-mâ-sh-oo-ly), n. [*Sp. It. contumelioso*, *L. contumeliosus*, *contumelia*, insult; see *contumely*]. 1. Indicating or expressive of contempt of the speaker; as, a *contumelious* insult.

2. Contemptuous; insolent; rude and sarcastic; said of acts or things.

Contumelious language. *Swif.*
Assail him with contumelious or reproachous language.
Prose. *Pers.* *Swif.* *Mac.* *1.* *8.*
Curving a contumelious lip. *Tenison.* *Maud.* *111.*
2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to taunt or to insult; insolent; supercilious: said of persons.

There is yet another sort of contumelious persons, who are not chargeable with . . . in exploiting their wit; for they use none of it.
Government of the Tongue.

3. Reproachful; shameful; ignominious.

As it is in the highest degree injurious to him, so is it contumelious to him.
Legacy of Christian Faith.
= *Syn.* 1. 2. See list under *abusive*.
contumeliously (kon-tū-mē-l'us-ly), *adv.* In a contumelious manner; with arrogance and contempt; insolently.

Pro. Thus that you, being supreme magistrates, thus contumeliously should break the peace!

contumeliousness (kon-tū-mē-l'us-ness), *n.* 1. *Shak.* 1. *Hen. VI.* 1. 4. Insolence; contempt; contumely.
contumeliously (kon-tū-mē-l'us-ly), *adv.* 1. *Shak.* 1. *Hen. VI.* 1. 4. Insolently; with arrogance and contempt; insolently.
2. In a contumelious manner; with arrogance and contempt; insolently.
3. In a contumelious manner; with arrogance and contempt; insolently.

The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely.

Shak. *Hamlet.* *11.* 1. I left England twenty years ago under a cloud of disaster and contumely.

2. A contumelious statement or act; an exhibition of haughty contempt or insolence.

A good man bears a contumely worse
Than he would do as a glory.
Fletcher. *Scoundrel.* *Rush.* *1.* 3.

Here be also some Jews . . . a people scattered throughout the whole world, . . . subject to all wrongs and contumelies.

Sandys. *Travels.* *p.* 114.

= *Syn.* 1. Abuse, rudeness, scorn.

contumeliate (kon-tū-mē-l'at), *v. t.* [*L.* *contumeliatus*, pp. of *contumeliare*, furnish with a mound, bury, *cont.*, together, + *tumulus*, bury, *tumulus*, a mound, tomb: see *tumulus*.]
To lay or bury in the same tomb or grave.

Contumeliate both man and wife.
Old poem. in *Theatrum Chemicum*, *p.* 178.

contumeliate (kon-tū-mē-l'at-shun), *n.* [*contumeliate*: see *-ation*.] The act of laying or burying in the same tomb or grave.

contund (kon-tund'), *v. t.* [= *F.* *contundere* = *Sp.* *Fr.* *contundre* = *L.* *contundere*, bruise, beat together, *cont.*, together, + *tundere*, beat, bruise, = *Skt.* *√ tud* (for **tud*), strike, sting, = *Goth.* *stutan*, strike, *Cf.* *contuse*.]
To beat; bruise; pulverize by beating.

All which being finely contunded, and mixed in a stone or glass mortar.

Middlet. *Maid World.* *11.* 2.

Hia (Don Quixote's) muscles were so extended and contunded that he was not corpus mobile.

Gayton. *Notes on Don Quixote.* *111.* 2.

contunet, *v.* A Middle English form of *contund*.

Love cometh of dame Fortune
That illud white bewitcheth
For it all changes under soone.

Rem. of the *Rose*, *1.* 632.

contuse (kon-tūs'), *v. t.*; *pass.* *contused*, *pp.* *contusing*. [*L.* *contusus* (*F.* *contus* = *Sp.* *Fr.* *contuso*, bruised), pp. of *contundere*: see *contund*. *Cf.* *intuse*, *obtus*, *pertuse*, *retuse*.] 1. To beat; bruise; pound; pulverize by beating.

Roots, herbs, and seeds . . . contused.

Haron. *Nat. Hist.*, 1574.

2. To injure the flesh of, by impact of a blunt surface, with or without a breach of the integument; bruise by violent impact; bruise or crush. If the injury is accompanied by a breaking of the skin, it is called a *contused wound*; if not, a *contusion*.

The ligature contused the lips in cutting them.

Warren. *Surgery*.

contusion (kon-tū-zhōn), *n.* [= *F.* *contusion* = *Sp.* *contusion* = *Fr.* *contusion* = *It.* *contusione* = *G.* *contusio* = *Dan.* *Sv.* *kontus*, *It.* *contusio* (*n.*), *contundere*, pp. *contundere*: see *contund*.]

1. The act of beating and bruising, or the state of being bruised.—2. The act of reducing to powder or fine particles by beating or pounding.

Take a piece of glass and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by contusion a multitude of minute surfaces.

Boyle. *Colours*.

3. In *surg.*, a bruise; a hurt or injury to the flesh or some part of the body without breach of integument or apparent wound, as one inflicted by a blunt instrument or by a fall.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and all contusions, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure. *Bacon*.
contusive (kon-tū-siv), *a.* [*contusiv* + *-ive*.]
Apt to cause contusion; bruising.
Shield from contusive rocks her timber limbs,
And guide the sweet Enthusiasm (as hoast) as she swims!
Poetry of Antiquity. *116.*

Conularia (kon-ū-lā-r'ia), *n.* [*NL.*, *L.* *conula*, a cone, wedge, + *dim.* *-ul* + *-aria*.] A large genus of fossil thecosomata or shelled pteropods of the family Theatridae, or typical of a family Conulariidae, extending from the Silurian to the Carboniferous. *C. elongata* and *C. acervata* are examples. Some of these mollusks are nearly two feet long. They have a four-sided shell, whose apex is partitioned by narrow close-set septa resembling a neat of cones or pyramids placed one within another, whence the name of cone.

conulariid (kon-ū-lā-r'iid), *n.* A pteropod of the family Conulariidae.

Conulariidae (kon-ū-lā-r'iid-ē), *n.* [*NL.*, *L.* *conularia* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil thecosomata pteropods, typified by the genus Conularia.

conundrum (kō-nundrum), *n.* (Orig. slang, prob. a made word of a pseudo-Latin form, like *panjandrum*, house-punch etc.) Slang suggestion that it may be a corruption of *L.* *conandum*, a thing to be attempted, neut. *g.* of *conari*, attempt: see *conation*.] 1. A conceit; a device; a hoax.

I must have my concheta,
And my conundrum! *B. Jonson.* *Volpone.* *v. 7.*

2. A riddle in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike, or some odd difference between similar things, the answer often involving a pun.

conure (kō-nūr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Conurus*.

J. L. Selater

Conurus (kō-nū-r'us), *n.* [*NL.*, *L.* *conus*, a cone, + *-urus*, a bird.] 1. In ornith., a large genus of American parrots or parakeets, of moderate and small size, chiefly green and yellow colored, and having the cere feathered: so named from the conical form of the tail. The Carolina parakeet, *Conurus carolinensis*, is a characteristic example.—2. In entom., a genus of rove-beetles. Also called *Conosoma*.

conus (kō-nus), *n.*; pl. *coni* (-ni). [*NL.*, *L.* *conus*, a cone: see *conic*.] 1. In anat., a conical or conoid structure or organ.—2. [*cap.*] In conch., the typical genus of the family Conidae (which see), and in some systems continuous with it: so named from the conical figure of these shells. The conus shells are numerous and many of them very beautiful: they are found in southern and tropical seas, and include fossil forms going back to the Chalk formation.

Conus glorio-naris is a magnificent species. *C. maruoratus* is a common and characteristic example.—3. *Conus* varicosus, named as *artificial* cone (which see, under *artificial*).—4. *Conus medialis* (the middle conus), the tapering part of the spiral cord below the tumid enlargement.

conusable, *conunsance*, *etc.* Old forms of *conusable*, *etc.*

Conusoid (kō-nū-s'oid), *n.* *pl.* [*NL.*, irreg. *Conus* + *-oid*.] Same as *conoid*. *Plenig.* 1828.

convall, *v. t.* [*ME.* *convallen*, *v.* as *it* = *convallere*, *con.* (intensive) + *valere*, be strong or well. *Cf.* *convalesce*.] To grow strong; increase in strength.

First as the earth increaseth populus,
So convallate verities and vicia.
Booke of Proverbs. *1.* *E. T. 5.* extra ser., 1. 82.

convalesce (kon-vā-les'), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *convalesced*, *pp.* *convalesce* = *Fr.* *convalescer* =

Fr. *convalescer*, *L.* *convalescere*, begin to grow strong or well, grow stronger, *con.* (intensive) + *valere*, inceptive of *valere*, be strong or well; see *valiant* and *anail*.] To grow better after sickness; make progress toward the recovery of health.

He found the queen somewhat convalesced.
Macbeth. *1.* 4. 1. 1568.

He had a trifling illness in August, and as he convalesced, he grew impatient of the tenacious life which held him to earth.

Troville. *Yemenite.* *11.* 111.

convalescence, *convalescent* (kon-vā-les-ens, -ent), *n.* [*F.* *convalescence* = *Fr.* *convalescence* = *Sp.* *convalecencia* = *Fr.* *convalecencia* = *It.* *convalescenza* = *G.* *convalescenza*, *con.* (intensive) + *valere*, be strong or well. *Cf.* *convalesce*.] 1. The gradual recovery of health and strength after sickness; renewal of health and vigor after sickness or weakness.

Emaciated, shadow-like, but quite free from his fever, the doctor resigned himself to the luxury of convalescence.

Harpers *May*.

convalescent (kon-vā-les-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *convalescent* = *Sp.* *convaleciente* = *Fr.* *convalescent*, *L.* *convalescent* + *-us*, pp. of *convalescere*, grow strong or well: see *convalesce*.] 1. A. Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility.—2. Pertaining to convalescence; adapted to a state of convalescence.

II. *n.* One who is recovering health or strength after sickness or weakness.—Convalescent hospital, a hospital intermediate between the ordinary hospital and the homes of the patients, established with the view of developing convalescence into perfect health by the influence of fresh air, gentle exercise, and a nourishing, well-regulated diet.

convalescently (kon-vā-les-ent-ly), *adv.* In a convalescent manner.

convallamarin (kon-vā-lam-ā-rin), *n.* [*NL.* *Convallaria* (*aralia*) + *L.* *marum*, bitter, + *-arin*.] A bitter glucoside (C₂₃H₄₄O₁₂) obtained from *Convallaria*.

Convallaria (kon-vā-lā-r'ia), *n.* [*NL.*, *L.* *convallia*, a valley inclosed on all sides, *con.*, together, + *valle*, a valley: see *valle*, *valley*.]

A genus of plants, of the natural order *Liliaceae*. The only species in the genus is *C. majalis*, the Lily-of-the-valley, a perennial stemless herb, with creeping root-stems, two or three leaves, and a many-flowered raceme.

convallid (kon-vā-lid), *a.* [*NL.*, *L.* *convallidus*, white, drooping, bell-shaped, green flowers. It blossoms in May, grows in woods and on heaths throughout Europe and northern Asia, and is also found native in the Altai region.] It is a favorite in cultivation.

Several varieties have been produced.

convallin (kon-vā-lin), *n.* [*NL.* *Convallaria* + *-in*.] A glucoside (C₂₃H₄₄O₁₂) obtained from *Convallaria*. It occurs in rectangular prisms.

convalesce (kon-vā-les'), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *convalesced*, *pp.* *convalesce*. [*L.* *con.*, together, + *valere*, vanish: see *vanish*, *evanescere*.] In math., to disappear by the running together of two summits, as of solid angles: said of the edge of a polyhedron. *Kirkman.* 1857.

convalescent (kon-vā-les-ent), *a.* [*con.* (intensive) + *valere*, be strong or well. *Cf.* *convalesce*.] Capable of convalescing.

convalescently (kon-vā-les-ent-ly), *adv.* In a convalescent manner.

convay (kon-vē' shon), *n.* [*NL.* *convallaria* + *-ay*.] A glucoside (C₂₃H₄₄O₁₂) obtained from *Convallaria*. It occurs in rectangular prisms.

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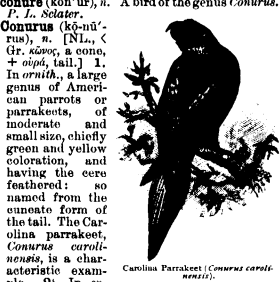
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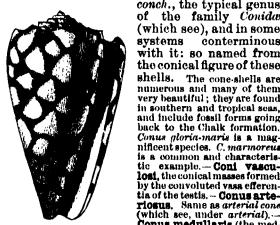
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Carolina Parakeet (*Conurus carolinensis*).



Conus shell (*Conus maruoratus*).

Lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*).

tion of the electrified body itself, as when the electricity of a conductor is discharged by a point, it being carried off by a stream of electrified air particles.

The term *convection* is applied to those processes by which the diffusion of heat is rendered more rapid by the motion of the hot substance, than it would be, should the heat itself transfer of heat may still take place by conduction.

When a hot body is placed in air, it sets up a number of convection currents. *A. Danieli, Prin. of Physics, p. 364.*

convective (kon-vek'tiv), *a.* [*L. convectus*, pp. of *convolvere*, convey (see *convection*), + *ive*.] Resulting from or caused by convection; as, a *convective* discharge of electricity. *Faraday.*

The significant point is that *convective* neutralization is a gradual process, requiring time. *Science, IV, 413.*

convectively (kon-vek'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a convective manner; by means of convection; as, heat transferred convectively. *Told and Bouman.*

convellent (kon-vek'ent), *a.* [*L. convellent*, *convellere*, pull up, tear up, wrench away; see *convulse*.] Tending to pull up or extract; as, a *convellent* force. *Told and Bouman.*

convenable (kon-ven'na-bl), *a.* [*F. convenable*, OF. *convenable* (earlier *convenable*), > ME. *convenable*; see *convenable*] (= *Fr. convenable* = *Sp. convenible* (ob.), > *Port. convenível*, > *It. convenevole*), agreeable, suitable; > *convenir*, agree, suit, formerly also *convence*, < *L. convenire*, convene, come together; see *convene* and *convent*, and of *convenable*, the older form of *convenable*.] Suitable; fit; consistent; conformable.

This place that was voyde at the table of Joseph betheneth the place that Mattheu fulfilled; and sir, thus he these two tables *convenable*. *Martin (E. T. S.), I, 10.*

And with his word his voice is *convenable*. *Sprenger, Shep. Cal., September.*

Another ancient nursery says of its hero, "He every day was poyrd in dancynge and in songe that the ladies could thinke they were for a noyken to amuse." *Spenser, Shep. and Pastern, p. 10.*

convenable (kon-ven'na-bl), *a.* [*F. convenable* + *able*.] Capable of being convened or assembled.

convenably (kon-ven'na-bl-ly), *adv.* Suitably; conveniently. *Lydgate.*

convenes (kon-ven'), *v.* pret. and pp. *convened*, pp. *convening*. [= *F. convenir* = *Sp. convenir* = *Port. convenir* = *It. convenire*, < *L. convenire*, come together, join, fit, suit, < *con-*, together, < *venire* = *E. come*, < *F. convenire*, and *advene*, *supervene*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To come together; meet; unite; said of things. [Rare.]

The rays [of light] converge and *convene* in the eyes. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. To come together; meet in the same place; assemble, as persons, usually for some public purpose or the promotion of some common interest; as, the legislature will *convene* in January; the citizens *convene* in the city hall.

On Wednesday, that fatal day,
The people were *convening*.
Wilt's Dream in Germany (Child's Ballads, II, 183).

-syn. 1. To congregate, muster, gather.

II. trans. 1. To cause to assemble; call together; convoke.

On festivals, at those churches where the Feast of the Patron saint is solemnized, & comes together, & their scholars. *Quoted in Barber's Book (E. T. S.), p. 114.*

And now the almighty father of the gods
Convenes a council. *Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, I.*

Frequent meetings of the whole company might be *convened* for the transaction of ordinary business. *Bancroft, Hist. M., I, 111.*

2. To summon to appear, as before a public body (especially a judicial) officer or an official body.

By the papal canon law, clerks . . . cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge. *Aspley, Targen.*

Foker, whom the proctor knew very well . . . was taken, . . . summarily conveyed and sent down from the university. *Quoted in Barber's Book (E. T. S.), p. 114.*

3. In civil law, to sue. *Rapin and Lawrence.*

convenise (kon-ven'is), *v.* [*F. convenir* + *se*.] One convened or summoned with others. [Rare.]

convenor (kon-ven'ner), *n.* 1. One who convenes or meets with others. [Rare.]

I do reverence the *convenors* [at the Synod of Dort] for their . . . worth and learning. *By Montaigne, Appeal to Caesar, p. 70.*

2. One who convenes or calls a meeting; in Scotland, one appointed to call together an organized body, as a committee, of which he is generally chairman; as, the *convenor* of the Home Mission Committee.

Ye dainty Deacons and ye ducous Deacons,
Burns, *Brigs of Ayr.*

convenience (kon-ven'ien-s), *n.* [= *F. convenance* = *Fr. convenance*, *convenansa* = *Sp. Pg. conveniencia* = *It. convenienza*, *convenienza*, < *L. conveniendus*, < *convenire* (cf. pp. *suitable*, *convenient*; see *convenient*).] 1. A coming together; assemblage; conjunction; joining.

of birth she was highest of degree,
To whom all sage said did challenge,
Of Dauides [sic] which sprung out of Jesse,
In whom all virtues by its lust convene. *Spenser, Faerie Queene, etc. (Parvial), p. 47.*

2. The state or character of being convenient; fitness; suitability; adaptation; propriety.

To debate and question the *convenience* of Divine Ordinances is neither wisdom nor sobriety. *Nilton, Eikonoklastes, xvii.*

3. Freedom from discomfort or trouble; ease in use or action; comfort.

All
That gives society its beauty, strength,
Convenience, and security, and ease. *Comper, The Task, II.*

4. That which gives ease or comfort; that which is suited to wants or necessity; that which is handy; an accommodation.

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have one or that convenience which he had not thought when he began. *Dryden, Pref. to Fables.*

Trade has a strong influence upon what, who have to begeth of it, bringing with it so many of the conveniences of life as it does. *Dampier, Voyages, II, 1, 10.*

Excellent! What a convenience! They [the negroes] are provided by Providence to be the slaves of the whipping, and make these the articles [sugar, coffee, tobacco]. *Anderson, Misc., p. 154.*

5. A convenient appliance, utensil, or other article, as a tool, a vehicle, etc.

What sport would our old Oxford acquaintance make at a man packed up in this leather *convenience* with a wife and children? *Greene, Spirit of Quixote, xii, II, 64.*

6. Agreement; consistency. — (*As one*) *convenience*, when it is convenient; as, do not hurry, but do it at your *convenience*.

convenience (kon-ven'ien-si), *n.* Same as *convenience*. [Formerly common, but now nearly obsolete.]

"That imitation wherof poetry is, hath the most *convenience* to Nature of all other."
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Rather intent upon the end of the glory than our own convenience. *Jer. Taylor.*

You think you were marry'd for your own Recreation, and not for my *Convenience*. *Comper, Way of the World, II, 7.*

convenient (kon-ven'ient), *a.* [*ME. convenient* = *F. convenant* = *Sp. Pg. It. conveniente*, < *L. convenient* (cf. pp. *suitable*, *convenient*, pp. *suitable*, & *convenient*, suit; see *convene*, and *cf. convenient*, *it*, a doublet of *convenient*).] 1. Fit; suitable; proper; becoming; used absolutely or with *to* or *for*.

Thou were as a God of the Sarazines; and it is *convenient* to a God to do no Misdemeanor. *Manderly, Travels, p. 280.*

At that supper were they served so well as was convenient to no mighty a prince as was the kynge Arthur. *Martin (E. T. S.), II, 614.*

Feed me with food convenient for me. *Prov. xxx, 8.*

Nether fitness, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not *convenient*. *Ezek. v, 4.*

2. Affording certain facilities or accommodation; commodious; serviceable; rendering some act or movement easy of performance or freeing it from obstruction; as, a *very convenient staircase*; a *convenient harbor*.

Because the Cells were set above each other, some higher some lower in the side of the Rock; here were *convenient* stairs cut for the easier communication betwixt the upper and nether Regions. *Manderly, Travels, p. 118.*

Exchange may be *convenient*; and, on the other hand, the cash purchase may be often more *convenient*. *W. Foster, Speech on Tariff, April, 1854.*

When we speak of faculties of the soul, it is in a convenient mode of expression to denote different classes of its acts. *W. Foster, Nature and Thought, p. 213.*

3. Opportune; favorable; as, a *convenient* time to visit.

When a *convenient* day was come, . . . Herod on his birthday made a supper. *Mark, vi, 21.*

When I have a *convenient* season, I will call for thee. *Acts xix, 17.*

4. At hand; easily accessible; readily obtained or found when wanted; handy. [Colloq.]

(Obstinate heretics used to be brought thither *convenient* for burning hard by. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair, IV.*)

conveniently (kon-ven'ient-ly), *adv.* 1. Fitly; suitably; with adaptation to the circumstances and effect; as, the house was not *conveniently* situated for a tradesman.

Courtiash, and such fair contents of love
As shall *conveniently* become the subject of
Shak. M., v, II, 8.

2. With ease; without trouble or difficulty. *Mark xiv, 11.*

He sought how he might conveniently betray him. *Mark xiv, 11.*

convent (kon-vent'), *v.* [*L. convenire*, pp. of *convenire*, come together; see *convene*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To meet; concur.

All our surgeons
Convent in their behalf.
Bees, and Fl., v, 20 Noble Klamen.

2. To serve; agree; be convenient or suitable. When that is known and golden time *convents*, A solemn combination shall be made. *Shak. T. N., v, 1.*

II. trans. 1. To call together; convoke; convene. By secret messages I did call together
The English chiefe of name. *Mir. for May, p. 620.*

There were required the whole number of seavente and one, in determining the going to Warsaw in adding to a Cite, or the revenues of the Temple, or in *convening* the ordinary judges of the Tribe. *Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 112.*

2. To call before a judge or tribunal. What he with his oath,
And all probation, will make up full clear,
Whenever he's *convened*, for Me, for M., v, 1.

Even this meeting,
Before the common-council, young Malfoz,
Convened to some use, and to some end,
Belonged to certain orphan. *Forst, Lady's Trial, II, 2.*

And letters missive were dispatched incontinently, to convene Mr. Cotton before the Council. *Shak. M., v, 1.*

Convent (kon-vent'), *n.* [*OF. convent*, *convent* (> ME. *convent*, < v. *F. convent* = *Fr. convent*, *convent*, < *Sp. Pg. It. convento*, *conventus*, a meeting, assembly, union, company, ML. a convent, < *convenire*, pp. *convenire*, meet together; see *convene*.] 1. A meeting or an assembly.

These eleven, whichs beginning to dance (which is an usual ceremony at their *convents* or meetings). *B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.*

2. An association or a community of persons devoted to religious life, as a meditation, as a society of monks or nuns. The term is popularly limited to such associations of women.

One of our *convent*, and his [the duke's] confessor. *Shak. M., v, 1.*

3. A house occupied by such a community; an abbey; a monastery or nunnery. The parts of a convent are: (1) the church; (2) the choir, or that portion of the church where the nuns assemble for the daily office; (3) the chapter-house, a place of meeting, in which the community business is discussed; (4) the cells; (5) the refectory; (6) the dormitory; (7) the infirmary; (8) the parlor, for the reception of visitors; (9) the library; (10) the treasury; (11) the crypt. *Cath. Cyclop., II, 10.*

conventicle (kon-ven'ti-kul), *a.* [*F. conventicle* + *icle*.] OF or belonging to a convent. — *Conventicle prior*, an abbot.

conventiculate (kon-ven'ti-ku-l), *a.* [*ME. conventiculate* = *Sp. conventiculus* = *Fg. conventiculus* = *It. conventiculum*, < *L. conventiculum*, a meeting, place of meeting, ML. esp. a meeting of heretics, dim. of *conventus*, a meeting; see *convent*, n.] 1. An assembly or gathering; especially, a secret or unauthorized gathering for the purpose of religious worship.

I shall not gather together the *conventicula* [Latin convocations] of the term of the *Prophet, Ps. cv.*

The people were assembled together in those hallowed places dedicate to their gods, because they had yet no large halls or places of assembly. *Pullenham, Arte of Eng. Poetie, pt. 24.*

It behoveth that the place where God shall be served by the whole Church be a public place, and not a private. *Hosker, Eccles. Polity, v, 12.*

They are commended to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatsoever. *Acts xv, 20.*

Specifically.—2. In Great Britain, a meeting of dissenters from the established church for religious worship. In this sense it is used by English writers, and in the statutes. It was especially applied, as a term of opprobrium, to the secret meetings of English worship held by the Scottish Covenanters, when they were persecuted for their faith in the reign of Charles II.

An act recently passed, at the instance of James, made it death to preach in any Presbyterian *conventicle* what-ever, and even to attend such a *conventicle* of men, &c. *Necessity, Hist. Eng., vi.*

3. A building in which religious meetings or conventicles are held. In hall,
Court, theatre, *conventicle*, or shop.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vi.

Permission to erect, at their own expense, a church or other religious conventicle. *R. Anderson, Hawaiian Islands, p. 178.*

4. Connection; following; party.

The same Theophilus, and other bishops, which were of his *conventicle*. *Hosker, Eccles. Polity, vi, 6.*

especially from one that is regarded as false to one that is regarded as true.

to consoci to itself the judicial business. *Am. Cyc.*, V. 147.
 =*Syn.* 1. *Invite, Summon*, etc. See *call*1.

Convoluta (kon-vō-lū'th), n. [NL., fem. of *L. convolutus*, rolled together: see *convolute*.] The typical genus of the family *Convolutidae*. *C. parvula*, of the North Sea and the Baltic, is an example.

The genus *Convoluta* . . . comprises small worms which have the thin lateral portions of their bodies curled over on to the ventral side. *Stend. Nat. Hist.*, l. 180.

convolute (kon-vō-lūt'), a. and n. [= *F. convolutus* = *Fig. L. convolutus*, < *L. convolutus*, pp. of *convolvere*, roll together: see *convolve*.] 1. *Conv.* rolled together, or one part over another. In bot., specifically applied to a leaf in the bud which is rolled up longitudinally in a single coil, one margin within the coil, the other without, as in the cherry; also, with reference to estimation, to a corolla which is similarly rolled up, the petals successively overlapping one another, in covered and the other exterior, as in the *Malsacea*. The epithet *convolute* or *tortiled* is frequently used in the same sense, though in most cases no actual twist occurs. Also *convolute*—*convolute* shell, in conch., a shell with an enlarged final whorl embracing most or all of the previously formed ones, such as that of the *Cypresidae*, nautilus-form shells, etc.

II. n. That which is convoluted.—*convolute* to a circle, the curve which was traced on the plane of a wheel rolling on a rail by a point fixed on, above, or below the rail. *Syll.*

convoluted (kon-vō-lūt'), a. [*As convolute* + *-ed*.] Same as *convolute*.

Beaks recurved and convoluted like a ram's horn.

convoluted antennae, in entom., antennae that are curled inward at the ends, as in many *Pompilidae*.—*convoluted* bones, in anat., a series of bones twisted on the longitudinal axis. Three such bones are distinguished in man, the ethmoidal, maxillofrontal, and sphenoidal. See these words.—*convoluted* wings, in entom., wings which in repose embrace the body from above downward, inclosing it as in a tube.

Convolutus (kon-vō-lūt'-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Convolutus* + *-idae*.] A family of rhynchoderm turbellarians having no alimentary canal, and with the ovaries and yolk-glands not separate: typified by the genus *Convoluta*.

convolution (kon-vō-lūt'-shən), n. [*< L.* as if *convolutio(n)*, < *convolvere*, pp. *convolutus*, roll together: see *convolve*.] 1. The act of rolling or winding together, or winding one part of thing on another; the motion or process of winding in and out.

Or the calm sea in convolution swift
The feather'd eddy flows.

Thomson, Autumn, 1, 339.

2. The state of being rolled upon itself, or rolled or wound together.

Convolved fibres of vessels. . . their convolution being contrived for the better support of the several parts of the blood.

N. Greu, Cosmologia Sacra, l. 5.

3. A turn or winding; a fold; a gyration; an anfractuosity; a whorl; as, the *convolutions* of a vine; the *convolutions* of the intestines.

I have seen
A curious child, who dwelt upon a tract
Of inland ground, applying to his ear
The convolutions of a smooth-lipped shell.

Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

4. In anat., specifically of the gyri, gyrus, or anfractuosity of the brain, especially of the cerebrum. See cuts under *brain* and *corpus*.—

5. In math., such a connection between the relations of any axiomatic system that each is applied alternately in the aggregate, to the remaining relations.—*Broca's convolution*, the inferior frontal convolution of the brain.—*convolutions* of the brain. See *brain*, gyrus.

convolutive (kon-vō-lūt'-tiv), a. [= *F. convolutif*, as *convolute* + *-ive*.] In bot., same as *convolute*.

convolve (kon-vō-lv'), v. t.; prot. and pp. *convolved*, pp. *convolving*. [= *It. convolvere*, *convolvere*, < *L. convolvere*, pp. *convolutus*, roll together, < *com*, together, < *volvere*, roll; see *volvulus*, < *volvo*, < *volvo*, < *volvo*.] To roll or wind together, roll or twist (one part of thing) on another.

Then Satian first keen pain.

And writhed him to and fro.

Milton, P. L., v. 328.

Newly hatched maggot. . . can convolve the stubborn leaf.

Keats, Thunders under ground—

Then pours out smoke in wreathing curls convolved.

Keats, Thunders under ground—

convolvent (kon-vō-lv'-ent), a. [*< L. convolventis*, pp. of *convolvere*, roll together: see *convolve*.] Rolling; winding; inwarping; specifically applied, in entom., to the tegmina of an orthopteran insect, the aggregate, to the tegmina lie horizontally one over the other on the back of the insect, while the rest of the teg-

mina are vertical, covering the sides and lower wings, as in the katydid.

Convulvaceae (kon-vō-lv'-iā sē-tē), n. pl. [*< F. convulvace*, < *n. convolv*.] A large natural order of monopetalous exogens, consisting of herbs or shrubs usually twining or trailing, and often with milky juice, exemplified by the genus *Convulvulus*. It included the *Solanaceae* and *Serpyllaceae*, from which it is distinguished by the general habit, the alternate leaves, and the comparatively large solitary flowers, which are axillary and with a crumpled calyx. There are about 30 genera and 800 species, of temperate and tropical countries, including the morning-glory (*Ipomoea*), the bindweed (*Convolvulus*), the dodder (*Cuscuta*), etc. Many possess purgative qualities, and some are used in medicine, as jalap and scammony. The principal food-product of the order is the sweet potato, *Convolvulus Batatas*.

convulvaceous (kon-vō-lv'-iā-shūs), a. [*< Convulvaceae*.] In bot., belonging or relating to the natural order *Convulvaceae*; resembling the convolvulus.

convolvulus (kon-vō-lv'-lik), a. [*< Convulvulus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Convolvulus*.—*convolvulus acid*. Same as *convolvulus acid*.

convolvulin (kon-vō-lv'-lin), n. [*< Convulvulus* + *-in*.] A glucoside, the active purgative principle of jalap.

convolvulic (kon-vō-lv'-lik), a. [*< Convolvulus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Convolvulus*.—*convolvulic acid*, derived from the resin of the convolvulus *Jaipala* of Linnaeus, now known as *Eschscholus Purga*. Also *convolvulin*.

convolvulus (kon-vō-lv'-lus), n. [= *F. convolvulus*, *convolvulus* = *Sp. convolvulus* = *It. convolvolo* = *Dan. konvolvulus*, < *L. convolvulus* (dim. of *volvo*, derived in reference to their twining habit) < *convolvere*, roll together, untwine: see *convolve*.] 1. [NL.] One of the principal genera of the natural order *Convulvaceae*, of about 150 species, natives of temperate and subtropical regions, and especially abundant in the eastern Mediterranean region. They are slender, twining herbs, with showy trumpet-shaped flowers, and are distinguished from the rest of the species of the fields, as *C. aspicum* and *C. sepium*, by the absence of a corolla known as *limboid*, *C. Scammonia*, of the Levant, yields the purgative drug scammony.

2. [L. & C.] A plant of the genus *Convolvulus*.

The lustre of the long convolvulus.

That coil'd around the stately

Even to the limits of the land.

Tennyson, Enchiridion.

convoy (kon-vō-y), v. t. [*< ME. (north.) conveien*, *convoien*, < OF. *convoyer* (F. *convoyer* = *Sp. convoyar* = *It. convogliare*, another form of *convier*, < *F. convoyer*: see *convey*, which is a doublet of *convoy*.] 1. To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land; escort: as, ships of war *convoyed* the Jamaica fleet; troops *convoyed* the baggage-wagons.

We embarked in a Dutch Frigate, bound for Flushing,

convoyed and accompanied by five other stout vessels.

Swain, Literary, July 21, 1841.

She is a gallery of the Grand Duc.

That, through the fear of the Algerines,

Convoys those lazy brigantines.

Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

2. To accompany for safety or guidance; as, attend as escort on a journey.

But hark! a rap comes gently to the door;

Jenny, who keeps the meaning of the same,

Tells how a neighbor had o'er the moor,

To do some errand, and convey her lane.

Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

3f. To convey.

Imagination's chariot conveyed her

Into a garden where some Beanties smil'd

That Aphrodites Groves false face had hid.

Beaumont, Pyrrhus, ll. 194.

convoy (kon-vō-y), n. [*< Convey*, < *F. convey*, < *It. Conveyance*.] 1. Conveyance.

Let him depart: his passport shall be made,

And crown'd for conquest put into his power.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

2. The act of accompanying and escorting for protection or defense; escort.

But I will learn you by rote where services

were done; . . . at such a breach, at such a convey.

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

Being safely come to the Marine, I'll see her

Jealous Jewels.



3. The protection afforded by an accompanying vessel, as of troops, a vessel of war, etc.

A goodly Pinace, richly laden, and to launch forth under my auspicious wings.

The remainder of the journey was performed under the convoy of a numerous and well-armed escort.

Frederick, Ferd. and Isa., l. 3.

To obtain the convey of a man-of-war.

Macaulay.

4. An escort or accompanying and protecting force; a conveying vessel, fleet, or troop.

Doubtless they have fitted out a convey worthy the noble temper of the man and the grandeur of the cause.

Beveridge, Orations, l. 1, 167.

To prevent these annoyances [of search at sea], governments have sometimes arranged convoys.

The presence of a naval convoy, among a fleet of merchantmen, shall be evidence that the latter are engaged in a lawful traffic.

Woolsey, Introduct. to Inter. Law, § 101.

The next morning (11) proceeded to La Grange with no convoy but the few cavalrymen I had with me.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, l. 386.

5. The ship, fleet, party, or thing conducted or escorted and protected; that which is conveyed; as, in the fog the frigate lost sight of her convoy. [The most common sense in nautical use.]—6. A friction-fracture for carriages.

E. H. Knight.

convulse (kon-vō-lv'), v. t.; prot. and pp. *convulsed*, pp. *convulsing*. [= *F. convulser* = *Sp. F. convulsar*, < *L. convulsus*, convulsus, pp. of *convellere* (> *it. convellere*), pluck up, dislocate, convulse, convulser, convulsor, pluck up, pull.] 1. To draw or contract spasmodically or involuntarily, as the muscular parts of an animal body; affect by irregular spasms; as, his whole frame was *convulsed* with agony.—2. To shake; disturb by violent irregular action; cause great or violent agitation in.

Convulsing heaven and earth.

Chomtey, Summer, l. 1143.

The two royal houses, whose contesting titles had long convulsed the kingdom, were at length united.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

convulsible (kon-vō-lv'-shl), a. [*< F. convulsible*, < *L. convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, convulse (see *convulse*), < *abile*.] Capable of being convulsed; subject to convulsion.

Emerson.

convulsion (kon-vō-lv'-shən), n. [= *F. convulsion* = *Sp. convulsión*, < *L. convulsio(n)*, < *convellere* = *D. convulsie* = *G. convulsion* = *Dan. Sv. convulsion*, < *L. convulsio(n)*, convulsio(n), < *convellere*, convulsion, < *convellere*, pp. of *convellere*, convulse: see *convolve*.] 1. A violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body, with alternate relaxation; a fit. Infants are frequently affected with convulsions, the body undergoing violent spasms, and the feeling and voluntary motion ceasing for the time being.

If my hand be put into motion by a convulsion, the inefficiency of that operative faculty is taken away.

Locke.

2. Any violent and irregular motion; turmoil; tumult; commotion.

Whether it be that Providence at certain periods sends great men into the world, . . . or that such at all times intently exist, and are developed into notice by national calamities, . . . the fact is undeniable that the great men who effected the American and French revolutions . . . left behind them no equals.

W. Chambers.

3. Specifically, in geol., a sudden and violent disturbance and change of position of the strata; a geological event, such as an earthquake, and as one impulse, instead of slowly and by repeated efforts; nearly the same as *catastrophe* or *cataclysm*.—4f. Voluntary muscular effort.

See *convulsion*.

With horrible convulsions to and fro.

He tug'd.

Milton, S. A., l. 1, 1648.

convulsions, a popular name of laryngismus stridulus, or spasm of the larynx; false croup; spasmodic croup.—*Str.* Disturbance, perturbation, throes.

convulsional, convulsory, convulsive, &c. [*< Convulsion* + *-al*.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of convulsions; cataclysmic.—2. Subject to convulsions. [Rare in both senses.]

convulsory (kon-vō-lv'-shē-rē), a. and n. [= *F. convulsory* = *It. convulsatorio*, < *NL. convulsorius*, < *L. convulsio(n)*, convulsion: see *convulsion*.] I. a. 1. Pertaining to convulsion; of the nature of muscular convulsions; as, convulsory action, convulsory cause, or resulting from violent disturbance or agitation.

Whatever was convulsory and destructive in politics, and above all in religion.

Concord, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 310.

II. n. pl. *convulsories* (-rēz). One who is subject to convulsions; specifically [*cap.*] one of a class of Janenists in France who gained notoriety by fary into convulsions, and by other extravagant actions, supposed to be accompanied by miraculous cures, in response

more depressed than in the rails and gallinules, their nearest relatives. They swim with ease, build a large coarse nest of reeds and rank herbage by the water's edge, and lay numerous creamy eggs spotted in dark colors. There



European Coot (*Fulica atra*).

are 15 or more species, of most parts of the world, much resembling one another, all being blackish or slate-colored, and about 15 inches long. The common or bald coot of Europe is *F. atra*; that of America is *F. americana*, sometimes called *shag*. The foolish guillemot, *Lomvia troile*, [Local, Scotch].—3. A scoter; one of the large black sea-ducks of the genus *Edemia*, *Pelecanella*, and *Melanella*. The black scoter, *Edemia americana*, is called black coot, and the velvet scoter, *Melanitta fusca velutina*, is the white-winged coot. [New Eng.]

4. A simpatang; a silly fellow. [Prov. or colloq.]

cooter (kō'tēr), n. 1. The common box-turtle, *Cistudo carolina*, of the United States; so called in the Southern States.—2. A turtle of the family *Clemmydidae*, *Pseudemys concinna*, also known as the *Florida cooter*.

cootfoot (kō't'fūt), n. The red or gray phalarope, *Phalaropus fulicarius*; so called from the fringes of the toes, like those of a coot.

coot-footed (kō't'fūt'ed), n. Having the toes margined with membrane, like those of a coot; specifically applied to a phalarope, originally called by Edwards the *coot-footed tringa*.

coot-grebe (kō't'grēb), n. A sun-bird, sun-grebe, or elfbird. See *Holothrix*.

cooth (kōth), n. [Sc. (Orkney) also *coth*, a young coalfish.] A local British name of the coalfish.

cootie (kō'tī), n. [See *cutting*.] Rough-legged: an epithet applied to birds whose legs are clad with feathers. [Scotch.]

Ye cootie moorcocks, crouously crawl!

Burns, *Samson's Elegy*.

cop (kōp), n. [*ME. cop*, dat. *coppe*, top, esp. of a hill, head (of a person), *AS. cop* (*coppe*), top, summit (a rare word), = *OS. *copp* (in deriv. *coppod*, created; see *copped*) = *MD. kop*, head, D. *kop*, head, patet, person, man; = *MLit. kop*, L.G. *kopp*, head (O. G. *kuppe*, *kuppe*, head, top, summit; cf. *OF. dim. copet, coupet, summit*), = *MHG. G. kofp*, head, pate; see the variant *cop*. There appears to have been an early confusion of the forms and senses of *cop* with those of *cup* and *cupel*; *copel* = *cup*; see these words.] 1. The head or top of a thing; especially, the top of a hill. [Old and prov.]

The gon I up the hill to gon,

And fond upon the *cop* yam [dwelling].

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 1186.

For *cop* the (Hiltons) use to call

The tops of many hills.

Drayton, *Polyolicon*, xxx. 147.

2. A tuft on the head of birds.—3. A round piece of wood fixed in the top of a beehive. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A mound or bank; a heap of anything. [North. Eng.]—5. An inclosure with a ditch around it. [Prov. Eng.]—6. A fence. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]—7. A corner, or portion of a battlement.—8. The conical ball of thorn formed on the spindle of a wheel or spinning-frame. Also called *coppin*.—9. A tube upon which silk thread is sometimes wound, instead of being made in the reel.—10. A measure of peas, 15 sheaves in the field and 16 in the barn. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

cop (kōp), n. [*ME. coppe* (= *MD. koppe*, *kobbe*), appar. an abstr. of *coppe*; = *AS. dēter-coppe*, a spider; or else a particular application of *cop*, a head; see *altercop*, and *copped* = *cobweb*.] A spider.

cop, n. An obsolete form of *cup*.

cop (kōp), n. [Origin obscure.] A policeman. [Thieves' slang.]

cop (kōp), v. t.; pret. and pp. *copped*, ppr. *copping*. [*COPI*, n.] To capture or arrest as a prisoner; as, he was *copped* for stealing.

[Thieves' slang.]

cop (kōp), v. t.; pret. and pp. *copped*, ppr. *copping*. [*E. dial.*; cf. *coupl*.] To throw underhand. [Prov. Eng.]

copal (kō-pāl), n. [Also written *copaiba*, *copaiba*, Sp. and Pg. *copaiba* (F. *copahu*) (It. *copiba*, Florio), (Braz. *copauba*).] The balsam or resinous juice flowing from incisions made in the stem of a plant, *Copaifera officinalis*, and several other species of the genus growing in Brazil, Peru, and elsewhere. See *Copaifera*. It has a peculiar aromatic odor, and a biters, persistently acrid, and nauseous taste. It consists of an acid resin dissolved in a volatile oil which has the composition and general chemical properties of oil of turpentine, but with a higher boiling-point. The balsam is used in medicine, especially in affections of the mucous membranes. It is also employed in the arts, as a medium for varnishes colors used in china-painting. Also called *copai*.

copalifera (kō-pāl'fēr-ā), n. [NL, *copalifera* + L. *ferre* = *to bear*.] A genus of leguminous shrubs and trees, natives of tropical America, with the exception of two African species. They have abruptly pinnate coriaceous leaves, whitish apurulent flowers, and one-seeded pods, and are the source of the balsam of copatia. The principal species of which the balsam is derived are *C. Langsdorffii*, of Brazil; of *cop*.



Flowering Branch of *Copalifera africana*.

cinella, of Venezuela and Central America, and *C. Martii* and *C. Guianensis*, of Guiana and northern Brazil. The wood of *C. Martii* known as *peru-paro*, is of a beautiful purple color when freshly cut, and has great strength and durability. The African species yield various kinds of copal.

copaliva (kō-pā'vā), n. Same as *copaiba*.
copalvic (kō-pā'vik), a. [*Copaiva* + *ac-*.] Pertaining to or derived from copal.—**copalvic acid**, an acid obtained from the non-volatile part, or oleoresin, of copaliva balsam. It is soluble in alcohol, and forms crystalline salts with the alkalis.

copaliv-wood (kō-pā'yā-wōd), n. [*Copaivae*, repr. the native name, + *wood*.] The wood of the *Cochlosyca Guianensis*, a tree of British Guiana. It is compact, but not durable. *Copaiva* (kō-pā'vā), n. [*Sp. copal* = G. *Dian. kopai*, *C. Mex. copalli*, a generic name of resins.] A hard, transparent, amber-like resin, the product of many different tropical trees, melting at a high temperature, and used in the manufacture of varnishes. Some of the softer kinds are also called *copal*. Copal may be dissolved by digestion in linseed oil, with a heat a little less than sufficient to boil or decompose the oil. This solution diluted with spirit of turpentine forms a beautiful transparent varnish, which, when properly applied and slowly dried, is exceedingly durable and hard. There are various methods of preparing copal varnishes, as well as from other resins, such as from Zanzibar and Mozambique, the product of leguminous trees, *Trachosiphon Hornemannianum* and *F. Mozambicanum*, and often dug from the ground in a semi-fossil state. Several varieties are obtained from the western coast of Africa, all probably furnished by species of *Copaifera*. Manila or Indian copal is obtained from *Alcazora Indica*. Kauri copal, from New Zealand and New Caledonia, is obtained from the soil in large masses, the species of *Agathis* (*Dammara*). South American copals are obtained from *Hymanaea Cowleyi* and other allied resinous trees, as well as from some *Conocarpus* species. (See *resin*.) The Mexican copal-trees are species of *Trachosiphon* of the same order.—**Chinacop copal. See extract.**

The raw, or true, copal is called *chacacop*, corrupted by the Zanzibar merchant to *chacacop*.

See *Amber*, N. S., LVII. 460.

Fossil copal. Same as *Euphorbia resin*. See *copal*.
copaliche, **copalchi** (kō-pāl'che, -chi), n. 1. A species of *Amber*, a variety of *Amber*, from Mexico and Central America. Its bark has the color and taste of *caesalpinia*, and probably

possesses similar properties.—2. A Brazilian tree, *Strychnos Pseudo-quina*, the bark of which is largely used by the natives as a febrifuge.
copalim, **copaline** (kō-pāl'im, -in), n. [*Copal* + *-im*, *-ine*.] Highgate resin; a fossil resin found in roundish lumps in the blue clay of Highgate Hill in London, England, resembling copal resin in appearance and some of its characteristics.

copalim (kō-pāl'im), n. A name for the sweet-gum tree of North America, *Liquidambar styraciflua*.

coparcenary (kō-pār'se-nār-ē), n. [*CO*-1 + *parcenary*. Cf. *coparcener*.] Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship; joint right of succession, or joint succession, to an estate of inheritance in lands. In English law the term is used only of females, because if there are sons the eldest takes the whole estate. In nearly all the United States the word is superseded by its equivalent *tenancy in common*.
coparcener (kō-pār'se-nēr), n. [*CO*-1 + *parcener*.] A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance in lands of his or her ancestor with others; in *Eng. law*, a female coheir, or a coheirress. See *coparcenary*.

Where a person seizes in fee-simple . . . dies and his next heirs are dead, the estate is said to be *coparcenary*, . . . and these co-heirs are then called *coparceners*; or, for brevity, *parceners* only. *Blackstone*, Com., § 167.

coparceny (kō-pār'se-nē), n. [*Coparcener* + *-y*.] An equal share of an inheritance. See *coparcenary*.

copart (kō-pār't), v. [*CO*-1 + *part*.] I. *trans*. To share.

For all miseries I hold that chit,
Wretched to be when none *coparts* our grief.
Webster and Rowley, *Cure for a Cuckold*, v. 1.

II. *intrans*. To take a share; partake.

How say you, gentlemen, will you *copart* with me in this my dolefulness? *Heywood*, *Royal King*.

copartiment (kō-pār't-iment), n. [Var. of *compartment*.] A compartment.

Black *compartment*s show gold more bright.
Shakspeare, *Henry VIII.*, Act. I, 2.

copartment (kō-pār't-ment), n. [Var. of *compartment*.] A compartment.

In a *copartment*. . . *W. War. Eng. Poetry*, li. 801.

copartner (kō-pār't-nēr), n. [*CO*-1 + *partner*. Cf. *coparcener*.] A partner; a sharer; a partaker; rarely used of partners in business.

So should I have *co-partners* in my pain;
And fellowship in woe doth waste assuage.
Shakspeare, *Lucrece*, l. 780.

Thus, as a brother,

A fellow, and *co-partner* in the empire,

I do embrace you.
Pitclof and another, *7*, *Prophetess*, l. 8.

copartnership (kō-pār't-nēr-ship), n. [*Copartner* + *ship*.] A partnership in an enterprise, political, commercial, etc.; as, to form a *copartnership* in business.

This close *copartnership* in government.

Burke, *A Regicide Peace*.

copartnery (kō-pār't-nēr-ē), n. [*Copartner* + *-y*.] In *Scots law*, a contract of copartnership.
copartners (kō-pār't-nēr-ē), n. [*Copartner* + *-s*.] *copartners*. [*Rare*.]

With us, *copartners* or assistant ministers do not work well.
National Gazette, XVII. 740.

copat (kō-pāt), n. [*CO*-1 + *capit*, captain. Cf. *copat*.] A captain; the head (see *capit*). The *E* form being influenced by *cop*, head. High-crowned; pointed. [*Rare*.] Also spelled *copat*.—**copat**, a hat with tall and somewhat conical crown worn in the seventeenth century. It is the form of hat generally identified with *wigs* and *whigs*.

O fine villain! A little doubtless; a velvet hose; a scarlet cloak; and a *copat* hat! *Shakspeare*, *T. of the 8*, v. 1.

copatriot (kō-pā'tri-ōt), n. [*CO*-1 + *patriot*. Cf. *compatriot*.] Same as *compatriot*.

copayra (kō-pā'yā), n. Same as *copaiba*.

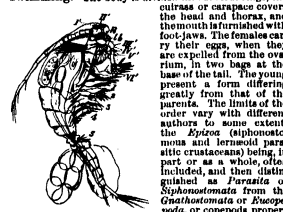
coppe (kōp), n. [Formerly also *coppe*; = *ME. cop*, *AS. cōp* or **cōp* (in comp. *coppe*, *coppe*, *ME. cōntelcoppe*, *centurcoppe*, var. of *contercoppe*, a priest's robe, a dalmatic), also (in glosses) *cōp* (= *Lat. cōp*; see *Sw. kōpa* = *Dan. kōbe*, a cope), var. forms of *cope*, *coppe*, a cope, all ult. (like *ME. cope*, *OF. cape*, etc.) < *L. coppa*, *cape*, a cope, cape; see *cape* and *cap*, of which *copel* is a dialectal form. Cf. *cap*, a large outer garment; a cloak; a mantle.

I kenne him noight; but he [Judith] is cladde in a cope.
He carne with a kene fase [vandyke].

Chaucer, *Plage*, p. 228.

The side robes or cope of homely and coarse cloth, as of the haggard and miser, a rusty robe and waste olden ware.
Udall, *tr.* of *Apollonius of Tyana*, p. 57.

C. corymbosa, the young leaves of which are coated with hard wax. The trunk furnishes a very hard wood used for building, veneering, and other purposes.



of copper, but are now usually of iron. The boilers used in various manufacturing operations, though frequently of other metals, still often retain the name copper.



Coppinia

Coppinia (ko-pin'i-ā), n. [NL., from a proper name, *Coppia*.] The typical genus of the family *Coppinidae*. *C. areata* is a greenish-yellow species occurring the Atlantic coast of Europe. **Coppinidae** (kop-pin'i-ā), n. pl. [NL. < *Coppia* + -idae.] A family of calypsiatoid or theophrasian hydroid polyps, represented by the genus *Coppia*.

coppie! (kop'!) [Dim. of *cop!*.] Anything rising to a point or summit; a hill.

It is a low cape, and upon it is a *coppie*, not very high. [Hakluyt's Voyages.]

coppie! (kop'!) n. Same as *coppel*. **coppie-crown** (kop'li-kroon), n. [*Coppel* + *crown*.] 1. The crowned crown or head of a bird.

The lapwing has a *coppie-crown*. [Hendelsh, Amyntha, II, 3.]

2. A hen with a crest or top-knot. Also *coppie-crown*. [New Eng.]

coppied (kop'li), a. [*Coppel* + -ed. *Coppel*.] Same as *coppied*.

coppie-dust (kop'li-dust), n. Same as *cupel-dust*.

copplesome (kop'li-sōm), n. Same as *coblesome* or *coblesome*.

coppo (kop'pō), n. [*Cop*, cop-*pi*.] (It, a pottle; see *cup*.) 1. In *ceram*, a large Tuscan earthenware vessel used for holding oil, grain, etc.—2. An Italian oil-measure, equal in Lucca and Modena to 25½ United States (old wine) gallons; but in the Lombardo-Venetian States of 1803 the *coppo* or *cappo* was precisely a deciliter.

coppy (kop'pī), n.; pl. *coppies* (-iz). A dialectal form of *coppice*.

copra (kop'ra), n. [Native name.] The dried kernel of the coconut, one of the principal articles of export from the islands of the Pacific to Europe, where the oil is expressed. It is frequently used as an ingredient of curry. Also written *cobra*, *coprah*, and *copperah*.

We saw also a *coprah*, or dried cocoa-nut kernels, broken into small pieces in order to be more easily eaten. [Lady Innes, Voyage of Newbain, I, 141.]

copremia, *copremia* (ko-prē-mi-ā), n. [NL. *copremia*, < Gr. *κόπρω*, dung, or *κοπρ*, and *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, a pollute condition of the blood caused by the excretion of fecal matter in cases of obstruction of the bowels.

The effect of this form of blood-poisoning, to which the term *copremia* may not improperly be applied, is seen in the salivary, dirty hue of the skin.

[Barnes, Dia. of Women, p. 604.]

copremesis (ko-prēm'-ē-sis), n. [NL. < Gr. *κόπρω*, dung, feces, + *έμεσις*, vomiting; < *έμεσις*, vomit; see *emetic*.] In *pathol.*, the vomiting of fecal matter; stercoraceous vomiting.

copremic (ko-prē'mik), a. [*Copremia* + -ic.] Affected with *copremia*.

copresbyter (kō-pres'bi-tēr), n. [*Cop* + *presbyter*.] A fellow-presbyter; a member of the same presbytery with another or others.

copresence (kō-pres'ns), n. [*Cop* + -presence.] The state or condition of being present along with others; associated presence.

The copresence of other laws. [Emerson.]

I should be glad to think that the *copresence* of opposite theologies among men apparently committed to the same was as stimulative simply as to the intellect and logical expression of doctrine in the creed. [Contemporary Rev., I, 14.]

Coprida (kop'ri-dē), n. pl. [NL. < *Copris* + -ida.] In some systems of classification, a family of lamellicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Copris*, and related to or merged in the *Scarabæidae*. They have convex bodies, large heads with projecting clypeus, and, in the males, projections on the thorax.

Coprina (kop'ri-nē), n. pl. [NL. < *Copris* + -ina.] The typical subfamily of *Coprida*, containing the largest and handsomest species. It is especially an American group, though also represented in the old world. The first two joints of the labial palpi are dilated (except in *Candlisha*, the first, trypsin by the second, and the third is distinct. The antennae are 9-jointed, the head is free in repose, and the hind coxae are obovate; the fore coxae are present or absent, chiefly as a sexual character, their absence being most frequent with the males.

Coprinus (kop'ri-nus), n. [NL. < Gr. *κόπρινος*, dung.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, many species of which grow upon dung. The gills after maturity deliquesce and form an inkly fluid. *Coprinus comatus* is edible.

Copris (kop'ris), n. [NL. < Gr. *κόπρινος*, dung.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidae*, or made the type of a family *Copridæ*, having the lamellae of the antennae club-like, an expansive clypeus, a punctate pro-



Female Carolina Tumble-bug (*Coptis carolinensis*), natural size.

thorax, and striate elytra. *C. tumaria* is a black European dung-beetle. *C. carolinensis*, *C. angustipennis*, and *C. militaris* are species of the eastern United States.

coprolite (kop'rō-lit), n. [*Gr. κόπρος*, dung, + *λίθος*, a stone. Cf. *coprolith*.] A hard rounded stony mass, consisting of the petrified fecal matter of animals, chiefly of extinct reptiles or saurid fishes. In variety of size and external form the coprolites resemble oblong pebbles or kidney potatoes. They may be part of the range from 1 to 4 inches in length, and from 1 to 2 inches in diameter; but some have been much larger, as those of the *Ichthyosaurus*, within whose ribs masses have been found in situ. They are found chiefly in the Lias and the coal-measures. They contain in many cases undigested portions of the prey of the animals which have voided them, as fragments of scales, shells, etc. Coprolites thus indicate the nature of the food, and to some extent the intestinal structure, of the animal which voided them. They are found in such quantities in some localities, as parts of South Carolina, that the mining of these phosphatic rocks formed by them for manure constitutes an important industry.

coprolith (kop'rō-lith), n. [*Gr. κόπρος*, dung, + *λίθος*, a stone.] 1. A ball of hardened feces or other impacted mass in the bowels; a scybala; —2. A coprolite.

coprolitic (kop'rō-lit'ik), a. [*Coprolite* + -ic.] Coprolitic, of resembling, or containing coprolites.

coprophagan (kop'rof'-gān), n. One of the *Coprophagæ*.

Coprophagæ (kop'rof'-gā), n. pl. [NL. pl. of *Coprophaga*; see *Coprophaga*.] The tumble-bugs, dung-beetles, dung-feeding scarabs, or shad-bone beetles; a section of lamellicorn beetles, typified by the sacred beetle (*Scarabæus*) of the Egyptians, and corresponding to the *Copridæ* (which see).

coprophagist (kop'rof'-gist), n. [*Coprophaga* + -ist.] An animal that eats a dung.

There are two coprophagous or dung-eating insects. [W. H. Edwards, Pop. Sci. A., XXX, 608.]

coprophagous (kop'rof'-gus), a. [*Gr. κόπρος*, dung, + *φαγέιν*, eat.] Feeding upon dung, or filth; applied to various insects, and specifically to the *Coprophagæ*.

Insects are carnivorous, insectivorous, . . . coprophagous. [Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV, 588.]

Coprophilida (kop'rō-fil'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Heer, 1839), < *Coprophilus* + -ida.] A tribe of beetles of the family *Staphylinidæ*, and subfamily *Oxytelina*, typified by the genus *Coprophilus*. They have 11-jointed antennae, 5-jointed tarsi, stiffened last palpal joint, and recurved borders of the abdomen. There are 2 genera, mainly of European species. Also *Coprophilini* (Brickman, 1890); *Coprophilina* (Heer, 1841);

coprophilous (kop'rof'-ilus), a. [*Gr. κόπρος*, dung, + *φιλος*, loving.] 1. Growing upon dung; said of many fungi. —2. Fond of dung, as an insect; coprophagous.

Coprophilus (kop'rof'-ilus), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1829), < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *φιλος*, loving.] The typical genus of *Coprophilida*, containing 5 species, of Europe, Africa, and South America, as *C. striatulus*, a European species living under stones.

coproses! (kop'ro-sēz), n. Same as *coproses*.

coproses (kop'ro-sēz), n. Same as *coproses*.

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Coptocarya

3. To inclose as in a *copae*. Nature itself hath *copied* and bounded us. [Paradise, Sermons (1667), p. 436.]

II. Instrum. To form a *copice*; grow up again from the roots after being cut down, as brushwood. [Rare in all its uses.]

Also *copice*.

copsewood (kops-wūd), n. A low growth of shrubs and bushes, wood treated as *copice* and cut down at certain periods. See *copice*.

The side of every hill where the *copsewood* grow thick. [Macaulay, Hist. Eng., III.]

Copelachus (kop'si-ku), n. [NL.; also written *Copelachus*, and *improp.* *Copelachos*; < Gr. *κόπελος*, another form of *κόπρος*, dung, or *κόπρος*, a singing bird, prob. the blackbird, or black ouzel, *Turdus merula*.] 1. A genus of turrid or den-tistrated oceline passerine birds, of uncertain limits and systematic position. It is now commonly referred to the family *Turdidae*, and restricted to the East Indies, such as the Indian *C. melanurus*, the Ceylonese *C. ocellatus*, etc., etc.

Copelach (kop'si-ku), n. [G. *kopelach*, a ring-ole of Europe; a synonym of *Mergus*.] *J. Kaup*, 1829.

copstick (kop'stik), n. [*Gr. κόπης*, a cop, + *stick*, a stick.] A cop, or a stick.

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shells. This motive of decoration was common in the Louis XV. style. See rocco.

coquilla-nut (kô-kê'lyâ-nut), n. The fruit of the palm *Attalea funifera*, one of the cocoanut group, a native of Brazil. The nut is 3 or 4 inches long, oval, of a rich brown color, and consists of a very hard, thick shell with two small kernels in the center. The shell is extensively used in turnery, and especially for making ornamental ends for umbrella-handles. See *piassava*.

coquille (kō-kēl'), *n.* [F., *lit.* a shell: see *cockle*².] A part of the guard of a sword-hilt. See *hilt* and *shell*.

coquillo (kō-kēl'yō), *n.* [Sp., a small shell, a coconut, etc.: see *cockle*².] The physic-nut, *Jatropha Curcas*.

coquimbite (kō-kim'bīt), n. [*Coquimbo* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A hydrous sulphate of iron, of

a white or yellowish color, forming beds in a trachytic rock in the province of Coquimbo, Chili. Also called *white copperas*.
coquimbo (kō-kim'bō), *n.* [S. Amer.] The

coquina (kō-kē'nī), *n.* [*< Sp. coquina, shell-*
fish in general, also cockle dim. *< L. concha*]

fish in general, also cockle, drim. (*L. conchus*, a shell: see *conch*, *cockle*.) A rock made up of fragments of marine shells, slightly consolidated by pressure and infiltrated calcareous matter. The name is chiefly applied to a rock of this kind occurring on the east coast of Florida, and used to some extent as a building material.

dim. of *coco*, coconut.] The *Jubæa spectabilis* is a very beautiful palm of Chili allied to the

is, a very beautiful palm of Chili, aimed to be the coconut, and growing to a height of 40 or 50 feet. It bears numerous small edible nuts, and the sap obtained by felling the trees, is boiled to a sweet syrup which, under the name of palm-honey (*miel de palma*), is highly esteemed in the domestic economy of the Chilians.

cor¹ (kôr), n. [L. *cor* (*cord-*) = Gr. *kardia* = E. *heart*: see *core*¹ and *heart*.] The heart, in

the anatomical sense; the physiologically central organ of the system of blood-vessels.—*Cor. Caroli*. [NL; L. *cor* = E. *heart*; *Caroli*, gen. of M.]

Carolus, Charles (In sense (b) with reference to Charles's [Wain]: see *heart* and *carl*.) (a) A heart made of silver or gold, sometimes set with jewels, symbolizing the heart of King Charles I. of England. It was worn or carried by enthusiastic royalists. (b) A yellowish star of the third magnitude, below and behind the tail of the Great Bear. *Acronyms*, Vol. 10, p. 10, 11. *Cambridge University Press*.

Hydra (L. (NL)), the heart of Hydra: *cor* = E. *heart*. *Hydra*, gen. of *Hydra*, a star of the second magnitude in the southern constellation Hydra. See cut under *Hydra*. — **Cor Leonis** (L. (NL)), the heart of Leo: *cor* = E. *heart*. *leonis*, gen. of *leo*, a lion: see *lion*), another name for Regulus, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation

Leo. See *cat* under *Leo*.—**COR SCORPIONIS** [L., the heart of Scorpio: *cor* = E. heart; *scorpionis*, gen. of *scorpio*(n)- a scorpion, the constellation Scorpio], another name for Antares, a star of the first magnitude in the zodiacal constellation Scorpio.—**COR VILLOSUM** [NL, villous heart]

heart the external surface of which is made rough and shaggy by a pericarditic fibrinous exudation.

cor⁸⁴, n. [Origin obscure.] A kind of fish.
A salmon, cor, or chovin.

B. Jonson, The Honour of Wales

cor⁴ (kôr), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew and Phœnician oil-measure, supposed to be equal to 96 United States gallons.

States (old wine) gallons. The cor (translated *measure*) is mentioned in Luke xvi. 7 as a dry measure. Also *chor*.
Concerning the ordinance of oil, the bath of oil, washed

offer the tenth part of a bath out of the *cor*, which is a homer of ten baths. Ezek. xlv. 14

cor-. Assimilated form of *com-*, *con-*, before *r*.
See *com-*.

cora, *n.* See *corah*.
coracromial (kor'ak-a-kro'mi-al) *a.* Sam.

Coracia (kō-rā'si-ä), n. [NL. (Brissou, 1760)]

[Gr. κόραξ, a raven, a crow: see *Corax*.] A genus of corvine birds, including the chough.

or red-legged crow, *C. graculus*, usually called *Pyrrhocorax* or *Fregilus graculus*. See cut under downy woodpecker.

coracias (kō-rā'si-as), n. [Gr. κορακίας, a kind of raven or crow. { κόραξ (κορακ-) a raven.

crow: see *Corax*.] 1†. An Aristotelian name of some bird described as being like a crow and

red-billed: either the red-legged chough, *Pyr-
rhocorax graculus*, or the alpine, *P. alpinus*.—

2. [cap.] [NL.] In modern ornith.: (a) Same as *Coracia*. Vieillot, 1816. (b) The typical genus of the family *Coraciidae* containing the true

rollers, such as *Coracias garrula* of Europe and Africa, and other species, not related to crows

nor even of the same order of birds. See *roller*

Common Koller (*Coracias garrula*).

Coracoid (kor-'a-i-dé), n. [NL. < *Coracias*, 2 (b), + *-idm.*] A family of pterian birds, non-passerine and not related to the crows, belonging to the group of oöcycomorphs, and typified by the genus *Coracias*. It contains the forms known as rollers, of the genera *Coracias*, *Eurycorax*, *Leptocorax*, *Brachypteryx*, *Alcedo*, and *Gobulatus*, of Africa, Asia, and Europe. The *Coracias* are falcate, and related to the broadbills, lories, and motmots. The term has sometimes been made to cover an assemblage of all these birds together, but is now definitely restricted as above. Also written *Coracia*, *Coraciidae*.

Coraciina (kor-ras-i-né), n. [NL. < *Coracias*, 2 (b), + *-ina*.] The typical subfamily of the *Coraciidae*, distinguishing the rollers proper (of the genera *Coracias* and *Eurycorax*) from the isolated Madagascan forms of the genera *Leptocorax* and *Brachypteryx*, which respectively represent other subfamilies. G. R. Gray. Also *Coraciinae*, *Coraciaceae*, *coraciinae*.

Coracinæ (kor-'a-i-né), n. [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < *L. corax* (corac), a raven, crown, see *Corax* and *coracinæ*.] A genus name of the species which Vieillot grouped a number of heterogeneous species of birds, including certain fruit-crows of South America with some campygnine forms of the old world. It has been applied by other authors to many species of *Gymnoides*, *Campygnoides*, etc. The type was *Gymnoides fuscus*.

Coracinæ (kor-'a-i-né), n. [NL. < *L. corax* (corac), a raven, crown, + *-ina*.] *Coraciinae* and *coracinæ*.]

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Coracinæ (kor-'a-i-né), n. [NL. < *L. corax* (corac), a raven, crown, + *-ina*.] *Coraciinae* and *coracinæ*.]

Coraciidae (kor-ras-i-né), n. [NL. < *Coracias*, 2 (b), + *-idae*.] A superfamily of birds, including the families *Steatorhidae*, *Podargidae*, *Caprimulgidae*, *Coraciidae*, and *Leptocoraciidae*, or the oil-birds, podargues, goatsuckers, rollers, and krumboes. See *Coraciidae*.

Coraciiformes (kor-ras-i-né), n. [NL. < *Coracias*, 2 (b), + *-iformes*.] A superfamily of birds, including the families *Steatorhidae*, *Podargidae*, *Caprimulgidae*, *Coraciidae*, and *Leptocoraciidae*, or the oil-birds, podargues, goatsuckers, rollers, and krumboes. See *Coraciidae*.

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Fisherman with Coracia.

And, as a Coracle that braves
On Vaga's breast the fretful wave,
This shall upon the deep storm swim.
Wardour, Blind Highland Boy.

coraco-acromial (kor-'a-kó-kró-'mí-al), a. [< *coraco* (id) + *acromion* + *-al*.] In anat., pertaining to the coracoid and the acromion. See *coracoacromial*.

coracoacromial (kor-'a-kó-brá-'kí-al), a. and n. [< *NL. coracoacromialis*, q. v.] In anat., pertaining to the coracoid and the acromion. See *coracoacromial*.

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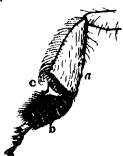
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collective sense; especially, the ropes or cords



As I was walking all alane,
I heard twa corbies making a mane.
The Two Corbies (Child's Ballads, III. 61).

the center or point. *Coleridge*.

corradiation (ko-rá-di-á-shon), *n.* [*< corrad-* *ate, after radiation.*] A conjunction or convergence of rays in one point. *Bacon; Holland.*

corral (ko-ral'), *n.* [*< Sp. corral = Pg. curral,* a pen or inclosure for cattle, a fold (whence also perhaps *S. African D. kraal*: see *kraal*). *< Sp. Pg. corra, a circle or ring, a place to bait bulls, < correr, < L. currere, run: see current.*]

1. A pen or inclosure for horses or cattle. [*Common in Spanish America and parts of the United States.*]

2. An inclosure, usually a wide circle, formed of the wagons of an ox- or mule-train by emigrants crossing the plains, for encampment at night, or in case of attack by Indians, the horses and cattle grazing within the circle. See *corral*, *v. t.* [Western U. S.]—3. A strong stockade or inclosure for capturing wild elephants in Ceylon.

Their cultivated farms and corralled cattle were appropriated as though the Indian owners had been so many wild beasts. *New Princeton Rev.*, II, 228

The disposition to *corral* everything, from quicksilver to wheat, from the Comstock lode to the agricultural lands, is a great obstacle to California's healthy development.

They *corral* the waggons; that is to say, they set them in the form of an ellipse, open only at one end, for safety each wagon locked against its neighbour, overlapping it by a third of the length, like scales in plate armour; this ellipse being the form of defence against Indian attacks which long experience in frontier warfare had proved to be the old Mexican traders in these regions to be the most effective shield. When the waggons are *corralled* the area

corrosive, a. and n. [Formerly also *corrosive* appar. orig. an error for *corrosive*, but in form < *L. corrasus*, pp. of *corrudere*, scrape or rake together (see *corrade*), + *-ive*.] I. a. Corrosive

1st *M.* Come on, Sir, I will lay the law to you.
2d *M.* O, rather lay a *corrasive*; the law will eat to the bone. Webster, *Duchess of Malf.* iv. 2.
CORRASIVE, *v. t.* [*corrasive*, *n.*] To eat into

Till irksome noise have cloy'd your ears,
And *corrasiv'd* your hearts.

Webster, *Duchess of Malfi*, iv. 2

correal (kor'-ē-ā), a. [*ML.* **correalis*, *< LL. correalis*, *correalis*, a partner in guilt, an accomplice, *< L. com-*, together, + *realis*, one accused *res*, a thing, case, cause: see *real*, *res*.] Having joint obligation or guilt. — **Correal obligations, *n. pl.* *com. law*, obligations where, notwithstanding a plurality of creditors or debtors, there exists but one debt, so that while each creditor has the right to ask payment of the whole debt each debtor is bound to pay it, payment by one only discharges the others. They were generally *in solidum*, i.e., the creditor stipulated for the whole, stipulation, the general rule was that each party had only to pay or could only ask his proportionate share of the**

correct (kə-'rɒkt'), v. t. [*ME. correcten, correcten, correcten*, *< L. correctus, correctus*, pp. of *corrigere, corrigere* (*> It. corrigere* = *Sp. corrigir* = *Pg. correyer* = *F. corriger*), make straight, make right, make better, improve, correct, *com-*, together, + *regere*, make-straight, rule; see *regular, rector, right*.] 1. To make straight or right; remove error from; bring into accordance with a standard or original; point out error in.

Retracts his Sentence, and *corrects* his count,
Makes Death go back for fifteen years.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Decay

2. Specifically — (a) To note or mark errors or defects in, as a printer's proof, a book, a manuscript, etc., by marginal or interlinear writing. (b) To make alterations in, as type set for printing, according to the marking on a proof taken from it; make the changes required by: as, to *correct* a page or a form; to *correct* a proof. [The latter phrase is used both of the marking of the errors and of the making of the changes indicated by the marking; but in the first sense printers usually speak of *reading* or *marking* proofs.]

3. To point out and remove, or endeavor to remove, an error or fault in: as, to *correct* an astronomical observation.—4. To destroy or frustrate; remove or counteract the operation or effects of, especially of something that is undesirable or injurious; rectify: as, to *correct* abuses; to *correct* the acidity of the stomach by alkaline preparations.

Heaven has *corrected* the boundlessness of his voluptuous desires by stinting his strength. *Steele, Tatler, No. 211.*

There was a time when it was the fashion for public men to say, "Show me a proved abuse, and I will do my best to *correct* it." *Lord Palmerston.*

5. Specifically, in *optics*, to eliminate from (an eyepiece or object-glass) the spherical or chromatic aberration which tends to make the image respectively indistinct or discolored. See *aberration*, 4. With respect to chromatic aberration, the glass is said to be *over-corrected* or *under-corrected*, according as the red rays are brought to a focus beyond or

6. To endeavor to cause moral amendment in; especially, punish for wrong-doing; discipline.
Correct thy son, and he shall give thee rest.

Prov. xxix. 17.
 "Speak cleanly, good fellow," said jolly Robin,
 "And give better terms to me;
 Else lie thee *correct* for thy neglect,
 And make thee more *mannerly*."
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 225).

correct (kə-rekt'), *a.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *korrekt* = G. *correct* = F. *correct* = Sp. Pg. *correcto* = It. *corretto* (obs.), < L. *correctus*, *correctus*, improved amended correct, *pr.* of *corrigere*, *cor-*

proved, amended, correct, pp. or *corrigere*, *corrigere*: see *correct*, v.t. In accordance or agreement with a certain standard, model, or original; conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety; not faulty; free from error or misapprehension; accurate: as, the *correct* time.

Always use the most *correct* editions.
Felton, On Reading the Classics.
 Mr. Hunt is, we suspect, quite *correct* in saying that
 Lord Byron could see little or no merit in Spenser.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Correct inference. See inference. = Syn. *Exact, Precise*, etc. (see *accurate*), right, faultless, perfect, proper.

Past the childish fear, fear of a stripe,
Or school's *correct* with deeper grave impression.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

correctable, correctible (ko-rek'tā-bl, -tī-bl), *a.* [**< correct, v., + -able, -ible.**] Capable of being corrected; that may be corrected or counteracted.

correctant (ko-rek'tant), *a. and n.* [*< correct + -ant¹.*] **I. a.** Corrective. [Rare.]
II. n. A correcting agent.

It [creasote] is not only a correctant of the salicylic acid, but also the best adjuvant we can find.

correctible, *a.* See **correctable**.
correctify (kə-rek'ti-fi), *v. t.* [*< correct, a., + -fy.* Cf. *rectify.*] To make correct; set right.
 It is not to be a justice of peace.

To pick natural philosophy out of bawdry,
When your worship's pleas'd to *correctify* a lady.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, ll. 1.
correctingly (ko-rek'ting-li), *adv.* In a correct-
ing manner; by way of correction.

correcting-plate (kə-řek'ting-plāt), *n.* Same as *compensator* (*a*).

correction (kə-rek'shən), *n.* [*cf.* *ME. correctio*, *-ioun*, *cf.* *OF. correctio*, *F. correction* = *Sp. corrección* = *Pg. correção* = *It. correzione*, *L. correctio(n)-, correctio(n)-*, amendment, improvement, correction, *cf.* *corrigere*, *corrigere* pp. *correctus*, *correctus*, amend, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] 1. The act of correcting, or of bringing into conformity to a standard, model, or original: as, the *correction* of an arithmetic or a computation; the *correction* of a proof-sheet.

Nowe Marche is doon, and to correction
His book is goon, as other did afore.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

2. The act of noting and pointing out for removal or amendment, as errors, defects, mistakes, or faults of any kind.

Another poet, in another age, may take the same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deserve correction. *Dryden, Pref. to Fables*

4f. **Correctness.** [Rare.]
So certain is it that *correction* is the touchstone of writing

ing. *Johnson*, Greek Comedy

5. In *math.* and *physics*, a subordinate quantity which has to be taken into account and applied in order to insure accuracy, as in the use of an instrument or the solution of a problem.—6. The act of counteracting or removing whatever is undesirable, inconvenient, or injurious as, the *correction* of abuses in connection with the public service; the *correction* of acidity of the stomach.—7. In *optics*, the elimination of spherical or chromatic aberration from an eye-piece or object-glass; also, loosely, the error produced by aberration of the two kinds.

8. The rectification of faults, or the attempt to rectify them, as in character or conduct, by the use of restraint or punishment; that which corrects; chastisement; discipline; reproof.

My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord, neither be weary of his correction. Prov. III. 11
Wilt thou, pupil-like,
Take thy correction mildly? kiss the rod?
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1

Their ordinary correction is to beat them with cudgels.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, l. 144

Commissioners of charities and correction. See *commissioners*.—**Correction of a fluent, in math.,** a process in fluxions equivalent to the determination of the constant of integration.—**Correction of the press,** the marking of errors or defects in proof-sheets to be corrected by the printers in the type from which they were taken.—**House of correction,** a place of confinement intended to be reformatory in character, to which persons convicted of minor offenses, and not considered as belonging to the class of professional criminals, are sentenced for short terms.—**Under correction,** as subject to correction; as liable to error.

Biron. Three times thrice is nine.
Cust. Not so, sir; *under correction*, sir; I hope it is not so.
Shak. L. L. L., v. 2.
 I speak *under correction*; for I do not pretend to look at the subject as a question of psychology, but simply for the

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 17.

correctional (*kŏ-rek shūn-āi*, ū.) = F. *correctif*.
correctionnel = Sp. Pg. *correcional*, < ML. *correctio-*
nalis, < L. *correctio(n-)*, improvement: see *cor-*
rection.] Tending to or intended for correction
or reformation.

correctioner (kō-rek'shon-ér), *n.* [*correction* + *-er*¹.] One who is or has been in a house of correction.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 4

corrective (kə-rək'tiv), a. and n. [= F. *correctif* = Sp. Pg. *correctivo* = It. *correttivo*, < L. a. if **correctivus*, < *correctus*, pp. of *corrīgere*, con-

rect: see *correct*, *v.*, and *-ive*.] **I. a.** Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or counteracting what is wrong, erroneous, or injurious; tending to rectify: as, *corrective penalties*.

This corrects spice, the mixture whereof maketh know-
ledge so sovereign, is charity.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, l. i.
Mulberries are pectoral, corrects of bilious alkali.
Arbutum

II. §. 1. That which has the power of correcting or amending; that which has the qual-

4. To communicate by means of letters sent and received; hold intercourse with a person at a distance by sending and receiving letters: absolutely or followed by *with*.

Rose up and read the statutes, such as these:
Not for three years to *correspond* with him.
Not for three years to speak with him.
Trennung, Princes, . . .

5. To hold communion: followed by *with*.

Not: knowing, and without thence
Magnanimous to *correspond* with Heaven.
Milton, P. L., lv. 511.

-syn. (*Of correspond* to). To suit, answer to, accord with, harmonize with, tally with, comply, . . .
correspondence (kor-e-spon'den-s), n. [= *D*. *correspondentie* = *G*. *correspondentia* = Dan. *korrespondens*, < *F*. *correspondence* = Sp. *correspondencia* = It. *correspondenza*, < ML. *correspondentia*, < *correspondentia* (-s), *ppr.* of *correspond*.] 1. A relation of parallelism, or similarity in position and relation. See *correspondent*, a., 1, and *correspond*, 1.

A *correspondence* between simultaneous and successive changes in the organism. H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., p. 28.
2. A relation of conformableness or congruity; the state of being in correspondence with, or related in form or character; a condition of agreement or relative fitness.

The very essence of truth or falsehood in the *correspondence* or non-correspondence of thought with objective reality. Emerson, Lect. on Intellect, p. 171.

3. In *math.*, a mode of relation by which each individual of one set is related to a definite number of individuals of another (or the same) set, and a definite number of individuals of the first set is related to each individual of the second set. If M is the first number and N the second, the relation is said to be an *M* to *N* *correspondence*.—4. The which corresponds to something else, one of a pair or series that is complementary to another or others. (Chiefly used in the plural by Swedenborgians. See doctrine of correspondences.)—5. A reciprocal course between persons at a distance by means of letters sent and answers received.

To facilitate correspondence between one part of London and another was not originally one of the objects of the post-office.

Hence.—6. The letters which pass between correspondents: as, the *correspondence* of Goethe and Schiller is published.

The inside of the letter is always the cream of the *correspondence*. Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv. 2.

7. Friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities; social relation.

Let military persons hold good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state. Bacon, Seditious and Troubles.

To towns to visit 'y Holland Ambassador, with whom I had now contracted much friendly correspondence. Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 22, 1667.

To show the mutual friendship and good correspondence that reigns between them.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 38.
Committees of correspondence, in *U. S.* At the committees appointed during the American period, first by the towns of New England, then by the legislatures of the colonies, to prepare and circulate statements of American grievances, and to discuss and petition for their removal or redress.—**Conjugal correspondence**. See *conjugation*.—**Ordnance correspondence**. See *cremona*.—**Doctrines of correspondences**. In the theology of Swedenborg, the doctrine that everything in nature corresponds with and symbolizes something in the spiritual principle, of which it is an embodiment, and that those books of the Bible which constitute the word of God are written according to such correspondences, or according to the invariable spiritual significance of the words used.

correspondence (kor-e-spon'den-s), n. Same as *correspondence*, 1, 2, 3.

correspondent (kor-e-spon'dent), a. and n. [= *D*. *Den.* Sw. *korrespondent* = *G*. *correspondent* = *F*. *correspondant* = Sp. *correspondiente* = It. *correspondente* = ML. *correspondens*, < *correspondentia* (-s), *ppr.* of *correspondere*, *correspond*: see *correspond*.] 1. a. Having the relation of correspondence. (a) Occupying similar positions or having similar relations, or of any kind. (b) Conformable; congruous; suited; similar; as, let behavior be *correspondent* to profession, and both be *correspondent* to good morals.

As they have base fortunes, so have they base minds *correspondent*. Burton, Anal. of Mel., p. 210.

Not truly do I think the lives of mortals or of any thing were ever *correspondent*, or in all points conformable unto their doctrine. Sir T. Brown, Religio Medici, l. 56.

Things . . . which excite in us the passion of love, are some *correspondent* affection. Goldsmith, Criticisms.

2. Obedient; conformable in behavior.

I will be *correspondent* to command.

And do my spryling gun. Shak., Tempest, 1. 2.

3. Responsible. [Rare.]

We are not *correspondent* for any but our own claims.

Chapman, Widow's Tears, v.
II. a. One who corresponds; one with whom intercourse, as of friendship or of business, is carried on by letters or messages; specifically, one who sends from a distance regular communications in epistolary form to a newspaper.

A negligent *correspondent*. W. Melmoth, Jr. of Closter, xi. 36.

We are not to wonder, if the prodigious hurry of food and business, and the immensely valuable transactions they had with each other, had greatly facilitated the Christians and Jews with their *correspondents* the Quakers and Shakers on the coast of Africa.

Brus, Source of the Nile, t. 472.

I am delighted to hear of your proposed tour, but not so well pleased to tell that you expect to be had *correspondents* during your stay at Welsh fairs.

Neuquely, Life and Letters, i. 234.
Special correspondent, a person employed by a newspaper to record from personal observation, and transmit for publication, items of local news from another place, at home or abroad, as the details of a battle, or circumstances of an expedition, etc.

correspondential (kor'-e-spon-den'-shal), a. [*correspondence* (ML. *correspondentia*) + -al.] Pertaining to correspondence. [Rare.]

The place being the head of a Washington editorial and *correspondential* bureau for the Tribune, and one of much responsibility and influence.

S. Bowles, in Merriam, i. 178.

correspondently (kor-e-spon'den-ti), adv. In a corresponding manner.

corresponding (kor-e-spon'ding), a. [*Pr.* of *correspond*, v.] 1. Related by correspondence. (a) Similar in position or relation. See *correspond*, 1.

The religion spoken of in Art becomes the Higher Paganism. What is the corresponding religion which stands ready to conduct or morally as this religion is related to art? J. R. Soley, Nat. Religion, p. 157.

All the keys in the instrument, whether one or more, have *corresponding* meanings. J. R. Soley, Nat. Religion, p. 154.

(b) Conformable; agreeing; accordant.

And they converse on diverse themes, to find if they possess a *corresponding* nature. Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.

2. Carrying on intercourse by letters.—*Corresponding luncheon*. See *luncheon*.—*Corresponding hemianopia*. See *hemianopia*.—*Corresponding member* of a society, a member residing at a distance who corresponds with the society on its special affairs, and usually has no deliberative voice in its administration. Abbots, *Corresponding points*, in math., point of the cuspid of a cubic curve and the point of contact on the cubic. Heyman, 1857.—*Corresponding point*. See *correspondence*.

correspondingly (kor-e-spon'ding-i), adv. In a corresponding manner or degree.

Reflecting that if the tradesmen were knaves, the gentlemen were *correspondingly* fools. Froide, Sketches, p. 343.

correspondence (kor-e-spon'shen), n. [= *Sp.* *correspondencia* (obs.), < ML. as if **correspondens* (n.), < *correspondere*, *correspond*: see *correspond*.] The character of being corresponding; or the state of corresponding; correspondence; as, the *correspondence* of two correlative particles in a Greek sentence. [Rare.]

The early Latin seems to be poor in expressions of temporal and spatial relations. Philol., VI. 303.

correspondive (kor-e-spon'siv), a. [*Of* *correspond*, after *response*.] Responsive to effort or impulse; answering; corresponding. [Rare.]

Many staples, And *correspondive* and faithful. Shak., T. C. and C. Prod.

A study by the ear alone of Shakespeare's metrical program, and a study by light of the knowledge that obtained of the *correspondive* program within.

Swinnerton, Shakespeare, p. 25.
correspondively (kor'-e-spon'siv-i), adv. In a corresponding or corresponding manner. [Rare.]

corri, a. See *corrie*.

corridor (kor'-id-er or -dop), n. [= *D*. *corridor* = Dan. Sw. *korridor*, < *F*. *corridor*, < *It*. *corridore*, a corridor, gallery, a runner, a race-horse (see *Sp.* *corredor*, a runner, race-horse, *corridor*), < *corriere* = *Sp.* *corrier* = *F*. *courrier*, < L. *currier*, run; see *current*, and *corrie*.]

1. In arch., a gallery or passage in a building.

Full of long-sounding *corridors* it was, That over-vaunted grateful gloom. Truncheon, Palace of Art.

2. In fort., a covered way carried round the lower compass of the fortifications of a place. Wilhelm, Mil. Diet.-3. See the extract.

A high covered carriage-way with a tessellated pavement and plastered walls (see *corrie*) the Crocians always called it opened into a sunny court surrounded with narrow paths. G. W. Cable, The Grandchildren, p. 276.

corrie, *corri* (kor'-i), n. [Also written *corrie*; < Gael. *corrach*, steep, precipitous, abrupt.] A hollow space or excavation in the side of a hill. See *corrie*, [Scottish.]

The grave of the slain are still to be seen in this little *corrie*, or bottom, on the opposite side of the burn.

Corries are scooped out on one hand, and scree, and cliffs are left on the other. Glean, Encyc. Brit., x. 274.

A remarkable feature of the granite hills of Arran is the appearance of a volcanic crater, part of one side of which has disappeared. A. C. Hameau, Geology of Arran, v.

Corrigan's button, disease, pulso. See *vanous*.

corriget, v. t. [ME. *origen*, < OF. *corrigier*, < L. *corrige*, *corrige*: see *correct*.] To correct. Chaucer.

corrigendum (kor'-i-jen-dum), n.; pl. *corrigenda* (-da). [L. ger. of *corrige*, *correct*: see *correct*, e.] Something, especially a word or phrase in print, that is to be corrected or altered.

corrigent (kor'-i-jent), a. and n. [*L*. *corrigens* (-s), *ppr.* of *corrige*, *correct*: see *correct*, v.] 1. a. In med., a corrective.

II. n. In med., a corrective: specifically applied to an ingredient of a prescription designed to correct some undesirable effect of another ingredient.

corrigibility (kor'-i-jib-i-ti), n. [= *F*. *corrigibilite* = Sp. *corrigibilidad*; as *corrigible* + -ity; see *-ibility*.] The character or state of being corrigible.

corrigible (kor'-i-jib-i), a. [*F*. *corrigible* = Sp. *corrigible*; < *F*. *corrigible*, < L. *corrige*, *correct*: see *correct*, v., and *corrigent*.] 1. Capable of being corrected or amended: as, a *corrigible* defect.

Provided always, that *yet* of any dead article be contrary to the liberty of said city, or old customs of the same, shall be reformed, altered, and corrected by the Mayor, Bailiffs, and the common council of the city.

Turn of Stile, or Expression more Correct, or at least more *Corrigible*, than in those which I have formerly written. Shak., Othello, i. 3.

2. Capable of being reformed in character or conduct: as, a *corrigible* sinner.—3. Punishable; that may be chastised for correction.

He was . . . adjudged *corrigible* for such presumptuous language. Howell, Collier Forest.

4. Having power to correct; corresponding.

The power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our will. Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Do I not bear a reasonable *corrigible* hand over him? Coriolanus, i. 1.

Corriableness (kor'-i-jib-les), n. The character or state of being corrigible.

corrial (kor'-i-ai), n. and a. [= *F*. *corrial*, < L. *corrialis*, a joint rival, < com. together, + rivalis, rival. Cf. *corrial*, I. n. 1. A rival; a competitor.

The Geraldine and the Butlers, both adversaries and *corrials* one against the other. Spencer, State of Ireland.

While they [precursors] practice violence to the souls of men and make their words of steel *corrials* with the two-edged spirit of the sword. Geoffrey, Blessed Birthday.

their highest palaces, the foundation of their glorious palaces are but dross and rottenness. Quaker's Amer. Lit., I. 265.

2. A companion. [Rare.]

The Prince of Wales, Lord John of Lancaster, the noble Westmoreland, and warlike Butts; And many more *corrials*, and dear men of estimation. Shak., Hen. IV., iv. 4.

II. a. Having contending claims; mutual.

A power equal and *corrial* with that of God. Ep. Flooded, Miracles.

corrial (kor'-i-ai), v. [*F*. *corrial*, n. 1. *I*. trans. To rival; pretend to equal.

II. intrans. To pretend to be equal; compete. But with the same *corrialling* in light, Shines more by day than other stars by night. Geoffrey, Blessed Birthday.

corriality (kor'-i-ai-ti), n. [*F*. *corrial* + -ity.] Rivalry; *corriality*. [Rare.]

Corriality and opposition to Christ. Ep. Hall, Works, v. xxi.

corriality (kor'-i-ai-ti), n. [*F*. *corrial* + -ity.] Competitiveness; rivalry.

corrialityship (kor'-i-ai-ship), n. [*F*. *corrial* + -ship.] Rivalry; *corriality*.

Men in kindness are mutually kind, but in *corriality* of love. Ford, Honour Triumphant.

corriatral (kor'-i-ai-tral), v. t. [*L*. *corriatralis*, *ppr.* of *corriere*, draw (water) into one stream; com. together, + *vires*, draw off (water), <

Gr. *κόρυς*, the hazel, and this to *κόρυς*, a helmet (in reference to the shape of the involucre); but the proper L. form is *corymbus*, for orig. *κόρυμβος* = *As. hircus*, *E. hazel* (see *hazel*). A genus of shrubs or small trees, natural order *Corylaceae*, including the common hazel. There are seven species, natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, one of which is found in the Atlantic States and a second on the Pacific coast of North America. The common hazel of *C. avellana*, yields the valuable fruit of hazelnut, filbert, cobnut, etc. Some ornamental forms of this species are frequently cultivated. Turkey filbert, or Castanopisula Asia, from Smyrna, etc., are the fruit of *C. Colchica*.

corymb (kor'im-buh), n. [= F. *corymbus*, < L. *corymbus*, Gr. *κόρυμβος*, the uppermost point, head, cluster of fruit or flowers, < *κόρυς*, a helmet form.] In bot., (a) Any flat-topped or convex open flower-cluster. (b) In a stricter and now the usual sense, a form of indeterminate inflorescence differing from the raceme only in the relatively shorter pedicels and longer lower pedicels.



Corymb of *Prunus Mahaleb*.

corymbed (kor'im-bud), a. Same as *corymbous*. **corymbi**, n. Plural of *corymb*. **corymbiate**, **corymbiated** (ko-rim'bi-át, -áted), a. [*< L. corymbatus*, < *corymbus*, a cluster; see *corymb*.] In bot., producing clusters of berries or blossoms in the form of corymb; branched like a corymb; corymbose. **corymbiferous** (ko-rim-bif'ér-us), a. [*< L. corymbifer* (P. *corymbifer*), bearing clusters (an epithet of *Bacchus*) (< *corymbus*, a cluster (see *corymb*), + *ferre* = *to bear*), + *-ous*.] In bot., producing corymb; bearing fruit or producing flowers in corymbous clusters.

Corymbites (kor'im-bif'ítez), n. [NL., < Gr. *κόρυμβος*, top, head, cluster (see *corymb*), + *ίτης*, < *είς*.] A genus of click-beetles, of the family *Elaeteridae*. The species are numerous, those of the United States being more than 70 in number: *C. repens* and *C. californicus* are examples. In a corymbous (ko-rim'bú-s), a. [*< corymb* + *-ous*.] In bot., relating to, or having the characters of, or corymbously (ko-rim'bú-s-lí, -ad), In a corymbous manner; in the shape of a corymb; in corymb.

corymbous (ko-rim'bú-s), a. [*< corymb* + *-ous*.] Consisting of corymb. **corymbulose**, **corymbulous** (ko-rim'bú-lú-s), a. [*< NL. *corymbulus* (dim. of *corymbus*, a cluster; see *corymb*) + *-ous*, -ate.] Having or consisting of the form of corymb. **corymbus** (ko-rim'bú-s), n.; pl. *corymbi* (-bî), [L., < Gr. *κόρυμβος*; see *corymb*.] In Gr. antiqu., a roll, knot, or tuft of hair on the top of the head, a mode practised especially by girls and young women. **Corympha** (kor'im-fá), n. [NL., short for *Corymporhiza*, < Gr. *κόρυς*, a club, a club-like head, + *πόρρις*, form.] The typical genus of the family *Corymporhizidae*. It is sometimes placed with others in the family *Tubulariidae*.

The dredge frequently brings up delicate pink or flesh-colored hydroids consisting of single stems, each supporting a single hydranth. This hydroid bears many side arms, those around the free end of the proboscis being much shorter than those nearer the base. This form was called by Agassiz *Corympha penicillata*.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 81.

Corymporhiza (kor-im-fó-rí-té), n. pl. [NL., < *Corympha* + *-riza*.] A family of gymno-blastic tubular hydroids, typified by the genus *Corympha*, in which the stalk of the solitary polyp is clothed with a gelatinous periderm, attaches itself by root-like processes, and contains radial canals which lead into the wide digestive cavity of the polyp-head. The freed medusa is bell-shaped, with one marginal tentacle, and hollow swelling at the end of the oral radial canal. **Coryne** (kor-i-né), n. [NL., < Gr. *κόρυς*, a club, a club-like head or shoot.] A genus of gymno-blastic *Hydromedusae*, typical of the family *Corynidae*. Lamarck, 1801.

corynoid (kor-i-nóid), n. One of the *Corynidae* or *Corynida*; a coryniform hydroid. **Corynida** (ko-rin'id-jí), n. pl. [NL., < *Coryne* + *-ida*.] An order of hydroid hydrozoans, the corynids or coryniform hydroids, otherwise known as the gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, or pipe corallines. See *Gymnoblastic*.



Coryne medusula.

1. A colony of the polypus on a bit of seaweed, natural size. 2. Free stage (formerly called *Sorria*), somewhat reduced.

Corynidae (ko-rin'id-é), n. pl. [NL., < *Coryne* + *-idae*.] A family of gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, represented by the genus *Coryne*. Also *Corynidae*, *Corynoidae*.

corynidan (ko-rin'id-an), a, and n. [*< Corynida* + *-an*.] 1. A tubularian, as a hydroid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Corynida*; coryniform, in a broad sense.

II. n. A tubularian hydroid, as a member of the *Corynida*.

coryniform (ko-rin'if-orm), a. [*< NL. Coryne*, q. v. + *-form*, shape.] Resembling or related to the *Corynida*.

Some medusoids, such as *Sarsia prolifica* and *Willula*, which are usually *coryniform*, produce medusoids similar to themselves by budding.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 130.

Corynodes (kor-i-nó-té), n. [NL. (Hope, 1840), < Gr. *κόρυς*, club-like, < *κόρυς*, a club, + *νός*, form.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidae*, characterized among related forms by the subconvex front with a strong groove at the internal superior border of the eyes, dilated toward the top of the head. It is a large and important group, found in Africa, Asia, the East Indies, and Australia. The most typical species are confined to China and the islands of the Malay archipelago.

corynoid (kor-i-nóid), a. [*< Coryne* + *-oid*.] Resembling a coryn; coryniform.

Corypha (kor'í-fá), n. [NL., < Gr. *κόρυς*, a head, top, highest point; see *colophon*.] 1. A genus of palms with gigantic fan-shaped leaves.



Corypha.

natives of tropical Asia. The principal species are *C. Thunbergii* and *C. undulatifolia*, the latter palm of Caylen. The leaves of the former are used by the natives to write upon, and of the pith of the latter a sort of bread is made. See *Freycinet*, *Indes-Orient.* 2. In zool., a genus of African larks; a synonym of *Megalophanes*. *C. apicatus* is an example. G. Gray, 1840.

coryphal, n. Plural of *corypheus*.

Corypheus (kor-i-fé'nj), n. [NL., < Gr. *κόρυς*, a certain fish, assumed to be < *κόρυς*, a helmet, + *φειν*, give light, shine; but prob. < *κόρυς*, the head, + *-φειν*, a fem. suffix; see *Cory-*

coryphamid (kor-i-fé'n'id), n. A fish of the family *Coryphamidae*.

Coryphamidae (kor-i-fé'n'id-é), n. pl. [NL., < *Corypham* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Coryphama*, of varying limits in different classifications. (a) It was originally detached from the *Scombridae* of Cuvier to receive a species with a very long snout and small fin. (b) In Günther's fish system it embraced *Acanthopterygii* with *Scombridae*, with the exception of the genus *Phaenogenus* without a distinct spinous portion, head and body compressed, vertebrae in increased number, and no esophageal teeth. It thus included the typical *Coryphamidae* as well as the *Bramidae*, *Lampradiidae*, *Laceridae*, and *Mesidae* of other authors. (c) In the most recent system it is restricted to the genus *Coryphama*. The species are large fishes inhabiting the high seas of the warmer regions, swift and active in their movements, and collected for their various hues when taken out of water and dying.

Coryphamina (kor-i-fé'n'id-né), n. pl. [*< Coryphama* + *-ina*.] In Günther's early system, the fifth group of *Scombridae*, having one long dorsal fin without distinct spinous division and no teeth in the esophagus. Subsequently it was raised by him to the rank of a family.

Coryphanina (kor-i-fé'n'id-né), n. pl. [NL., < *Coryphana* + *-ina*.] The coryphanes as a subfamily of *Scombridae*. See *Coryphanidae*.

coryphanine (kor-i-fé'n'id-né), a, and n. I. a. Of or relating to the *Coryphanidae*.

II. n. A fish of the subfamily *Coryphanidae*, **coryphanoid** (kor-i-fé'n'id), a, and n. I. a. Of or relating to the *Coryphanidae*.

II. n. A coryphanine.

corypheus, **corypheus** (kor-i-fé'us), n.; pl. *coryphæi*, *coryphæi* (-í). [*< L. corypheus*, < Gr. *κόρυς*, the leader of the chorus in the Attic drama, < *κόρυς*, the head, top.] The leader of the chorus in the ancient Greek drama; hence, in modern use, the leader of an operatic chorus, or of any band of singers.—2. An officer in the University of Oxford, originally intended to assist the choragus, the office is now merely nominal.—3. A leader, in general. That noted choragus (Dr. John Owen) of the Independent church. See *Southey*, *Sermons*, v. 49.

coryphæ (ko-ré-fé'), n. [*< L. corypheus*, q. v. + *-æ*.] 1. A ballad-dancer who takes a leading part. Six tall candles in silver candlesticks, each ornamented with a little circle of scarlet silk, which save the appearance of diminutive coryphæes prancing on one slender was leg. Harper's Mag., LXXVI, 190.

2. In myth., an African bush-creeper, a species of *Thamnia*, *T. coryphæa*. **coryphene** (kor'í-fén), n. A book-name of the fish of the genus *Coryphæna*.

corypheus, n. See *coryphæus*.

Coryphodon (kor'í-fó-don), n. [*< Gr. κόρυς*, top, point, summit, + *δόν*, Ionic for *δοτός* (dóto'), = *E. tooth*.] A genus of fossil Eocene quadrupeds, of the submammalian series, by some referred to the *Amphibia* (which see). It was originally based by Owen in 1846 upon a jaw found in the London clay, but subsequently represented by many specimens from the Eocene of Europe and the United States, including quadrupeds ranging in size from that of the weaver to that of the rhinoceros. The feet were digitigrade, the teeth 44 in number, the canines large and sharp, both jaws, and the molars obliquely joined. The genus is typical of a family *Coryphodontidae*. **coryphodont** (kor'í-fó-dont), a, and n. [*< Coryphodon* + *-ont*.] I. a. Having the shape of the tooth which sloped into points, as in the genus *Coryphodon*.

II. n. A species or an individual of the genus *Coryphodon*.

Coryphodontidae (kor'í-fó-dont'id-é), n. pl. [NL., < *Coryphodon* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil mammals, represented by the genus *Coryphodon*; synonymous with *Lophodontidae*.

corysteria, n. Plural of *corysterium*.

corysterial (kor-i-fé'n'id-é), n. [*< Corysterium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the corysterium; as, a corysterial secretion.

corysterium (kor-i-fé'n'id-ri-um), n.; pl. *corysteria* (-í). [NL., apper. < Gr. *κόρυς*, one having a helmet; see *Corypha*.] In entom., an organ analogous to the colleterium, found in the abdomens of certain female insects. It secretes a kind of jelly which serves as a covering and protection for the eggs.

Corystes (ko-ris'téz), n. [NL., < Gr. *κόρυς*, a helmeted man, warrior, < *κόρυς*, helm, helmet.] 1. A genus of crabs, giving name to the family *Corystidae*. In the male the chela are about twice as long as the body. Latreille, 1802. See out under *Corystidae*.—2. In entom.: (a) A genus of ladybirds, of the family *Coccinellidae*, containing one species, the *Corystus* of French Guiana. Mulsant, 1851. (b) A genus of the hymenopterous family *Brachidae*. Reinhard, 1805.



cottier (kot'i-er), n. See **cotter**¹.
cottierism (kot'i-er-izm), n. [**cottier** + -ism.]
 The cottier system of land tenure. See **cottier**
 tenure, under **cotter**¹.

cottiform (kot'f-l-fōrm), *a.* [*<* NL. *Cottus*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, *shape*.] Having the form of fishes of the genus *Cottus*; of or pertaining to the *Cottoidea*; cottoid.

Cottina (ko-ti'nä), n. pl. [NL., < *Cottus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's early system, the third group of *Triglidæ*. The spinous part of the dorsal fin is less developed than the soft part, or than the anal; the body is naked, or covered with ordinary scales, or incompletely cuirassed with a single series of plate-like scales; and the pyloric appendages are four in number. It was later raised by Günther to the rank of a family. See *Cottidae*.

Cottinae (ko-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Cottidae*, to which different limits have been assigned. (a) Cottids with ventral fins and spinous dorsal well developed, thus embracing almost all the family. (b) Cottids having the preceding characters and further limited by the form of the spinous part of the dorsal being oblong and not concentrated and elevated. It includes the ordinary forms of the family.

cottine (kot'in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Cottinae*.
II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Cottinae*.

cottise, *n.* Same as *cottise*.
cottise (kot'is), *n.* [Formation obscure, but prob. connected with equiv. *cost*³, *F. côte*, < *L. costa*, a rib.] In *her.*, a diminutive of the bend, being one fourth its width, and half the width of the bendlet. A single one is often called a *cost*, but in the plural *cottises* is always used. Also spelled

cotised (kot'ist), *a.* In *her.*, accompanied by two or more cotises, as a bend. Also *cotised*, *co-toyé*.—**Cotised double**, having two cotises on each side.—**Cotised treble**, having three cotises on each side.

cottoid (kot'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*Cottus* + *-oid*.]
 1. *a.* Of or relating to the *Cottoidea*; cottiform.

Cottidae (ko-toi'de-g), n. pl. [NL., < *Cottus* + *-oides*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, to which different limits have been assigned. (a) Corresponding to the mail-cheeked fishes of the old authors. (b) Restricted to the mail-cheeked fishes with the post-temporals simply articulated with the cranium, one pair of derigenderous epiphyrangaals, hyperocoals and hypocoals separated by the intervention of actinoptals and the presence of sockets of the vertebrae. It thus includes the mail-cheeked *Cottidae* of the older authors.

cottoidean (ko-toi'dē-an), a. and n. **I. a.** Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cottoidea*.
II. n. A fish of the superfamily *Cottoidea*.
cottolene (kot'ō-lēn), n. A substance made from beef suet and cotton-seed oil.

cotton (*kot* n), *n.* and *a.* [*<* M.E. *cotoun*, *cotune*, *cotin* = MD. *kottoen*, *kattoen*, D. *katoen* (*>* MHG. *kottun*, G. *kattun* = Sw. Dan. *kattun* = mod. *leel. kotün*), *<* OF. *coton*, F. *coton* = Pr. *coton* = It. *cotone*, formerly *cotono*, *<* Sp. *coton* = Pg. *cotão*, *cotton*, printed cotton cloth, Sp. *algodon* = Pg. *algodão*, *cotton* (*>* ult. E. *acton*, *acton*)]

1. The white fibrous substance clothing the seeds of the cotton-plant (*Gossypium*). See cut under *cotton-plant*. It consists of simple delicate tubular hair-like cells, flattened and somewhat twisted. Its commercial value depends upon the length and tenacity of the fiber. It is the clothing material of a large pro-

proportion of the human race, its use dating back to a very early period. In commercial importance cotton exceeds all other staples. Great Britain ranks first in the consumption of the raw material, the United States being second, and then France. Cotton consists of nearly pure cellulose, and when acted upon by nitric acid yields a nitro-compound known as gun-cotton, which is a powerful explosive, and when dissolved in ether and alcohol forms cellulosol.

Tholse men ben the beste workhous of Gold, Sylver, Co-
toun, Syk, and of alle suchs thinges, of any other, that be

2. Cloth made of cotton. It was originally obtained in Europe from India, always famous for the excellence and fineness of its cotton fabrics, as in the Dooge muslins

and has long been in use throughout the East. In 1700 the importation into England was prohibited, and in 1721 fines were imposed upon the vendors and wearers of cotton, because it was thought to interfere with the home

manufacture of woollens and linens. Modern inventions facilitating its manufacture by machinery have built up an immense industry in Europe and the United States. See *cotton-gin*, *spinning-jenny*.



3. Thread made of cotton: as, a spool of cotton contains 200 yards.—4. The wick of a candle.

Linscott, . . . weeks or cottons of candle. *Florio*.

5. The cotton-plant; cotton-plants collectively. *Ascertained* cotton-plant, a name given to a plant used in surgery.—*Corkwood cotton*. See *slab-cotton*, below.—*Cotton famine*, a term used to describe the disastrous depression produced in the manufacturing industry by the American civil war, which hindered the exportation of cotton from the United States.—*Cotton States*. In *U. S. Atlas*, those States in which cotton is mainly produced, especially South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas; to these North Carolina and Tennessee are also added.—*French cotton*, a name given to the fine, long-staple cottons of the West Indies.—*Grass cotton*, a commercial name for unbleached and undyed cotton cloth. Also called *gray cloth*.—*Lavender cotton*, the popular name of *Somnifera Chamaecypariss*, a dwarf composite shrub of southern Europe, clothed with a dense hairy pubescence.—*Marine cotton*. Same as *admiral*.—*Mineral cotton*, a fine glass fiber, commonly called *artificial wool*.—*Philosophic cotton*, flowers of zinc, which resemble cotton.—*Sea-island cotton*, the cotton grown on the islands and east-coast in the southern United States, especially between Charleston and Savannah.—*Silicate cotton*, furnace-slag changed into a fibrous mass resembling wool by a strong jet of steam turned upon it as it runs from the furnace. Also called *slag-wool*.—*Silk-cotton*, the silky covering of the seeds of *Broridion* or *Arctostaphylos*, of *Rhus* & *Alnus*.—*Slack cotton*, *Ochroma lappaceum* (also called *corkwood cotton*), and other blemished trunks of the tropical *Arctostaphylos* and other plants, which are used for other similar purposes, but of no value for textile use.—*Soluble cotton*, gun-cotton, soluble in ether or other and alcohol.—See *gun-cotton*.—*Upland cotton*, cotton grown on the uplands of the southern United States.

II. a. Made of cotton; consisting of cotton: as, cotton cloth.

He brought to her a cotton gown.

See Rob Roy (Chap. II. State, VI. 205).

Cotton batting, a preparation of raw cotton for stuffing or quilting, usually in rolls.—*Cotton damask*, a material woven in different colors, used for curtains and upholstery.—*Cotton fannel*. Same as *Cotton fannel* (which see, under *fannel*).—*Cotton parchment*, a parchment-like material made from cotton fibers by digesting it in a solution of sulphuric acid, glycerin, and water, and then rolling it into sheets.—*Cotton prints*, cotton cloth printed in various colors and patterns. See *color*.—*Cotton rep*, a heavy colored cotton cloth used for the lining of curtains, etc.—*Cotton wadding*, a fabric made in imitation of silk velvet, used for dresses, etc., now called *rep*.—*Cotton wadding*, a prepared sheet or roll of raw cotton, used for stuffing, and much thinner and enclosed between glazed surfaces, used for interlining and quilting.

Cotton's (kot'n), v. i. [*Cotton*, n.] I. *Intrans.*

To rise with a nap, like cotton.

It cottons well; it cannot choose but bear.

A pretty nap. *Middleton*, Family of Love, vi. 3.

II. *Trans.* To envelop in cotton; hence, to coddle; to make much of. [*Rare*.]

Already in our society, as it exists, the bourgeois is too much cottoned about for any act in living.

Contemporary Rev., li. 477.

Cotton's (kot'n), v. i. [*Common* E. dial., also written *cotton*; origin uncertain. Wedgwood connects it with *cot*, a fleece of wool matted together, a lock of wool or hair hung together: see *cot's*.] 1. To agree; suit; fit or go well together.

U'ts foot, I must take some pains, I see, or we shall have this great cotton. *J. J. Audley*, *Green's* T. Quaker.

How now, lady? does our conceit cotton?

Middleton, Family of Love, v. 3.

2. To become closely or intimately associated (with); acquire a strong liking (for); take to; absolutely or with force of mind. [*Colloq.*]

A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to cotton with another.

See Cot.

For when once Madam Fortune deals out her hard parts, 'Tis amazing to think How one cottons to break it!

Barham, *Unholyday Legends*, i. 312.

Cottonade (kot-nad'), n. [*Cotton*, n. + *-ade*.] A name given to different varieties of cotton cloth, generally to inferior, coarser, and less durable kinds.

He was dressed in a suit of *Attakapas cottonade*.

G. W. Cable, *Out Croaking Days*, p. 95.

Cottonary (kot'n-pk'ér), n. A creature to or made of cotton.

Cottonary and woolly pilules. *Sir T. Brown*.

Cotton-blue (kot'n-blú), n. A coal-tar brown similar to soluble blue, used in dyeing. See *blue*, n.

Cotton-broker (kot'n-bró'ker), n. A broker who deals in cotton.

Cotton-cake (kot'n-kák), n. The cake remaining after the oil has been expressed from the seeds of the cotton-plant. It is used as food for cattle.

Cotton-chopper (kot'n-cho'p'er), n. An implement for cutting openings in a row of growing

cotton-plants, so as to leave them in bunches or hills.

Cotton-cleaner (kot'n-klé'ner), n. Same as

cotton-miller, 2.

Cottons (kot-n-é'), n. [*Cotton*, n. + *-s*.] A

Turkish fabric of cotton and silk satinet.

Cotton-elevator (kot'n-el'f-va-tor), n. In a

cotton-mill, a tube through which cotton is

raised to the upper floors by means of an air-

blast or by straps armed with spikes.

Cotton-floater (kot'n-flo'ér), n. An India-rub-

ber cover in which bales of cotton are placed

to float down rivers.

Cotton-gin (kot'n-jin), n. A machine used in

separating the seed from cotton fibers. The

earliest cotton-gin was the *saw-gin*, invented by Eli Whit-

ney (1766-1825) in 1792.

In this the fiber rests

upon a series of rollers against a grating, into the openings of

which project the teeth

of a gang of saws mounted

upon a revolving main-

shaft. The teeth of the

saws catch the fibers and

draw them away from

the seeds. The fiber, being too large to pass

between the teeth, is

run downward and against a

grating, into the openings of

which project the teeth

of a gang of saws mounted

upon a revolving main-

shaft. The teeth of the

saws catch the fibers and

draw them away from

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between the teeth, is

run downward and against a

grating, into the openings of

which project the teeth

of a gang of saws mounted

upon a revolving main-

and south of the equator. All the species are perennial and become somewhat shrubby, but in cultivation they are usually treated as annuals. They have alternate stalked and lobed leaves, large yellow flowers, becoming reddish on the second day, and a three- or five-celled capsule which bursts open as the seeds mature, throwing the seeds out, liberating the numerous black seeds covered with the beautiful filamentous cotton. The species yielding the



Branch of Cotton-plant (*Gossypium herbaceum*).

cotton of commerce are: *G. Barbadense*, known as sea-island cotton, with a fine, soft, silky staple nearly two inches long; *G. herbaceum*, yielding the upland or short-staple cotton of the United States; and *G. arborescens*. Many varieties of these species are known. The kidney, Peruvian, Brazil, and Bahia cottons of commerce are all produced by varieties of *G. Barbadense*. Nankin cotton is a naturally colored variety. Cotton-seed, after the removal of the fiber, yields upon pressure a large amount of yellow oil, with a bland, antiseptic taste, closely resembling olive oil, as a substitute or adulterant for which it is largely used. The residue after the extraction of the oil, called cotton-cake, is valuable as food for cattle and as a manure. The lack of the root is used in medicine, acting upon the uterine system in the same manner as ergot. Also called *cotton-herb*.

Cotton-planter (kot'n-plan'tér), n. 1. One who plants or raises cotton.—2. A machine for planting cotton.

Cotton-powder (kot'n-pou'vér), n. An explosive prepared from gun-cotton, of great density than the latter, and safer for dry storage.

Cotton-press (kot'n-pres), n. A press used for compressing cotton into bales. The forms are numerous, embracing nearly all the devices for obtaining great pressure.

Cotton-rat (kot'n-rat), n. A common indigenous rodent quadruped, *Sigmodon hispidus*, of the family Muridae, occurring in great numbers in the cotton-fields and other lowlands of the southern United States. It superficially resembles the common Norway rat, but is only about two thirds as large. See *Sigmodon*.

Cotton-rush (kot'n-rúsh), n. Same as *cotton-grass*.

Cotton-scraper (kot'n-ek'skráp'er), n. A form of cultivator which scrapes the earth around cotton-plants or away from them, as may be required. It is sometimes attached to the stock of the cotton-plant.

Cotton-sedge (kot'n-sédj), n. Same as *cotton-grass*.

Cotton-seed (kot'n-séd), n. The seed of the cotton-plant.—*Cotton-seed cleaner*. (a) A machine which pulls the fiber from cotton-seed. (b) A machine which cleans the seed from the cotton-seed. It is seen by an ordinary machine.—*Cotton-seed mill*, a mill for grinding the seed into oil, oil pressed from the seed of the cotton-plant.

Cotton-shrub (kot'n-shrub), n. Same as *cotton-plant*.

Cotton-stainer (kot'n-stá'nér), n. A familiar heteropterous insect or bug of the family *Pyrrhocoridae*, *Leptoglossus*, so called from its staining cotton an indelible reddish or yellowish color.

Cotton-sweep (kot'n-swép), n. A small plow used in cultivating cotton-plantations.

Cotton-tail (kot'n-tái), n. The popular name, especially in the South, for the common rabbit of the United States, *Lepus leucurus*; so named from the conspicuous fluffy white fur on the under side of the tail. Also called *molly cotton-tail*. See cut on following page.

Cotton-thistle (kot'n-this'tl), n. The popular name of *Opuntia acanthina*, a stout hairy thistle found in the mountains of England, and naturalized in New England; so called from its cottony white stem and leaves.

Cotton-tree (kot'n-tré), n. 1. The *Bombax Malabaricum*. The silky hairs on the plant surrounding the seeds are used for stuffing cushions, etc.—2. The cottonwood of America.

It is written, thus becoming a high soprano — 3. That part of a horse's breast which lies between the shoulders and under the neck. —

and sometimes only those cross-claims which can be made the subject of an affirmative award in favor of the defendant.

counter-raguled (koun'tér-rá-gúld'), *a.* In *her.*, raguled on the opposite side also.

counter-rampant (koun'tér-rámp'), *a.* [= *F. contre-rampant*.] In *her.*, rampant in opposite directions; said of animals used as bearings. It is more usual to describe two animals counter-rampant as *rampant combattant* or *rampant affronté* when represented face to face, and *rampant isolé* when back to back.

counter-redacted (koun'tér-rá-flek'ted'), *a.* In *her.*, turned in contrary directions each from the other.

counter-remonstrant (koun'tér-ré-món-stránt'), *n.* Same as *Antiremonstrant*.

counter-revolution (koun'tér-ré-völú'sh'n), *n.* [= *F. contre-révolution* = *Sp. contra-revolución* = *It. contra-rivoluzione*; as *counter- + revolution*.] A revolution opposed to a preceding one, and seeking to restore a former state of things.

counter-revolutionary (koun'tér-ré-völú'sh'n-é-ri), *a.* Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

counter-revolutionist (koun'tér-ré-völú'sh'n-é-ist), *n.* One engaged in or advocating a counter-revolution.

counterröll (koun'tér-ról'), *n.* (< *counter- + roll*, repr. *OF. contrerolle*; see *count*). In *old Eng. law*, a counterpart or copy of the rolls relating to appeals, inquests, etc., kept by an officer as a check upon another officer's roll.

countersounds (koun'tér-saundz), *n.* [Also *counter-sound*; < *countersound* = *counterröll + sound*.] A counter-account.

counter-round (koun'tér-round'), *n.* [= *F. contre-ronde* = *Sp. contraronda*, *Fr. contraronda*; as *counter- + round*.] *Artiller.* A body of officers going the rounds to inspect sentinels.

counter-salient (koun'tér-sá-li-ent'), *a.* In *her.*, salient in opposite directions.

countersay, *v.* *n.* [*counter- + say*; < *counter-say* = *counter-say* (after *L. contradicere*: see *contradict*).] To contradict.

As *he countresses* the nat. Clergie, not his countynge. *Scutiger*.
That he so doth by your doctrine doth well, he laynes. *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 224.

countersails (koun'tér-sáil'), *n.* A counterbalancing. [Rare.]

To compare their University to yours, were to cast New-
In in countercastles with Christ-Church College. *Hood's Letters*, i. 1. 8.

counter-scalloped (koun'tér-skal'péd'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *scalloped*.

counterscarf (koun'tér-skárf'), *n.* Same as *counterscarp*.

counterscarp (koun'tér-skárp'), *n.* [= *F. contre-scarpe* = *Fr. It. contra-scarpa*; as *counter- + scarp*.] In *fort.*, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way. It often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis, as when it is said that the enemy have lodged themselves on the counterscarp.

We placed a great watch in that way, which was covered with a counterscarp. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 122.
Counterscarp gallery, a framework covered with a sheeting, within the counterscarp at the salients, the entrance being by a narrow door. — **Counterscarp wall**, the revêtement of the counterscarp, generally made of stone or brick, but sometimes of timber.

counter-sea (koun'tér-sé'), *n.* A sea flowing in an equal terms; a balanced current.

A terrible counter-sea between them and their lusts. *Heugt, Sermons*, p. 27.

counter-sea (koun'tér-sé'), *n.* The disturbed state of the sea after a gale, when the wind having changed, the sea still runs in its old direction.

countersail (koun'tér-sáil'), *n.* [*F. contre-sail* = *Sp. Pg. contrasail*; < *L. contra*, against; *It. segnialla*, sail; as *counter- + sail*.] The reverse side of a sail. In the middle ages and later the sea sails appended to documents were said to be countersails, and each side was impressed, the obverse having the effigy, and the reverse, or counter-sail, usually a coat of arms and motto. See the extract.

The Great Sails have each of them two distinct designs. In one the Sovereign is represented in harness, and in the other as enthroned. The mounted figures appear always to have been regarded as the obverse, or sail, and the enthroned as the reverse, or counter-sail.

A better witness back than words, which, on the conditions, will have counter-sail.

counter-seal (koun'tér-sé'), *n.* [= *F. contre-scel* = *It. contrasigillo*; < *L. contra*, against; *It. segnialla*, seal; as *counter- + seal*.] The reverse side of a seal. In the middle ages and later the sea seals appended to documents were said to be countersails, and each side was impressed, the obverse having the effigy, and the reverse, or counter-sail, usually a coat of arms and motto. See the extract.

The Great Sails have each of them two distinct designs. In one the Sovereign is represented in harness, and in the other as enthroned. The mounted figures appear always to have been regarded as the obverse, or sail, and the enthroned as the reverse, or counter-sail.

counterscore (koun'tér-sé-kúr'), *v.* *t.* pret. and pp. *counterscored*, *ppr. counterscoring*. To give additional security to or for.

What have the rectitudes promised in return, while not yet solving that pledge from the throne, engaging parliament to counterscore it? *Burke's A Regicide Peace*.

counter-security (koun'tér-sá-kú-rí-ti'), *n.* Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become surety for another.

counter-sense (koun'tér-séns'), *n.* [= *F. contre-sens*; as *counter- + sense*.] An opposite or contrary meaning. [Rare.]

There are some words now in French which are turned to a Countersense. *Hovet, Lettres*, v. 14.

counter-shaft (koun'tér-sháft'), *n.* A shaft driven by a band or gearing running from another opposite and parallel shaft. — **Reversing counter-shaft**, a shaft capable of rotation in either direction, in order to reverse the direction of the motion of the machine which it drives.

countersign (koun'tér-sín'), *v.* *t.* [*OF. contrasign*, *F. contre-signer* = *Fr. contrasigner* = *Fr. contrasignar* = *It. contrasignare*; as *counter- + sign*.] 1. To sign opposite to another signature; sign additionally; supersede one's signature in way of authentication, attestation, confirmation; as, charters signed by a king are countersigned by a secretary. — 2. Figuratively, to attest in any way; confirm; corroborate. [Rare.]

It is thus marked, which he founded upon a review of two nations and two literatures — we may now *countersign* by an experience of eight or nine. *De Quincey, Style*, li.

As to dictionaries, the Dean writes of them as if he supposed their contents were *countersigned* below the stars. *De Quincey, Style*, li.

countersign (koun'tér-sín'), *n.* [*OF. contrasign*, *contresigne* = *F. contre-sign* = *Fr. contrasigne*; as *F. contrasigne* = *It. contrasignare*; from *it. a word*.] A sign, phrase, or number given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no one pass unless he first gives that sign; a military watchword.

Friendship, not Fame, is the countersign here; Make room by the conqueror crowned in the air! For the comrade that lings from the battles of life! *De Quincey, Style*, li.

2. The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to a writing signed by the principal or superior, to attest its authenticity; a countersignature. — *Syn.* 3. See *sign*.

counter-signal (koun'tér-sig-nál'), [*F. contre-signal*; as *counter- + signal*.] A signal used as an answer to another.

countersignature (koun'tér-sig-ná-tú-r'), *n.* The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer countersigned to a writing.

Below the Imperial name is commonly a counter-signature of one of the cabinet ministers. *Forster*.

countersink (koun'tér-sínk'), *v.* *t.* pret. and pp. *countersunk*, *ppr. countersinking*. 1. To form by drilling or turning, as a cavity in timber or other materials, for the reception of the head of a bolt or screw, a plate of iron, etc., in order to make it lie nearly or quite flush with the surface; as, to countersink a hole for a screw. — 2. To cause to sink in any other body so as to be nearly or quite flush with its surface; as, to countersink a screw or bolt by a depression for its head. — *Countersunk bolt*, nail. See *bolt*, *nail*.

countersink (koun'tér-sínk'), *n.* 1. A drill or a countersink, variously made, according as it is to be used on wood, iron, brass, etc.

2. A countersink, which the sides are chamfered to receive an end screw or bolt. — 3. A countersink for this head screw or bolt head. — 4. A countersink used in marking. — 5. A countersink used in marking. — 6. A countersink used in marking. — 7. A countersink used in marking. — 8. A countersink used in marking. — 9. A countersink used in marking. — 10. A countersink used in marking. — 11. A countersink used in marking. — 12. A countersink used in marking. — 13. A countersink used in marking. — 14. A countersink used in marking. — 15. A countersink used in marking. — 16. A countersink used in marking. — 17. A countersink used in marking. — 18. A countersink used in marking. — 19. A countersink used in marking. — 20. A countersink used in marking. — 21. A countersink used in marking. — 22. A countersink used in marking. — 23. A countersink used in marking. — 24. A countersink used in marking. — 25. A countersink used in marking. — 26. A countersink used in marking. — 27. 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country-bred

counter-ragled (koum 'tér-rág-léd'), a. In *her*, raguled on the opposite side also.

counter-rampant (koum 'tér-rámp'pant), a. [= F. *contre-rampant*.] In *her*, rampant in opposite directions; said of animals used as bearings. It is more usual to describe two animals counter-rampant as *rampant combattant* or *rampant affronté* when represented face to face, and *indolent* when back to back.

counter-redacted (koum 'tér-réd-flek'ted), a. In *her*, turned in contrary directions as from the other.

counter-remonstrant (koum 'tér-rém-món-strant), n. Same as *Antimonstrant*.

counter-revolution (koum 'tér-rév-ólú'shóp), n. [= F. *contre-révolution* = Sp. *contra-revolución* = It. *contra-rivoluzione*; as *counter + revolution*.] A revolution opposed to a preceding one, and seeking to restore a former state of things.

counter-revolutionary (koum 'tér-rév-ólú'shóp-é-ri), a. Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

counter-revolutionist (koum 'tér-rév-ólú'shóp-ist), n. One engaged in or advocating a counter-revolution.

counterroll (koum 'tér-ról), n. (< *counter + roll*, repr. OF. *controle*; see *control*). In *old Eng. law*, a counterpart or copy of the rolls relating to appeals, inquests, etc., kept by an officer as a check upon another officer's roll.

counterrolment (koum 'tér-ról-mént), n. [Also *counterrolment*; < *counterroll + ment*.] A counter-account.

counter-round (koum 'tér-round), n. [= F. *contre-ronde* = Sp. *contraronda*, *Fig. contraronda*; as *counter + round*.] n. *Milit.* A body of officers going the rounds to inspect sentinels.

counter-salient (koum-tér-sá-liént), a. In *her*, salient in opposite directions.

counter-say, v. n. [*counter-say*; < *counter + say* (after L. *contradicere*; see *contradict*).] To contradict.

As *he* *counter-says* the text, Clergie, no *thy* *conynge*. *Scripture*.
That he so doth by *your doctrine* doth wel, *Ich* *layne*. *Piers Plowman* (A. C.), 224.

counterscale (koum 'tér-skál), n. A countersalience; comparison. [Rare.]

To compare their University to yours, were to cast New Inn in *counterscale* with Christ-Church College. *Honour's Letters*, i. l. 8.

counter-scalloped (koum-tér-skól'pét), a. In *her*, same as *scalloped*.

counterscarf (koum 'tér-skárf), n. Same as *counterscarp*.

counterscarp (koum 'tér-skárp), n. [= F. *contre-scarpe* = It. *contrascarpa*; as *counter + scarp*.] In *fort*, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way. It often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis, when it is said that the enemy have lodged themselves on the *counterscarp*.

We placed a great watch in that way, which was covered with a *counterscarp*. *Takstuy's Voyage*, l. 122.
Counterscarp gallery, a framework covered with a sheeting, within the counterscarp at the salient, the entrance being by a narrow door. — **Counterscarp wall**, the revêtement of the counterscarp, generally made of stone or brick, but sometimes of timber.

counter-scaffold (koum 'tér-skáf-ld), n. A scaffold on equal terms; a balanced contest.

A terrible *counter-scaffold* between them and their lusts. *Hespey*, Sermons, p. 97.

counter-sea (koum 'tér-sé), n. The disturbed state of the sea after a gale, when the wind having changed, the sea still runs in its old direction.

counterseal (koum 'tér-sél'), t. [= F. *contre-scel* = Sp. *contra-sello*; as *counter + seal*.] n. To seal mutually or in addition; seal with another or others.

A better witness back than words, which is
On like conditions, will have *counter-seal*.
Shak., Cor., v. 3.

counter-seal (koum 'tér-sél), n. [= F. *contre-scel* = It. *contrascello*, < L. *contra*, against, + *sigillum*, seal; see *counter* and *seal*.] n. The reverse side of a seal. In the middle ages and later the wax seals appended to documents were solid cakes showing both sides, and each was impressed, the obverse having the effigy, and the reverse, or counter-seal, usually a coat of arms and motto. See the extract.

The Great Seal has each of them two distinct designs. In the upper Sovereign is represented on horseback, and in the lower an enthroned figure. The mounted figure appears to have been regarded as the obverse, or seal, and the enthroned as the reverse, or counter-seal. *See* *Horsley*, p. 304.

countersecure (koum 'tér-ré-kúr'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *counterscured*, ppr. *counterscuring*. To give additional security, or to fortify.

What have the regulations promised you in return, . . . will you give that pledge from the throne, . . . engaging parliament to *countersecure* it? *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

counter-security (koum 'tér-ré-kú'r-ti), n. Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become surety for another.

counter-sense (koum 'tér-séns), n. [= F. *contre-sens*; as *counter + sense*.] An opposite or contrary meaning. [Rare.]

There are some words now in French which are turned to a *Counter-sense*. *Huot*, Lettres, iv. 1.

counter-shaft (koum 'tér-sháft), n. A shaft driven by a band or gearing running from another opposite and parallel shaft. — **Reversing counter-shaft**, a shaft capable of rotation in either direction, in order to reverse the direction of the motion of the machine which it drives.

countersign (koum 'tér-sín'), v. t. (< OF. *contresigner*, F. *contre-signer* = Sp. *contrasignar* = It. *contrasignare*; as *counter + sign*). 1. To sign opposite to another signature; sign additionally; superadd one's signature to by way of authentication, attestation, or confirmation; see *signature* signed by a king are *countersigned* by a secretary. — 2. Figuratively, to attest in any way; confirm; corroborate. [Rare.]

Countersign (patented) remarked, what he founded upon a review of two nations and two literatures — we may now *countersign* by an experience of eight or nine. *De Quincey*, *Styia*, iii.

As to dictionaries, the Dean writes of them as if he supposed their contents were *countersigned* beyond the stars. *De Quincey*, *Styia*, iii.

countersign (koum 'tér-sín'), n. (< OF. *contresign*, *contresigne* = F. *contre-sign* = It. *contrasigna* = F. *contrasigna* = Sp. *contrasigno*; from *sign*, to give a sign, signal, in the form of a word, phrase, or number, given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no one pass unless he first gives that sign; a military watchword.

Friendship, not Fame, is the *countersign* here; Make room by the conqueror crowned in the strife. *For the comrade that hangs from the battle of life*. *U. S. Veteran*, vii. Annual (1860).

2. The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to a writing signed by the principal or superior, to attest its authenticity; a counter-signature. — *Syn.* 1. See *signature*.

counter-signal (koum 'tér-sig-nál), n. [= F. *contre-signal*; as *counter + signal*.] A signal used as an answer to another.

counter-signature (koum 'tér-sig-ná-túr), n. The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer countersigned to a writing.

Below the Imperial name is commonly a *counter-signature* of one of the cabinet ministers. *Trotter*.

countersink (koum 'tér-sínk), v. t.; pret. and pp. *countersunk*, ppr. *countersinking*. 1. To form by drilling or turning, as a cavity in timber or other materials, for the reception of the head of a bolt or screw, a plate of iron, etc., in order that it may be nearly or quite flush with the surface; as, to *countersink* a hole for a screw. — 2. To cause to sink in any other body so as to be nearly or quite flush with its surface; as, to *countersink* a screw or bolt by a depression for its head. — **Countersunk bolt**, nail. *See* *bolt*, *nail*.

countersink (koum 'tér-sínk), n. 1. A drill or tool used for countersinking, variously made, according as it is to be used on wood, iron, brass, &c.

2. A countersink of which the sides are chamfered to receive an countersunk screw or bolt head. 3. A countersink used in watch-making. 4. Countersink bit.

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embrasures for guns firing with great angle of elevation may receive a *counterslope*, giving the sole nearly the same inclination from the hill upwards as the least angle of elevation under which it may be required to aim the piece. *Tidwell*, *Fortifications*, viii. 102.

counter-stand (koum 'tér-stánd), n. Something which serves as a ground for opposition or resistance; opposition; resistance.

Your knowledge has no counterstanding against *her*. *Southey*, *Madeline*, viii. 78.

counter-statement (koum 'tér-stát-mént), n. A statement made in opposition to another; a denial; a refutation.

counter-statute (koum 'tér-stát-út), n. A contrary statute or ordinance; a law antagonistic to another.

His own antimony or *countersuit*. *Milton*, *Divorce*.

counter-step (koum 'tér-stép), n. An opposite step or procedure.

counterstock (koum 'tér-stók), n. Same as *counter-tail*.

counter-stroke (koum 'tér-strók), n. A stroke or blow given in return for one received; a return stroke or blow.

He met him *counter-stroke* so swift. *That quite snail of his arms as he treaded*. *De Witt*.

counter-subject (koum 'tér-súb-jék't), n. In music, specifically, in a fugue, a theme introduced as an appendage to the subject, and in counterpoint to the answer, or vice versa. A counter-subject is distinguished from a *second subject* by its dependent position when first used, although it may be subsequently used as an epistrophe.

counter-surety (koum 'tér-súr-é-ty), n. [= F. *contre-sûreté*; as *counter + surety*.] A counter-bond or a surety to secure one who has given security.

counter-swallowtail (koum 'tér-swól-é-tál), n. In *fort*, an outwork in the form of a single terrace, wider at the gorge than at the head.

counter-sway (koum 'tér-swá), n. Contrary way; opposing influence.

By a *countersway* of restraint curb their wild exultance almost in the other extreme; as when we low things the contrary way, to make them curb their own straightness. *Milton*, *Divorce*.

counter-tally (koum 'tér-tál), n. [= F. *contre-taille*, *contre-tail*; < OF. *contredite*, *contredite*, *contre-taille*, F. *contre-taille*; as *counter + tally*.] A tally serving as a check to another.

counter-taste (koum 'tér-tást), n. Opposite or false taste. [Rare.]

There is a kind of *counter-taste*, founded on surprise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalry with the true. *Shenstone*.

counter-tendency (koum 'tér-tén-dén-si), n. An opposite or opposing tendency.

The Hegelian system recognizes every natural tendency of thought as logical, although it is certain to be abolished by counter-tendencies. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, xlii. 12.

counter-tenor (koum 'tér-tén-ór), n. [= F. *contre-tenor*; < OF. *contreneur*, < It. *contratenore*; as *counter + tenor*.] In music, a high tenor or alto voice; the part sung by such a voice. It is the highest adult male voice, having its tone compass from the *c* of the middle line of the staff, the lowest notes having about the same register, and are sometimes inaccurately called *countertenor*. The correct term is *alto* or *contralto*.

counter-term (koum 'tér-tér-m), n. A term opposed or contrary to another term; an antithetical term.

No ill, no good; is *counter-term*, my son, be brother-kind, holding forth his own. *By* *cutless war*. *Tennyson*, *Ancient Saga*.

counter-tierce (koum 'tér-tér-s), n. In *fencing*, a counter-parry in tierce.

counter-timer (koum 'tér-tím-bér), n. See *counter*, n. 4.

counter-time (koum 'tér-tím), n. (< *counter + time*, after F. *contre-temps*; see *contretemps*). 1. In the manege, the resistance or hindrance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manege, occasioned by lack of skill in the rider or the bad temper of the horse.

Hence — 2. Resistance; opposition.

Let *counter-time* be the *counter-time* to fate. *And give not thus the counter-time to fate*. *Dryden*, *Auguribus*.

counter-traction (koum 'tér-trák-shóp), n. Opposite traction.

The treatment of dislocations was by traction and *counter-traction*, circumduction, and other dextrous manipulation. *Shuge*, *Devi*, xlii. 478.

counter-trench (koum 'tér-tér-nésh), n. In *fort*, a trench made by the defenders of a place to render ineffectual one made by the besiegers.

Piers Plowman (B), vi. 191.

to convey to him a certain estate: with for before the thing or price.

They covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver. *Mat. xxv. 15.*

I had covenanted at Montreal to give him a new hat with silver button and loop. *Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 96.*

If, *frans. 1.* To agree or subscribe to or promise by covenant; engage by a pledge.

According to the word that I covenanted with you. *Hag. ii. 5.*

To the Irish he so far conciliated, as first to tolerate in private, then to consent openly. *Macaulay, History of Great Britain, xii.*

We were asked to covenant that we would make no change without the consent of the laity; and that if they took any change without the consent of the bishops and clergy. *Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 10.*

To demand as a condition or stipulation; stipulate.

Imprius then, I covenant that your Acquaintance be general; that you admit no sworn Confidant, or Intimate of your own Sex. *Congress, Way of the World, vi.*

Covenanted with all. *See civil—Covenanted mercies, in theod., divine mercies pledged in some specific divine promise, as to those that have received baptism, for example, in contradistinction to uncovenanted mercies; that is, mercies not so specifically promised.*

Covenant-breaker (kuv' 'e-n-an-tér), *n.* [*Covenant + breaker*]. One who violates a covenant. *Milton.*

covenanted (kuv' 'e-n-an-téd), *a.* [*Covenant + -ed*]. Holding a position, situation, or the like, under a covenant or contract.

We shall be obliged henceforward to have more natives in the service, and the duties of the covenanted civilians sent from Europe will be more and more those of supervision and wise guidance. *Congress, Rev., II. 17.*

covenanted (kuv' 'e-n-an-tér), *n.* [*Covenant + -er*]. The party to a covenant to whom the performance of its obligation is expressed to be due.

covenanted (kuv' 'e-n-an-tér), *n.* [*Covenant + -er*]. 1. One who makes a covenant; a party to an agreement or contract.

A covenant to do any action at a certain time or place is thus dissolved by the covenantor. *Hobbes, De Corpore Politico, i. 2.*

2. [*cap.*] In Scottish hist., one of those who in the seventeenth century, particularly in 1688 and 1689, bound themselves by solemn covenant to uphold and maintain the Presbyterian doctrine and polity as the religion of the country, to the exclusion of both prelacy and popery, the issue continued to be applied to those who dissent from the final settlement in 1688, more definitely called *Covenanters*, and afterward *Reformed Presbyterians*. *See Covenanters, n. 4.*

I am sorry to hear of new oaths in Scotland between the covenanted, who they say will have none but Jesus Christ to rely upon them. *Warton.*

covenanted (kuv' 'e-n-an-ting), *p. a.* [*Covenant + -ing*]. 1. Of or pertaining to the Covenanters; as, the covenanted cause.—2. Belonging to the extreme party of Presbyterians, known as *Covenanters*, who dissented from the final settlement of the matters at issue between the Scottish church and the king, and afterward formed the Reformed Presbyterian Church; as, a covenanted minister.

Strike this day as if the avill
Lay beneath your brows the while,
Do they Covenanters' blood
The breath of false Argyle!

—*Argyll, Burial March of Dundee.*

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covenanted (kuv' 'e-n-an-ting), *p. a.* [*Covenant + -ing*]. 1. Of or pertaining to the Covenanters; as, the covenanted cause.—2. Belonging to the extreme party of Presbyterians, known as *Covenanters*, who dissented from the final settlement of the matters at issue between the Scottish church and the king, and afterward formed the Reformed Presbyterian Church; as, a covenanted minister.

Strike this day as if the avill
Lay beneath your brows the while,
Do they Covenanters' blood
The breath of false Argyle!

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We were met by two Franciscan Friars, who saluted and conveyed us to their convent. *Sandys, Travels, p. 130.*

(*frans. 1.*) Name of Covent Garden, in London, a garden formerly attached to a convent or monastery, now the site of a celebrated theater of that name; also of the city of Coventry.

3. An agreement; a covenant.

Serve thou thy wife, as thy covenant was. *Eccl. xxi. 10.*

Thyne coventes for to fulfille. *AS in Italian.*

Coventry Act, to send to Coventry. *See act, send.*

coventry-bell (kuv' 'e-n-tri-bel), *n.* [*The name Coventry, ME. Coventry, is generally explained from the convent (ME. convent) established there by Earl Leofric, 11th century, but the AS. form Cofentred, Cofantred means 'tree of the cove or cave' (gen. of cova, a cove, a chamber (see cove), + -red, tree), or perhaps, tree of Cofa. (A proper name.)*] A name for the canturbury-bell, Campanula Medium.

coventry-blue (kuv' 'e-n-tri-blú), *n.* Blue thread of a superior dye made at Coventry in England, and used for embroidery.

I have lost my thimble and a skein of Coventry blue. *B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.*

coventry-rape (kuv' 'e-n-tri-ráp), *n.* The Campanula Campanulacea, having tuberosus turnip-like roots.

cove-plane (kóv' 'plán), *n.* A molding-plane cutting out a quarter-round or scotia. *E. H. Blyth.*

cov' (kuv' 'ér), *n.* [*ME. covenen, covenen, kovenen, also keveren, kieren (> mod. dial. kver), < OF. covrir, covrir, covrir, F. covrir = It. covrire, < L. cooperire, cover, < co- (intensive) + operire, subtr. hie, conceal: see coopericulum, etc., and cf. aperient, apert.*] I. trans. 1. To put something over or upon so as to protect, shield, or conceal; to envelop; to cover up or envelop with something; specifically, to put a cover or covering (designed for the purpose) upon; as, to cover a dial; to cover a chair with plush; to cover a table with a cloth; to cover the body with clothes.

The locusts . . . shall cover the face of the earth. *Ex. x. 6.*

The valleys are covered over with corn. *Ps. lv. 13.*

Go down, therefore, hid them cover the table, and the meat, and we will come to dinner. *Shak., M. of V., iii. 6.*

2. To hide or screen as by something overspread or intervening, either literally or figuratively; to conceal; to be invisible or unperceivable; to be out of sight or consideration; as, the top of the mountain was covered by a cloud; they sought to cover their guilt: often followed by up; as, the thieves covered up their tracks.

If I say, Surely the darkness shall cover me, even the night shall be light about me. *Ps. cxix. 11.*

Charity shall cover the multitude of sins. *1 Pt. iv. 8.*

No monument,
Though high and big as Pelion, shall be able
To cover this base murder.

—*Beau and Flit, Philaster, v. 3.*

How come others only to make use the pretence of vertue to deceive, and of honesty and integrity to cover the deepest dissimulation? *Stillingfleet, sermons, II. iii. 3.*

3. To pardon or remit; a scriptural use. Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered. *Ps. cxli. 1.*

They thus covered all their sin. *Ps. lxxv. 2.*

The transgression is covered, a legal term which is often equivalent to atonement. *Bible Commentary, Ps. cxli. 1.*

4. Reflexively and figuratively, to invest or overproud (one's self or one's reputation with); as, he covered himself with glory.

In the whole proceedings of the powers that covered themselves with everlasting infamy by the partition of Poland, there is none more marked for selfish ambition. *Brougham.*

5. To shelter; protect; defend; as, a squadron of horse covered the retreat.

And the soft wings of peace cover him around. *Cowley.*

The loss of the Spaniards, covered as they were by their defenses, was inconceivable. *Freestock, Ferd. and Is., II. 12.*

6. To put the usual head-covering on; replace the hat on.

For if the woman be not covered, let her also be shorn. *1 Cor. xi. 6.*

Nay; pray he covered. *Shak., As You Like It, II. 3.*

7. To travel or pass over; move through; as, the express covered the distance in fifteen minutes.—8. To comply with; said of male animals.—9. To be equal to; to be of the same extent or amount; to be coextensive with; be

equivalent to; as, the receipts do not cover the expenses.—10. To include, embrace, or comprehend; as, an offense not covered by any statute; the explanation does not cover all the facts of the case.

We cannot say that the vague term "the beginning" covers the geological ages, because there is no chaotic condition between these and the human period. *Lawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 84.*

11. To aim at directly; bring into effective range and aim, as of a rifle or other firearm; as, he covered the thief with his pistol; hence, to command, as in a military sense; occupy a commanding position with regard to.

The king was encamped in Rhos, covering and keeping in awe his Malabonnet provinces, Fatagar and Bawaru. *Bruce, Sources of the Nile, II. 146.*

12. To brood or sit on, as a hen on eggs or chicks.

Where finding life yet not yet dilogated light,
He much misjot, and could it tenderly,
As chicken newly hatched, from dreasted destiny. *Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 10.*

Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighboring hough. *Addison, Spectator.*

13. To counterbalance; compensate for; as, to cover one's loss.—14. To contain; comprise; to cover one's loss.—15. To contain; comprise. *See counterbalance.*

covered way (kóv' 'é-dé), *n.* [*covered + way*]. A way, path, or road, which is regularly formed by an embankment. The covered way is the most indispensable of all the works of the garrison, because it affords them a covered position beyond the ditch from which to make a sortie, or to guard the ditch and the communications. It is regularly formed by an embankment. The covered way is the most indispensable of all the works of the garrison, because it affords them a covered position beyond the ditch from which to make a sortie, or to guard the ditch and the communications. It is regularly formed by an embankment. The covered way is the most indispensable of all the works of the garrison, because it affords them a covered position beyond the ditch from which to make a sortie, or to guard the ditch and the communications. It is regularly formed by an embankment. 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2. A decoy. See decoy, n.

Till the great mallard be caught in the coy.
Shak. *Macbeth*, iv. 2.

coy² (koi'), n. [E. dial, prob. *ML. kōye*, *D. kōi*, a coop, cage, fold, hive, hammock, berth (cf. *kōu*, a cage) = E. Fries. *kōje*, *kōi*, a hammock, berth, also an inclosure, = *MLG. Lō. kōje*, a cage, stall, berth, > prob. *G. kōje*, a berth, = *Dan. kōje*, a berth, hammock, = *Sw. kōje*, a berth, hammock, also a cage, jail; all ult. < *L. caeca* (*ML. cavia*), a cage, whence also E. *cape*, *coze*, *cozy*, *cozy*.] A cage or pen for lobsters. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

coy-duck (koi'duk), n. A decoy-duck.

His main scope is to show that Grotius . . . hath acted the part of a coy-duck, willingly or unwillingly, to lead the Protestants into Popery.
Asp. Brannhall, *Works*, III. 504.

coyish (koi'ish), a. [*Coy* + -ish]. Somewhat coy or reserved.

This coyish parsonage.
Drant, *tr.* of Horace, II. 3.

coyly (koi'ly), adv. [*ME. coily*; < *coy* + -ly²]. 1. Quietly.

A messenger came the Brethginsians vnto, Entred brethginsians without any crying, Full coyly and presently with trefring.
Ronn. of Partheny (E. E. T. S.), II. 2184.

2. In a coy manner; shyly; demurely.
 As she coyly bound it in the neck,
 And made him promise silence. *Calderig.*

coyness (koi'ness), n. See *coyness*.

coyness (koi'ness), n. The quality of being coy; shyness; modest reserve; bashfulness; unwillingness to become familiar.

When the kind nymph would coyness telge,
 And hides not to be found again. *Drayton.*

= *Syn. Diffidence*, *Shyness* (see *bashfulness*), reserve, demureness.

coyness, n. Same as *coyness*.

coyness, n. Same as *coyness*.

coyness (koi'ness), n. [*Coy*, *coyness*, < *Mex. coyotli*.] The Spanish and now the usual name of the common prairie- or barking-wolf of western North America, *Canis latrans*, abundant al-



Coyote (*Canis latrans*).

most everywhere from the great plains to the Pacific. It is about as large as a pointer dog, with full pelage, bushy tail, upright ears, and rather sharp nose of a grayish color, reddening on some parts and darkened with black on the back, and is noted for its monotonous and reiterated howling at night. Also spelled *coyote*, *coyote*, and *kide*.

coyote, *coyote* (koi'pō), n. The native name of a South American rodent mammal, the *Myopotamus coypu*. Its head is large and depressed, its neck short and stout, its limbs short, its tail long and



Coypu (*Myopotamus coypu*).

round, and it swims with great ease. It is valued for its fur, which was formerly used largely in the manufacture of hats. The length of a full-grown coypu is about 2 feet 6 inches. See *Myopotamus*.

We look to the waters, and we do not find the fever of muskrat, but the coypu and capybara, rodents of the American type.

coystril, *coystril*, n. Same as *coystril*.

You . . . bragging coystril!
B. Jonson, *Every Man in His Humour*, iv. 1.
coz (kōz), n. [Abbrev. of *cozen*, now usually spelled *cozen*.] A familiar or fond contraction of *cozen*.

coze, *coze* (kōz), n. [*Formed from coz*, a.] Anything snug, comfortable, or cozy; specifically, a cozy conversation, or tête-à-tête. [Rare.]

They might have a comfortable coz.
Jane Austen, *Mansfield Park*, xvi.

coze, *coze* (kōz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *cozed*, *cozing*, *cozing*. [*Like coze*, n., formed from *coz*, a.] To be snug, comfortable, or cozy; cuddle. [Rare.]

The sailors coze round the fire with wife and child.
Kingsley, *Two Years Ago*, III.

cozen, n. An obsolete spelling of *cozen*.

cozen (kuz'n), v. [*Early mod. E.* also *cozen*, *cozin*, *cozen*, *cozin*, *cozen*, *cozin*, *cozin*, *cozin*, being orig. identical in form and connected in sense with *cozin*, a relative; < *F. cozinier*, call 'cousin,' claim kindred for advantage, sponge, < *cozin*, cousin; see *cozin*, n. and v. & *trans.* 1. To cheat; defraud.

A steller resolution arms my confidence,
 To cozen thee of honour. *Ford*, *Broken Heart*, iv. 4.

O lover, art thou grown too full of dread
 To look in him the face whom thou fearedst not
 To cozen of the fair thing he had got?
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 304.

2. To deceive; beguile; entice.

Children may be cozened into a knowledge of the letters.
Locke, *Education*.

II. trans. To practise cheating; act dishonestly or deceptively.

Some cozing, cozening slave. *Shak.*, *Othello*, iv. 2.

What care I to see a man run after a Sermon, if he Cozen and Cheats as soon as he comes home?
Seiden, *Table-Talk*, p. 76.

cozenage, n. See *cozenage*.

cozenage (kuz'n-ij), n. [*Cozen* + -age.] The practice of fraud; deceit; artifice; the practice of cheating.

All that their whole lives had heap'd together
 By cozenage, perjury, or sorrid theft.
Massinger, *Duke of Milan*, III. 1.

The art of getting, either by violence, cozenage, flattery, lying, or by putting on a guise of religion.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, I. Progress, 1.

Betray not by the cozenage of sense
 Thy virtues. *Wordsworth*, *Power of Sound*, iv.

cozener (kuz'n-er), n. [*Early mod. E.* also *cozener*, *cozener*, *cozener*, etc.; < *cozen* + -er.] One who cozens; one who cheats or defrauds.

Thy there are cozeners abroad; therefore it behoves men to be wary. *Shak.*, *Titus Andronicus*, IV. 2, iv. 3.

cozening (kuz'n-ing), n. [*Verbal n.* of *cozen*, v.] Cheating; defrauding.

cozlier, n. See *cozier*.

cozily, *cozily* (kō'zi-li), adv. In a cozy manner; snugly; warmly; comfortably.

coziness, *coziness* (kō'zi-ness), n. The quality or state of being cozy.

cozy, *cozy* (kō'zi), a. and a. [*Also written cozy, cozy, cozy, cozy*; orig. *Sw.*, and perhaps related to *crab*, *neat*, *snug*, *comfortable*, *quiet*, *social*; see *cozy*, 2.] 1. a. Snug; comfortable; warm; social.

Some are *cozy* 'till the neck,
 And furnish assignations.
Burns, *Italy Fair*.

After Mr. Bob Sawyer had informed him that he meant to be very cozy, and that his friend Ben was to be one of the party, they shook hands and separated.

Richards, *Pickwick*, xxx.

How cozy and pleasant it is here!
Harpur's Mag.

II. n. A kind of padded covering or cap put over a topset to keep in the heat after the tea has been infused.

C. P. An abbreviation of *Common Pleas* and of *Court of Probate*.

C. P. O. An abbreviation of *Clerk of the Prist Council*.

C. P. S. An abbreviation of the Latin *Custos Privati Signi*, Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Cr. 1. A common abbreviation of *credit* and *creditor*.—2. In chem., the symbol for chromium.

Cr. 3. An abbreviation (a) of the Latin *Custos Rotularum*, Keeper of the Rolls; (b) of the Latin *Carolus Rex*, Charles the King, or of *Carolina Regina*, Caroline the Queen.

Cr. 4. An abbreviation of *Crab*, *Crab*, < *ME. crabbe*, < *AS. crabba* = *D. krab* = *MLG. krabbe*, < *G. krabbe*, and prob. the earlier *G. form krappe*, = *F. krabe*.) = *Isol. krabi* = *Sw. kraba* = *Dan. krabbe* (rare), diff. suffix) *OHG. krebbe*, *krabbe* (< *ult. E. crawfish*, *crayfish*, q. v.), *MEG. krebe*, *krabbe*, *G. krabe* (< *Dan. krabbe*, = *D. kreff*

= *Sw. kräfta*, a crayfish. Perhaps connected with *OHG. crappo*, a hook, claw, and thus ult. with *E. cramp*; cf. *W. cray*, *claw*, or talons, *crab*, *scram*, *crane*, a crab. The *crab* (*see Carabus*) is not akin.) 1. A popular name for all the stalk-eyed, ten-footed, and short-tailed or soft-tailed crustaceans constituting the subclass *Decapodae*, order *Decapoda*, and suborders *Brachyura* and *Anomura*; distinguished from lobsters, shrimps, prawns, crayfish, and other long-tailed or macrurous crustaceans, by shortness of body, the absence of so-called tail fan reduced and folded under the thorax and constituting the apron, or otherwise modified. See cut under *Brachyura*. The anterior limbs are not used for progression, being little or furnished with pincer-like claws, and constituting chelipeds. The hinge-like joints of the ambulatory limbs are so disposed that the animal can move off in any direction without turning; but its commonest mode of progression is sideways, either to the right or the left. The eyes are compound and set on movable eye-stalks or ophthalmites. (See cut under *stalk-eyed*.) The common edible crab of Europe is *Cancer pagurus*. A smaller species



Red Crab (*Cancer pagurus*).

also eaten is the shore-crab, or green crab, *Carcinus maenas*. The common blue or saddle crab of the United States is *Libinia emarginata*, now called *Gillettea hastata* or *Stomatopoda hastata*; when molting, it is called *soft-shelled crab*. The small crab-like in oysters, species of *Platystrophia*, called *sea-crabs*. Those which have soft talons and live in univalve shells are hermit-crabs, *Paguridae*. Tree-crabs are of the genus *Begonia*. Land-crabs constitute the family *Decapoda*. Spider-crabs are of the genus *Maja*, *M. squinado*, the common *crab*, and the name is extended to many other spider forms, among them the largest of crabs, sometimes from 12 to 14 feet across the outstretched legs. Fiddler-crabs belong to the genus *Uca*, of the family *Decapoda*, which also contains the racer-crab or horseshoe crab, *Limulus*, and the red crab *Cancer pagurus*. *Rock-crab* is a name of various species of *Conchidae* proper. Box-crabs belong to the family *Callinectes*. Porcelain crabs are small bright-colored species of *Porcellanidae*. Some handsome species of *Portunidae* are called *lady-crabs*, and members of this family are also known as swimming crabs, paddle-crabs, shuttle-crabs, etc., the hinder legs being broadened and flattened to serve for swimming, as in our common edible crab. The red crab is *Cancer pagurus*. Many other crabs are distinguished by qualifying terms. See the compounds and the technical names. *Crab* is a name of fishes in three sea.

Old Eng. Homilies, p. 51.

You yourself, sir, should be old as I am, if I were a crab, you could go backward. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, II. 2.

2. Some crustacean likened to or mistaken for a crab; as, the glass-crabs; the king-crabs. See the compounds.—3. A crab-louse.—4. [cap.] A crab, a constellation and sign of the zodiac. See *Crab*, 3.—5. An arch.

This work is (sett upon also) *crab* (Latin *crab*) thews of hard marination.

Tr. of H. Higdon's Polytechnicon, I. 221.

6. pl. The lowest cast at hazard.

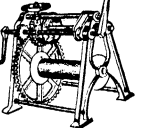
1. . . three denuce-ace; upon which the monster in the chair belowered out 'Crabs, and made no more ado, but swept away all his stakes. *W. Hook*, *Illustrations*, I. vi.

7. A name of various machines and mechanical contrivances. (a) An engine with three claws for launching ships and heaving them in the dock. (b) A pile-driver sometimes used for the same purpose as a pile-driver. It is an upright shaft, having several bolts at the top, through which bearing-levers are thrust. (c) A kind of portable winch-like machine for raising weights, etc. Crabs are much used in building operations for raising stones, etc. They are also used in other weights, and in loading and discharging vessels.

They are also applied to the raising of weights or ramblers of pile-driving.

Crabs are also used in rope-walks or stretching-frames, and in the yarn to its fullest extent before it is worked into strands. (d) A claw used temporarily to support a portable crane on the ground. Also called *crab-winch*. (f) An iron trivet to set over a fire. [*Prov. Eng.* *Crab* = *crab*, in *metaphor*, *metaphor*]

The use of the claws of crabs, common, formed



Crab (cr).

kran) = F. *crâne*, a crane (a machine), = Gr. *γέρανος*, a crane (a machine), a particular use of the

framed for the *Tubicola*, *Pholadaria*, *Solenacea*, and *Myaria*.

Cratætherium (kras'-tê'-um), n. [NL., < *L. crassus*, thick, & *Gr. therion*, a wild beast, ship, a wild beast.]. A genus of fossil sirenia, found by Van Beneden upon a part of a skull discovered in Belgium.

crassitude (kras'-tê'-dê), n. [*L. crassitudo*, < *crassus*, thick; see *cras*.] Coarseness; thickness; denseness. [Rare.]

The greater *crassitude* and gravity of sea-water.

Woodward, *Sci. towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth*.

crassly (kras'-lî), adv. In a crass manner; coarsely; grossly; stupidly; ignorantly.

Even the workman instinctively recoils against the narrowing tendencies of machine-work and special skill employment, and speculates wildly and crassly about political, social, or religious problems. — *W. D. Hall*, *German Culture*, p. 302.

crassness (kras'-ness), n. The quality of being crass; coarseness; thickness; denseness; heaviness; grossness; stupidity.

The ethereal body contracts crassness, . . . as the immaterial faculties slide in their escape. — *G. L. Hart*, *Pre-existence of Soul*, p. 118.

Crassula (kras'-ul-â), n. [NL. (so called in reference to their thick, succulent leaves), dim. of *L. crassus*, thick; see *cras*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Crassulaceae*, consisting of succulent herbs and shrubs, chiefly natives of South Africa. Various species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers and for bedding purposes.

Crassulaceae (kras'-ul-â'sê'-ô), n. pl. [NL., < *Crassula* + *-aceae*.] The houseleek family, a natural order of polypetalous exogens. It consists of succulent plants with herbaceous shrubby stems and annual or perennial roots, growing in hot, dry, exposed places in the more temperate parts of the world, but chiefly in South Africa. Many species of *Crassula*, *Roepera*, *Sempervivum*, *Sedum*, and *Cotyledon* are cultivated for their showy flowers and used for bedding effects. The American species belong mostly to the genera *Sedum* and *Cotyledon*, and are especially abundant on the western side of the continent.

crassulaceous (kras'-ul-â'shi-us), a. Belonging to or characteristic of the order *Crassulaceae*. **crassulatin** (kras'-ul-â'shi-on), n. [*Cr. Crassulatin*, in sense of 'holiday', but lit. a putting off till to-morrow, < *L. crassatus*, of to-morrow, < *cras*, to-morrow. Cf. *procrastination*.] **Crassulatin**; delay.

crat. See *crater*.

Cratæus (kra-tê'-us), n. [NL., < *Gr. κράταιος*, a kind of flowering thorn.]. A roseaceous genus of trees and shrubs, of about 30 species, natives of northern temperate regions, and about equally divided between North America and the old world. All are armed with short woody spines, and are hence commonly known as *thorns*. The fruit, called a *haz*, containing several hard, bony cells, is often edible. The wood is heavy, hard, and close-grained. The Hawthorn, *C. Oxyacantha* of Europe, is often cultivated for ornament. In several varieties, and is largely used for hedges, etc. Other species are sometimes cultivated. See *thorn*.

Cratæva (kra-tê'-vâ), n. [NL., after *Gr. Κρατæva*, *L. Cratæva*, name of a Greek herbalist.]. A genus of East and West Indian plants, natural order *Capparidaceae*. The fruit of *C. cynaroides* has a peculiar alliacious odor, whence it has received the name of garlic-pepper.

cratch (krach'), v. t. [*ME. cratchen*, *cratchen*, scratch, prob. for *cræte*, = *Sw. krata* = *Dan. kræte*, scratch, scrape, claw, = *Isol. krassa*, scratch, = *MD. kræten*, *kræten*, *D. krassen* = *MLG. lēd*, *kræzen*, scratch, scratch, prob. (the *E* and *Scand*. through *LG.*) < *OHG. chrazzen*, *chrazen*, *cræzen*, *MHG. kræzen*, *kræzen*, *G. kræzen* (> *l. it. grattare* = *Sp. Fig. gratar* = *F. gratter*, > *E. grate*; see *grate*).] To scratch, prob. for *Sw. krata* = *Dan. kræte*, scratch, scrape, also from *G.*, after the *Rom. forms*; cf. *Isol. krōia*, engrave, ornament. The *OHG. chrazzen* is perhaps orig. Teut., but is derived by some from *LL. charazare*, *ML. carazare*, < *Gr. χαράσσειν*, scratch, engrave; see *character*. In *mod. E. cratch* is represented by *scratch*, q. v.] To scratch.

With that other paw him scratching.

All by him here he took and here.

Both on an hepe fil, both knyt and bere.

Rom. of Renesance, F. T. S. 1, 382.

cratch > (krach'), n. [*ME. cratche*, *cratche*, *cratche*, < *OF. crache*, a crab, manger, *F. crache*, a crab, manger, rack, = *Pr. cracha*, *crepa* = *l. crepia*, < *OHG. frippa*, *chripa*, for *chripia*, *MHG. G. krippa*, *chripa*, *crach*, of which *crach* > *cratch* is thus a doublet.]. 1. A grated crab or manger.

He enradied was
In simple cratch, wrapt in a wad of hay.

Spenser, *Byrn of Heavens Love*, l. 298.

I was laid in the cratch, I was wrapped in swathing-cloths.

Hakewill, *Apology*.

2. A rack or open framework.

In Bengal and Cochin they are forced to set up, for a time, houses upon cratches, their other houses being taken up for the Mithras lodgings. — *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 666.

cratch-cradle (krach'krâ'dl), n. [*Cratch* > *cratch* > *cradle*, but prob. an acronym of *cratch-cradle*, q. v.]. Same as *cratch-cradle*.

cratches (krach'êz), n. pl. [*Pl.* of *cratch*, n., < *cratch*, v., after *G. krâze*, the itch, scratches, < *krâzen*, scratch; see *cratch*.] A swinging on the pateron, under the fetlock, and sometimes under the hoof, of a horse.

cratè (krât'), n. [*Cr. L. cratis*, wickerwork, what also placed in the cratch, saying to the porter, Take it up, and follow me. — *Cratè* Night (*Gr.* by Laube), l. 20.]

2. The amount held by such a casing.

crater (krâ'têr), n. [= *F. cratère* = *Sp. cráter*, < *Fig. cratera* = *L. cratere*, *cratera* = *D. G. G. crater* (def. 2), < *crater*, a bowl, < *Gr. κράτις*, a vessel in which wine was mixed with water, a basin (in a rock), the crater of a volcano, < *κράτις* (v. *κράτις*, mix.)]

1. A kind of basket or hamper of wickerwork, used for the transportation of china, glass, crockery, and similar wares; hence, any openwork casing, as a box made of slats used for packing or transporting commodities, as peaches.

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crater (krâ'têr), n. [= *F. cratère* = *Sp. cráter*, < *Fig. cratera* = *L. cratere*, *cratera* = *D. G. G. crater* (def. 2), < *crater*, a bowl, < *Gr. κράτις*, a vessel in which wine was mixed with water, a basin (in a rock), the crater of a volcano, < *κράτις* (v. *κράτις*, mix.)]

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After a volcano has long been silent and the large crater has been more or less filled, . . . renewal of activity through the old channel of escape gives rise to the formation of a new cone seated within the old crater's hollow.

Huxley, *Physiology*, p. 194.

crateræ, n. Plural of *crater*.

crateriform (kra-têr'-î-form), a. [= *F. crateriforme*, < *L. crater*, a crater, & *forma*, shape.]

Having the form of a crater; conically hollowed; formed, like a wine-glass, without the base, or nearly like an inverted truncate cone with an excavated base. As specifically used in entomology, it differs from *calathiform* in implying less dilated sides, and from *cupiform* in implying a less deep and regular hollow. In botany it

The soft crayons and the half-hard are used through the medium of a stump, while the hard are used as a lead-pencil. See *paste*.

Let no day pass over you without . . . giving some strokes of the pencil of the *crayon*.
Dryden, tr. of Dufrenoy's Art of Painting.

2. A material made of a composition of soap, resin, wax, and lampblack, used for drawing upon lithographic stones. 3. One of the carbon-points in an electric lamp.

II. a. Drawn with crayons: as, a *crayon* sketch.

crayon (krá'on), v. t. [= F. *crayonner*: from the noun.] 1. To sketch; to draw with a crayon. Hence—2. To sketch in general; to plan; to commit to paper one's first thoughts.

He soon afterwards composed that discourse conformably to the plan which he had *crayoned* out.
Malone, Sir J. Reynolds, note.

crayon-drawing (krá'on-drá'ing), n. The act or art of drawing with crayons.

crayonist (krá'on-ist), n. [*crayon* + -ist.] One who draws or sketches with crayons.

The charming *crayonists* of the eighteenth century.
Littell's Living Age, CXXI. 73.

Robert Nanteuil (1658-1676), and one of the most eminent of French line engravers.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 173.

crase (krás), v. pret. and pp. *crasé*, ppr. *crasing*. [Early mod. E. also *cras*; of ME. *crasen*, break, break to pieces, & Sw. *krasa* = Dan. *krase*, crackle, orig. break (cf. Sw. *sida* & *kras* = Dan. *slaa* & *kras*, break to pieces); prob. imitative. F. *crasé*, break, shatter, is also of Saxon origin.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To break; burst; break in pieces.

To calk crases and begynne to floude.
Anc. Metrical Table (1474-1476), p. 128.

2. To crack or split; open in slight cracks or chinks; crackle; specifically, in *pottery*, to separate or peel off from the body; said of the glaze. See *cracking*, 2.—3. To become crazy or insane; become shattered in mind; to break down.

For my tortured brain begins to *crase*.
Be thou my nurse. *Keats*, *Endymion*, lv.

Leave help to God, as I am forced to do.
There is no other crutch to lean upon.
Seeing such evil with no human care.
Browning, *King and Book*, II. 41.

II. *trans.* 1. To break; break in pieces; crush: as, to *crase* tin.

The windowes wel yglased
Full clear, and not an hole perced.
Chaucer, *Booth of Blanche*, 1. 324.

The fine fireline is sooner *crased* than the hard marble.
Lugly, *Euphonia*, Anat. of Wit, p. 39.

And look looking for him till his host,
And *crase* their chariot wheels.
Milton, P. L., xli. 210.

2. To make small cracks in; produce a flaw or flaws in, literally or figuratively.

The glaze once *crased*, will with the least clappe be cracked.
Lugly, *Euphonia*, Anat. of Wit, p. 38.

The titlle's *cras'd*, the tonare is not good.
That claims by th' evidence of flesh and blood.
Quarles, *Emblems*, II. 14.

The vault of the same tower is so *crased* as, for doubt of fallings thereof, there is a prop of wood set up to the same.

Quoted in N. & Q., 7th ser., IV. 401.

3. To disorder; confuse; weaken; impair the natural force or energy of. [Obsolete except with reference to mental condition.]

One ill that you be *crased* and not well disposed, by means of your travail at Sea. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 372.

There is no ill
Can *crase* my health that not assaile you first.
Beau, and *Fl.* (O. Falstaff Friends), II. 3.

Till length of years
And sedentary novices *crase* him.
Milton, S. A., I. 571.

4. To derange the intellect; to demoralize; to render insane; make crazy.

Grief hath *cras'd* my wit this. *Shak.*, *Lea*, III. 4.

Every slimmer does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crased* and out of his wits.
Fulton.

crase (kríz), n. [*crase*, v.] 1. A crack in the glaze of pottery; a flaw or defect in general.—2. Insanity; craziness; any degree of mental derangement.—3. An inordinate desire or longing; a passion.

It was quite a *crase* with him [Burns] to have his Jan dressed genteelly.
J. Wilson, *Genius and Char.* of Burns, p. 200.

4. An unreasonable or capricious liking or affection of liking, more or less sudden and temporary, and usually shared by a number of persons, especially in society, for something particularly uncommon or unusual; a passing whim: as, a *crase* for old furniture, or for rare coins or heraldry.

A quiet *crase* touching everything that pertains to Napoleon the Great and the Napoleonic legend.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 284.

crased (krázd), p. a. [Pp. of *crase*, v.] 1. Broken down; impaired; decrepit. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Of they had all been saved, but *crased* old Annal of my vigorous cravins. *Keats*.

2. Cracked in the glaze: said of pottery.—3. Insane; demoralized.

Foras like these Indian strainers's dream,
The *crased* craziness of misguided will.
Burns, *Irish* of Ayr.

crasedness (krá'zed-ness), n. A broken or impaired state; decrepitude; now, specifically, an impaired state of the intellect.

He returned in perfect health, feeling no *crasedness* nor infirmity of body. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 284.

People in the craziness of their minds, possessed with dislike and discontent at things present, . . . imagine that any thing . . . would help them; but that most, which they least have tried. *Hooker*, *Records*, Pott, Pref.

crase-mill, **crasing-mill** (kráz'-, krá'zing-mil), n. A mill for crushing tin ore; a crushing-mill. [Cornwall.]

The tin ore passeth to the *crasing-mill*, which, between two grinding stones, crusheth it to a sand.
R. Croker, *Survey* of Cornwall.

crasily (krá'zi-li), adv. In a broken or crazy manner.

craziness (krá'zi-ness), n. 1. The state of being broken or impaired; weakness.

What can you look for
From an old fool, peevish, doting man,
But craziness of age? *Ford*, *Broken Heart*, v. 3.

There is no *craziness* we feel, that is not a record of God's having been offended by our nature.
W. Montague, *Devout Exercises*, II. 2. 3.

2. The state of being mentally impaired; weakness or disorder of the intellect; insanity.

It is a curious fact that most of the great reformers in history have been accounted by their men of their time crazy, and perhaps even more curious that their very *craziness* seems to have given them the power of doing great things.
Stille, *Stand. Med. Hist.*, p. 344.

—*Byn*, *Madness*, *Delirium*, etc. See *insanity*.

crasyn (krá'zing), n. [Cf. ME. *crasyng*; verbal n. of *crase*, v.] 1. A crackling; a chink or rick.

The *crasyn* of the wall was stopped.
Wyclif, 2 Chron. xiv. 13 (Pur.).

He schal entre into chynke [chinks] ethir [or] *crasyns* of stonys.
Wyclif, *Lea*, II. 3 (Pur.).

2. In *pottery*, a separating of the glaze from the body, forming litters which are easily broken.

The impregnation [of a hard china body, in porcelain manufacture] prevents any *crasyn*, but the process is one of much hazard.
Eng. Encyc.

crasing-mill, n. See *crase-mill*.

crasy (krá'zi), cl. [Early mod. E. *crasig*, *crasie*; < *crase* + -y; substituted for earlier *cras*.]

1. Broken; impaired; dilapidated; weak; feeble; applied to any structure, but especially to a building or to a boat or a coach: as, a *crasy* old house or vessel.

There arrived with this ship divers Gentlemen of good fashion, with their wives and families; but many of them *crasy* by the tediousness of the voyage. *De Witt*.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 156.

We are most, made of clay.
Now heedful, now *crasy*, now sick, now well.
Now live, now dead. *Heywood*, if you know not me, II.

They with difficulty got a *crasy* boat to carry them to the shore. *J. Irving*.

2. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; deranged; insane; demoralized.

Over moist and *crasy* brains.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, III. 1. 1223.

3. Caused by or arising from mental derangement; marked by or manifesting insanity: as, a *crasy* speech.

Whatever *crasy* sorrow said,
Said to the heart, and to the human breath
Has ever truly long'd for death.
Trineman, *Two Voices*.

crasy-bone (krá'zi-bón), n. Same as *crasy-bone*.

crasy-quilt (krá'zi-quilt), n. A quilt or cover for a bed, sofa, etc., made of *crasy-work*.

crasy-weed (krá'zi-wéd), n. A name given to various plants growing in the western United States, the eating of which by horses and cattle produces emaciation, nervous derangements, and death: often called *lood-weed* (which see).

Among them there are species of *Asparagus*, *Oryzopsis*, and perhaps some plants of other genera.

crasy-work (krá'zi-wérk), n. A kind of patchwork in which irregular pieces of colored silk and other material are applied upon a foundation of white cloth, in a regular pattern, and their edges are stitched and embroidered in various ways.

creable (kré'g-bl), a. [= F. *créable* = Sp. *creable*, < L. *creabilis*; < *creare*, create; see *create*.] That may be created. *Wheaton's Elements of Nat. Law*, § 24.

creach, **creachin** (kré'ach), n. [*Creach*, < Gael. *creach*, plunder, pillage.] A Highland foray; a plundering excursion; a raid.

Creation (kré-á'-i-on), n. [NL. (Vissell, 1810); also *Creation*, < Gr. *creo*, create.] 1. The act of *creating*; a morsel of meat, dim. of *species*, flesh.] 1. A genus of sturnoid passerine birds peculiar to New Zealand, having as its type *C. coronulatus*.—2. A genus of molluscine birds, named by Lesson, 1837; a synonym of *Anthochaera*.

creagh, n. See *creach*.

creaght, n. [Appar. < Ir. and Gael. *gragh*, grath, a herd, flock; = *la*, *grael*, grey,] Rock: see *gregarious*.] A herd of cattle. *Hallivell*.

creaght, v. i. [*creaght*, n.] To graze on lands. *Ivance*.

creak (kré'k), v. [Early mod. E. also *creek*, also, as still dial., < ME. *creken*, make a harsh, grating sound (cf. D. *kiecken*, chirp, *kriek*, a creak); an imitative verb, of *creak*, see *creak*, *char*, & *criek*, < *crik*, < *crik*, < *trawne*. To make a sharp, harsh, grating, or squeaking sound, as by the friction of hard substances: as, the *creaks* on its hinges; *creaking* shoes.

Leath. You cannot bear him down with your base noise, *Shak.*

Dur. Nor he with, with his treble creaking, though he *creek* like the chariot wheels of Satan.

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, v. 3. No swaining sign-board *creaked* from cottage inn To say his steps were *creaking* in the mud.

Wordsworth, *Guilt and Sorrow*, xvi.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a sharp, harsh, grating, or squeaking sound. [Rare.]

I shall stay here . . .
Creaking my shoes on the plank masquerade.

Shak., *All's Well*, II. 1.

creak (kré'k), n. [*creak*, v.] A sharp, harsh, grating sound, that produced by the friction of hard substances.

A wagging leaf, a puff, a creak.
Yea, the least creak, shall make them turn thy back.

Sylvestre, *Leaves of Grass*, I. 1. The Lawe. The loath cake swings with rusty creak.

Lowell, *Palmade*.

creak (kré'k), n. A dialectal variant of *creak*.

creaky (kré'ki), a. [*creak* + -y.] Creaking; apt to creak.

A rusty, creaky, dry-rattled, dam-potted, dingy, dark, and miserable old dungeon.

Harlequin, *Seven Gables*, p. 296.

cream (krém), n. [Cf. ME. *creme*, sometimes spelled *crayme*, < OF. *creme*, prop. *creme*, F. *crème* = Tr. Sp. *lit. crema* = Pg. *crema*, < ML. *crema*, *creman*, *creum*, another use of LL. *cremum*, equiv. to L. *crenor*, thick juice or broth. Not connected with AS. *cream*, E. *cream*, cream; see *cream*.] 1. The richer and butyrous part of milk, which, when the milk stands unagitated in a cool place, rises and forms an oily or viscid scum on the surface; hence, in general, any part of a liquor that separates from the rest, rises, and collects on the surface. By agitating the cream of the butter is separated.

Blawhne cream, with amys [amys] in confete.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 92.

Nor rob'd the farmer of his bowl of *cream*.

Shak., *Titus Andronicus*, v. 1.

2. Something resembling cream; any liquid or soft paste of the consistency of cream: as, the *cream* of ale; shaving-cream.

Four water to the depth of about three-fourths of an inch, and then apply it in a enough plaster of Paris to form a thick *cream*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., I. VII. 24.

3. In *shof-making*, a spongy crust of oxid taken from the surface of the lead, and used to coat over the bottom of the shof, to keep the lead from running too rapidly through the holes.—4. The best part of a thing; the choice part; the quintessence: as, the *cream* of a jest or story.

Welcome, O flower and *cream* of knights-errant.
Shak., *Titus Andronicus*, II. 31.

But now mark, good people, the *cream* of the feast.
Catania's Garland (Child's *Psalms*, II. 174).

The *cream* of the view was the *cream* of the view.
O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol.* of Life, p. 280.

5. A sweetest and richly prepared cream, or of such consistency as to resemble cream: as, an *iced cream*, or *cream* of *cream*; a chocolate *cream*.

The remnant of a deavored feast—fragments of dissected fowl—ends of well-notched tongues—*creams* half demolished.

Hook, *Oliver Twist*, I. vii.

6. A name given to certain corals because of their thick (viscid) consistency, with perhaps some reference to their reputed excellence.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

II. intrans. To be very stingy. [Prov. Eng.]
criman (krimp) *v.* [*criman* *n.*] 1. That which

Ancient towers . . . beginning to *crimson* with the radiant lustre of a cloudless July morning. De Quincey

has been crimped or curled; a curl or a waved

crinal (krī'nāl), *n.* [*L. crinalis, a crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] Belonging to hair.

crinate (krī'nāt), *a.* [*Var. of criniste*, with suffix *-ate* for *-ist*.], *n.* [*OF. Crin, L. crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] In armor, that part of the bands of a horse which covered the back of the neck. It was generally formed of overlapping plates, like the scales. It was not introduced until late in the fifteenth century. Also *crinist*. See *cut under beard*.

crinifer (krī'nīfēr), *a.* [*ML. L. crinis*, hair: see *crine*; *fer*, to bear.], *n.* [*OF. Crinifer, L. crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] A genus of tunicate or dendrozoan ocelline passerine birds (so called from the hair-like filaments with which some

crinifer (krī'nīfēr), *a.* [*L. crinis*, hair (see *crine*), *a cultura*, culture, *-al*.] Relating to the growth of hair. [*Rare*.]
crinist (krī'nīst), *n.* [*OF. Crin, L. crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] In armor, that part of the bands of a horse which covered the back of the neck. It was generally formed of overlapping plates, like the scales. It was not introduced until late in the fifteenth century. Also *crinist*. See *cut under beard*.

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Criniger phaeophthalmus.

of the feathers end), containing a large number of chiefly African and Asiatic species: sometimes referred to the family *Psittacidae*. It is also called *Trichas* and *Trichoporus*.—2. [*L. Crinis*, a book-name of the species of the genus *Criniger*: as, the yellow-bellied *criniger*, *C. flaviventris*.

crinigerous (krī'nījēr-ŭs), *a.* [*L. Crinis*, hair (see *crine*), *a gerere*, bear.], *a.* [*L. Crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] Hair: covered with hair: crinigerous. [*Rare*.]
criniparous (krī'nīpār-ŭs), *a.* [*L. Crinis*, hair (see *crine*), *a parere*, produce.], *a.* [*L. Crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] Producing hair: causing hair to grow. [*Rare*.]

Crinis (krī'nīs), *n.* [*L. Crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] 1. Having the appearance of a tuft of hair.

Gomata, crinis, caudate stars.

Fatizaf, ur, of Tasso, iv. 44.

2. In bot and entom., having long hairs, or having tufts of long, weak hairs, often bent hairs, on the surface. Also *crinoid*.

crinist (krī'nīt), *n.* [*Gr. crinis*, a lily, *-ist*, *C. crinist*.] A fossil crinoid; an encrinite or stone-lily.

crinitory (krī'nī-tōrī), *n.* [*Gr. crinis*, a lily, *-ory*.] Pertaining to or consisting of hair. Also spelled *crinatory*.

When in the morning he anxiously removed the cap, away came every vestige of his *crinitory* covering.

T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, iv. 111.

crinkle (krī'ngl), *v.* [*Gr. crinist*, a lily, *-ist*, *C. crinist*.] A fossil crinoid; an encrinite or stone-lily.

crinoid (krī'nōid), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. crinis*, a lily, *-oid*, *C. crinoid*.] A fossil crinoid; an encrinite or stone-lily.

crinology (krī'njōl-ŭj), *n.* [*Gr. crinis*, a lily, *-ology*.] The study of crinoids.

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crinoleot (krī'nōlēt), *n.* The peppermint, *Dentaria diphylla*.

crinkly (krī'nglī), *a.* [*Gr. crinist*, a lily, *-ly*.] Full of crinkles; crinkly. [*Rare*.]

crinkum-crunkum (krī'kum-krang-kum), *n.* [*A humorous Latin-seeming word, made from crinkle or crink*.] A winding or crooked line or course; a zigzag.

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Once fawnd and cringed, and servily adored
Heaven's awful Monarchs, till, by L. i. 959.

Those who trample on the helpless are disposed to cringe to the powerful. *Macaulay, Lord Bacon.*

His cringes to every phantom of apprehension, and obverts the impulses of covetousness as should they were the laws of existence. *Watts, Ess. and Rev. II. 117.*

-syn. To stoop, truckle.

II. trans. To contract; distort. [*Rare*.]

Whip him, fellow
Till, like a boy, you see him cringe his face,
And whine aloud for mercy. *Shak., A. and C. III. 11.*

cringe (krī'ng), *n.* [*Cringe*, *v.*] A servile or fawning obeisance.

My ant's knees can turn upon the hinges
Of compliment, and screw a thousand cringes. *Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.*

He must be under my usher, who must teach him the postures of his body, how to make legs and cringes. *Shak., The Merry Wives, III. 5.*

cringeling (krī'nglīng), *n.* [*Cringe* + *-ling*.] One who cringes; a fawner; a sycophant; a shrinking coward. [*Rare*.]

cringer (krī'ngēr), *n.* One who cringes; one characterized by servility or cowardice; a sycophant.

cringingly (krī'nglīng-ŭl), *adv.* In a cringing manner.

crinkle (krī'ngl), *n.* [*In naut.* sense also written *cringle*, *crinkle*, *cringle*; of LG. or Scand. origin: *MLG. krinkel*, *kringle*, a ring, circle, a cracknel; = *G. kringle*, a cracknel, dial. a circle, = *Ice. kringle*, a disk, circle, *kring*, dim. of the simple form, *D. kring* = *MLG. kring*, a ring, circle, = *Ice. kring*, in pl. *kring*, pulleys of a drag-net; cf. *Ice. kring*, adv. easy (orig. round, *kring*, adv. around). Perhaps ult. connected with *Ice. kring* = *AS. kring*, *E. ring*: see *ring*.] *C. crinkle*.] A ring or circular bend, as of a rope. Specifically—1. One of the small rings or pulleys of a drag-net.

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[illegible]

—2. To move or pass laterally or from one side toward the other, or transversely from place to place.—3†. To be inconsistent.

Men's actions do not always cross with reason.

See *P. Sidney*.

4. To interbreed, as milk breeds.

If two individuals of distinct races cross, a third is invariably produced different from them. *Coleridge*.

5. To happen (upon); come (upon).

In this search I have crossed upon some letters, which I am taking great pains to verify.

Walspole, *Letters*, II. 121.

cross¹ (krós), *prep.* [By spherism from *across*.] *Althwart*; over; from side to side of, so as to intersect; as, to ride cross country. [Colloq. or obsolete].

Passing cross the ways over the country.

This morning betwixt this and Hamstead heath.

Was by a crew of clover robbers and hunters.

B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, III. 5.

And cross their limits out a sloping way.

Dryden, *Tr. of Virgil's Georgics*.

cross lots, *across lots*; by a short cut directly across the fields or vacant lots, and not by the public or recognized path or road; in a beeline. [Colloq.]

The subject unexpectedly goes cross lots, by a flash of thought—2, to a conclusion so suddenly revealed that it has the effect of wit. *C. D. Warner*, *Reading Studies*, p. 36.

cross² (krós), *n.* [ME. *croisse*, *croc*, *croce*, also *croche*, = D. *kroeten*, *OF. croce*, *croce*, *croche*, *F. croce* = *Sp. croce* = *Op. croce*, a bishop's staff; = *It. croce*, a crucifix; = *ML. croceta*, *croces* (and *crocia*, *croci*), a curved stick, a bishop's staff; appar. = *ML. crocia*, *croce*, *OF. croc*, *F. croce*, etc., a crook; but early confused with and perhaps in part due to *It. cruz* (and *cruz*), a cross (a cross being the main part of the archbishop's staff, as distinguished from the crook of the ordinary bishop's staff). The ME. and Rom. words for *cross*, *crook*, and *croch* were much involved in form and sense; see *crook*, *crost*, *croctid*, *croctid*, and of *crose* and *croser*.]

The staff of a bishop; a crozier.

Dobert here sholde the bishopes croze [var. *croze*].

Piers Plowman (C), p. 32.

cross for a bishop, (F.) *crozier*.

cross-action (krós'ak'shun), *n.* In law, an action brought by one who is a defendant in a previous action against the plaintiff therein, or a co-defendant, or both, touching the same transaction.

cross-aisle (krós'til), *n.* A transept-aisle of a cruciform church.

The cross-aisles of many of our old churches lent themselves admirably to such an object; but when this was not so, the founder had to build his own chantry chapel.

Book, *Church of our Fathers*, III. 1. 110.

Crossarchine (krós-ár'kín), *n.* [NL. [*Cr. pectus*, *Cr. pectus*], a subfamily of *Viverridae*, including those viverrine quadrupeds, as the mangues and suricates, which have more rounded or ventricose heads, with a more elongate snout, than the leopards, and 36 teeth, the false grinders being 3 on each side of each jaw. It is constituted by the genera *Crossarchus* and *Suricata* (or *Rhynchus*).

Crossarchus (krós-ár'kús), *n.* [NL. [*Gr. pectus*, *Cr. pectus*, *Cr. pectus*], the rectum.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Crossarchinae*, containing the mangue, *C. obscurus*. See out under *mangue*.

cross-armed (krós'árm'd), *a.* 1. Having the arms crossed.

To sit cross-arm'd and sigh away the time.

Beau, and *Fl.*, *Philaster*, II. 3.

2. In bot., having branches in pairs, each of which is at right angles with the next pair above or below.

cross-axe (krós'ák'sal), *n.* 1. A shaft, windlass, or roller worked by opposite levers. *E. H. Knight*.—2. In a locomotive, a driving-axle on which the cranks are set at an angle of 90° with each other.

cross-banded (krós'bán'ded), *a.* In arch., said of a hand-railing when a veneer is laid upon its upper side, with the grain of the wood crossing that of the rail, and the extension of the veneer in the direction of its fibers is less than the breadth of the rail.

cross-banister (krós'bán'is-ter), *n.* In arch., a cross consisting of four balusters, each crowned. Also called *banister-cross*.

Cross-bar (krós'bar), *n.* 1. A transverse bar; a bar laid or fixed across another; a anchor, a round bar of iron, straight or bent at one or both ends, inserted in the shank.—2. A small bar in the mechanism of a break-joint breech-loading firearm, which presses out the extractor when the barrel is tilted.

cross-barred (krós'bárd), *a.* 1. Marked by transverse bars, whether of material or color:

as, a cross-barred pattern; a cross-barred grating; cross-barred muslin.—2. Secured by transverse bars.

Some rich burgher, whose substantial doors, Cross-barred and bolted fast, fear no assault.

Milton, *P. L.*, l. iv. 190.

3. In zool., barred crosswise, or marked by transverse bars of color; fasciata; banded.

cross-bar-shot (krós'bar'shot), *n.* A projectile so constructed as to expand on leaving the gun into the form of a cross with one quarter of the ball at each of its radial points, formerly used in naval actions for cutting the enemy's rigging or doing general execution.

cross-bated (krós'bát'ed), *a.* Cross-grained. [Prov. Eng.]

In Craven, when the fibers of wood are twisted and crooked, they are said to be cross-bated.

Hallivell.

crossbeak (krós'bék), *n.* Same as *crossbill*.

cross-beam (krós'bém), *n.* A large beam going from wall to wall, or a girder that holds the sides of a building together; any beam that crosses another, or is laid or secured as supports, as in machinery or a ship.

cross-bearing (krós'bér'ing), *n.* 1. Same as *cross-city*.—2. The bars which support the gratings of a furnace.

cross-bearings (krós'bér'ingz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the bearings of two or more objects taken from the same place, and therefore cross-bearings are taken at the position of the observer. They are used for plotting a ship's position on a chart when near a coast.

cross-beding (krós'bed'ing), *n.* See *false bedding*, under *false*.

cross-belt (krós'belt), *n.* *Milit.*, a belt worn about both shoulders and crossing the breast, usually by argants.

crossbill (krós'bíl), *n.* A bird in which each mandible of the bill is laterally deflected, so that the tips of the two mandibles cross each other when the beak is closed. The crossbills constitute the genus *Loxia* (or *Curruptura*) of the family



Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostris*).

Pringitidae, and present a case unique among birds. There are several species, the best-known being the common red crossbill of Europe and America (*Loxia curvirostris*), the parrot-crossbill of Europe (*L. pygmaea*), and the white-winged crossbill (*L. leucoptera*). See also *crossed*.

cross-billed (krós'bíl'd), *a.* Having the mandibles crossed; metaphoric, as a bird of the genus *Loxia*. See *crossbill*.

cross-birth (krós'berth), *n.* A birth in which the child lies transversely within the uterus.

cross-bit (krós'bít), *n.* Same as *crosspiece*, 2 (b).

crossbitter (krós'bít), *s. t.* To cheat; swindle; gully; trick; entrap.

Perfect state policy

Can crag-bite evils. *Marston*, *What you Will*, III. 1. how they cross-bited him.

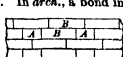
crossbiter (krós'bít), *s. t.* [*crossbite*, v.] A deception; a cheat; a trick; a trap.

The fox, without much as dreaming of a crossbite from so silly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another.

crossbitter (krós'bít'ér), *n.* One who crossbites; a cheat; a trickster.

Coney-catchers, cozeners, and cross-biters. *Green*, *The Black Book*.

In arch., a bond in



Cross-bond.

A. A. headen, in *J. R. Stronach*.

this by a course of stretchers, of which each joint comes over the middle of a stretcher in the first-named course. See *bond*, 12.

cross-bone (krós'bón), *n.* 1. In arch., the cross transverse or purlin of the syntax. *Cross*.

See *purlin*.—2. *pl.* The representation of two bones, generally thigh-bones, crossed like the letter X, and usually accompanied by a skull. See *skull* and *cross-bones*, under *skull*.

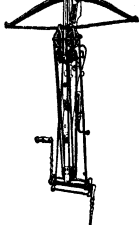
No carved cross bones, the types of Death, Shall show thee past to Heaven.

Parsons, *Will Waterfoot*.

crossbow (krós'bó), *n.* 1. A missive weapon formed by a bow fixed athwart a stock in which there is a groove or barrel to direct the missile, a notch or catch to hold the string when the bow is bent, and a trigger to release it; an arbalest. As a weapon of war and the crossbow was in very general use in Europe during the middle ages. It was unknown as a hand-weapon among the ancient Greeks and Romans, but, though not unknown, among Eastern nations, the bow was held in a description and cut of the medieval crossbow, see *arbalest*.

The cross-bow was used by the English artillery chiefly at sieges of fortified places, and on ship-board, in battles upon the sea.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, II. 114.



2. Figuratively, a French Crossbow, 15th century. (From Viollette-Duc's "Dictionnaire des Armes.")

The French Army was divided into three Battalies; in the first were placed fifteen thousand Men at Arms, four thousand Archers, and fifteen hundred Cross-bows.

Daker, *Chronicles*, p. 170.

Barreled crossbow, a crossbow which instead of a bow has a barrel like a gun, through which the missile flies.

Crossbow-belt, a waist-belt or a sash for carrying a crossbow and its appendages, such as the trigger, quiver in which the quarrels were carried, and the hook or other implement by which the bow was held.

Crossbowman (krós'bó'mán), *n.* A crossbowman.

Crossbowman (krós'bó'mán), *n.* *pl.* *crossbowmen* (-men). One who uses a crossbow.

Crossbowmen were considered a very necessary part of a well-organized army.

Cross-bred (krós'bred), *a.* Produced by cross-breeding; bred from different species or varieties; hybrid; mongrel.

Cross-breed (krós'bred), *n.* A class or strain of animals produced by cross-breeding, or of plants resulting from hybridization; a mongrel or hybrid breed.

Cross-breeding (krós'bred'ing), *n.* The crossing of different breeds, stocks, or races of animals; the practice or system of breeding from individuals of different breeds or varieties: the opposite of *pure* or *straight breeding*.

Cross-bun (krós'bun), *n.* A bun indented with a cross, used especially on Good Friday.

Cross-buttock (krós'bút'ók), *n.* A peculiar throw practised by wrestlers, especially in Cornwall and England; hence, an unexpected overthrow or repulse.

Many cross-buttocks did I sustain.

Shallott, *Roderick Random*, xxvii.

Cross-check (krós'ček), *n.* In ship-building, a piece of timber laid across the deadwood amidships, to make good the deficiency of the lower heels of the futtock.

Cross-cloth (krós'klóth), *n.* A part of the head-dress worn by women with the coil in the seventeenth century. *Fairholt*.

Cross-clout (krós'klout), *n.* Same as *cross-cloth*.

Cross-country (krós'kún'trí), *a.* Lying or directed across the country, and often leaves or throws the lode out of its regular course.—*Cross-country spar*, in mining, rattled quartz.

Cross-country (krós'kún'trí), *n.* In mark, the points in a line (having a corresponding point with another plane), which have, each of them, two of their corresponding points in the other plane.

Crosscut (krós'kút), *s. t.* pret. and pp. *cross-cut*, *ppr. crosscutting*. To cut across.

A wild cross-country game. *Althorn*, Jan. 23, 1868.

Cross-course (krós'kórs), *n.* In mining, a vein or lode that crosses or intersects the regular lode at various angles, and often leaves or throws the lode out of its regular course.—*Cross-course spar*, in mining, rattled quartz.

Cross-course (krós'kún'trí), *n.* In mark, the points in a line (having a corresponding point with another plane), which have, each of them, two of their corresponding points in the other plane.

Crosscut (krós'kút), *s. t.* pret. and pp. *cross-cut*, *ppr. crosscutting*. To cut across.

cross-cut (krós'kut), *n.* and *a.* 1. A direct course from one point to another, **crosswise** or **diagonal** to another or the usual one; a **shortened road** or path.—2. In **mining**: (*a*) A level driven across the "country," or so as to connect two levels with each other. (*b*) A trench or opening in the surface-detritus or soil, at right angles to the supposed course of the lode, made for the purpose of ascertaining the exact position and nature of the latter.

II. *a.* 1. Adapted or used for cutting anything **crosswise**; as, a **cross-cut saw** or **chisel**.—2. Cut across the grain or on the bias; as, **cross-cut** **crane**.

cross-dais (krós'däs), *n. pl.* The three days preceding the feast of the Ascension.

cross (krós), *n.* [*F.*, a **cross**, a hockey-stick, butt-end of a gun; see **crossed**.] The **implication** of the game of **lacrosse**. It consists of a wooden shaft about 5 feet long, with shallow u-like arrangement of caligat at the extremity, on which the ball is caught and carried off by the player, or tossed either to one of his side or toward the goal. Often called a **lacrosse-stick**. See **lacrosse**.

crossed (krós), *p. a.* [*Cross* + *-ed*.] 1. Made or put in the shape of a cross; bearing a cross. Specifically, (*a*) A **cross** crossed by a cross, or forming a cross; said of charges. (*b*) In **zodiac**, **crossed**; specifically, in **erectus**, lying one over the other diagonally in respect to the equator.

2. Marked by a line drawn across; canceled; erased; generally with **out**—3. Placed or laid across or **crosswise**; as, **crossed arms**.—4. Thwarted; opposed; obstructed; counteracted.

Cross-crossed. See **crossed**. **Crossed bell, clock, disparition**. See **cross**. **Crossed arms**. Same as **crossed arms** (which see, under **cross**). **Crossed mounds**. See **potterization**. **Crossed out**, said of the web of a clock or watch-wheel, which consists of four spokes or arms, the rest of it having been sawed or filed away.

crossset, crosssette (krós'et, krós'-set'), *n.* [*F.* *crosssette*, **crossset**, dim. of **cross**, a cross; but end of a gun, etc.; see **cross**.] 1. In **arch.**:

(*a*) One of the lateral or projections, when present, of the lintel or sill of a rectangular door or window-opening, beyond the jamb. Also called **carillon, canon, truss, and console**. (*b*) A projection along the upper side of a stone or stone block, fitting into the corresponding recess in the stone coming next to it.

2. Stones are also known for flat arches of considerable span, and arches and vaulted openings are sometimes constructed of such blocks. Such construction eliminates the properties of the true arch or vault, and the result is virtually equivalent, statically, to a lintel or a flat ceiling.

3. Same as **crossset**.

cross-examination (krós'eg-zam-i-né-shén), *n.* The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party by the opposite party or his counsel.

His [Kirkine's] examination-in-chief was as excellent as his cross-examination. —Brougham, *Exhibition*.

cross-examination, **cross-examination** confined to the competency and credibility of the witness and the matters touching which he is examined, the latter calling him, as distinguished from cross-examination opening new subjects material to the issues.

cross-examine (krós'eg-zam-i-né), *v. t.* To examine (a witness of the adverse party), as when the defendant examines a witness called by the plaintiff, and vice versa; hence, to cross-question. See **cross-question**.

There's a guilt apparent in Glight's ad face. —*Yell* **cross-examine** the deicide. —*Light*, *Early* (1841), p. 161.

The opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses has been expressly withheld. —*Chancellor Kent*.

cross-examiner (krós'eg-zam-i-nér), *n.* One who cross-examines.

cross-eye (krós'í), *n.* Oculum of vision; want of concordance in the optic axes; strabismus; squint; specifically, that sort of squint in which both eyes turn toward the nose, so that the rays of light, in passing to the eyes, cross each other; internal strabismus.

cross-eyed (krós'íd), *a.* Affected with oculum of vision; squint-eyed.

cross-fertilization (krós'fer-tí-líz-é-shén), *n.* *a* In bot., the fertilization of the ovule of one flower by the pollen of another, on the same plant or on another plant of the same species.

cross-fertilization by insects. —*Botanica Mag.*, XXXV, 738.

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Cross-fertilization is effected by the agency of insects, and of the wind, water, etc. Also called **allogamy** and **cross-pollination**. Crossing between plants of different species is distinguished as **hybridization**.

Cross-fertilization always means a cross between distinct plants which were raised from seeds and not from cuttings or buds.

Cross-fertilization, **Cross and Self Fertilization**, p. 10.

cross-fertile (krós'fer-tí-lí), *a.* *t.* To fertilize, as the ovules of one flower, by the pollen of another flower.

The flowers of *Hottentia* are **cross-fertile**, according to Müller, chiefly by *Hippia*.

cross-file (krós'fí), *n.* A file with two convex cutting faces of different curvatures, used in dressing the arms or crosses of small wheels.

cross-fire (krós'fí), *n.* *Milit.* Lines of fire from two or more parts of a work which cross one another: often used figuratively: as, to undergo a **cross-fire** of questions.

The picture would hang in cramped back-pieces, between **cross-fires** of lights, sure of the garret or the anion-room ere long. —*Lowell*, *Virside Travels*, p. 62.

cross-fish (krós'físh), *n.* A starfish of the genus *Asteracanthion* or *Traster*, as *A.* or *U.* *rhombus*.

cross-flower (krós'flou'ér), *n.* The common milkwort of Europe, *Polypogon vulgaris*, so called from its flowers being in cross.

cross-fucan (krós'fú'kan), *n.* In **mining**, a crevice or fissure running across the regular lodes of the district, and filled, not with ore, but with flucon, or ferruginous clay. See **flucon**.

cross-fox (krós'foks), *n.* A variety or subspecies of the common fox, having a longitudinal



Cross-fox, a variety of the common fox (Vulpes vulpes).

dark dorsal area decussating with a dark area across the shoulders. The pelts are issued in the lot of the common fox. It represents a step or stage in a series of color-changes to which the furs both of Europe and of America are subject, ending in the silver-black condition. See **silver-fur**.

cross-frog (krós'frog), *n.* See **frog**.

cross-furrow (krós'fú'ró), *n.* In **agri.**, a furrow or trench cut across other furrows, to intercept the water which runs along them, in order to convey it off the field.

cross-garage (krós'gá'rá), *n.* A hinge shaped like the letter T. The longer part is fastened to the leaf or door, the shorter to the frame, the joint being at the meeting of the two. Called in Scotland **cross-tailed hinge**.

cross-garshed (krós'gá'shéd), *n.* A wearing garment covered upon the leg.

He will come... *cross-garshed*, a fashion she detests. —*Shak*, *T. N.*, II, 6.

Had there appeared some sharp cross-garshed in man, When their loud laugh might nickname *Wanderer*. —*Holaday*.

cross-grained (krós'grá'nd), *a.* 1. Having an irregular gnarled grain or fiber, as timber.

If the stuff proves **cross-grained** in any part of its length, then you must turn your staff to plane it the contrary way, so far as it runs **cross-grained**. —*Wason*.

Hence—2. Perverse; untractable; crabbed; refractory.

With *cross-grained* words they did him thwart. —*Robert Hood*, *Reverend Will Study* (Child's Ballads), p. 200.

The spirit of contradiction in a **cross-grained** woman is incurable. —*Robert Hood*, *Reverend Will Study* (Child's Ballads), p. 200.

A **cross-grained**, old-fashioned, whimsical fellow, with an ugly face. —*Goldsmith*, *She Stoops to Conquer*, I, 2.

cross-guard (krós'gá'rd), *n.* 1. The guard of a sword or dagger in the form of a bar at right angles with the blade. The sword of the middle ages commonly had a cross-guard without other defense for the hand, which was protected by the gauntlet. See **cross-guard**.

2. A similar defense mounted upon the shaft of a spear, usually not far below the head. Huntress spears sometimes fitted with such a guard, to prevent the too deep penetration of the spear and admit of its being drawn out.

cross-hair (krós'há'r), *n.* A very fine strand of spider's web stretched across the focal plane of

a telescope or a microscope, so as to form with another a cross: used to define the point to which the readings of the circles or micrometer refer. Also applied to the circles marked for the readings of the micrometer. Also called **cross-threads** and **fiber-cross**.

cross-hatching (krós'há'ch'ing), *n.* In **drawing** and **engraving**, the art of hatching or shading by parallel intersecting lines.

cross-head (krós'héd), *n.* 1. A person whose skull is marked with a cross, as a coronal and sagittal sutures; a skull so marked.

Among whites, the relative abundance of **cross-heads** (having permanently unclosed the longitudinal and transverse sutures on the top of the head) is as follows: —*Pop. Sci.*, No. XIII, 300.

2. In **mechan.**, a beam or rod stretching across the top of something; specifically, the bar at the end of a piston-rod of a steam-engine, which slides on ways or guides fixed to the bed or frame of the engine, and connects the piston-rod with the connecting-rod, or with a sliding journal-box moving in the cross-head itself.

In the tops of these columns stands a heavy casting, from which are suspended two slides, each carrying the top **cross-head**, to which one end of the specimen to be examined may be attached. —*Pop. Sci.*, No. XIII, 300.

Cross-head guides, in a steam-engine, parallel bars between which the cross-head moves in a tight line with the cylinder. Sometimes called **cross-head guides**. This was the usual form of guides in the engine in the middle ages. See **cross-head**.

cross-hilt (krós'hílt), *n.* The hilt of a sword when made with a simple cross-guard or pair of quillons, and with no other defense for the hand. In such a case the blade and hilt and the cross-guard or quillons make a complete Latin cross. This was the usual form of swords in Europe in the middle ages. See **cross-hilt**.

crossing (krós'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of **cross**.] 1. The act of passing across something; as, the **crossing** of the Atlantic.—2. Intersection; as, the **crossing** of bars in latticework.—3. The place at which a road, river, mountain, river, etc., is or may be crossed or passed over; as, the **crossings** of streets.

Jo sweeps his **crossing** all day long. —*Adams*, *Bartholomew*, I, 16.

4. In railroads, the necessary arrangement of rails to form a communication from one trackway to the other.—5. The act of opposing or thwarting; contradiction.

Consul, of many men I do not know these methods. —*Shak*, *1 Hen. IV.*, III, 1.

6. The act of making the sign of the cross; as, with many protestations and **crossings**.—7. The act or process of cross-breeding or cross-fertilizing; hybridization.—8. Grade crossing, a place at which a common road crosses a railroad on the same level; usually required by statute to be protected by a flagman or a signal, or by gates in charge of a keeper. Also called a **cross crossing**.

cross-jack (krós'já'k), by sailors krós'jék), *n.* A large square sail bent and set to the lower yard on the mizenmast.—9. **Cross-jack yard**, the lower yard on the mizenmast.

cross-legged (krós'lé'géd), *a.* Having the legs crossed; characterized by crossing of the legs.

In an arch in the south wall of the church is cut in stone the portraiture of a knight, lying **cross-legged**, in armor of mail. —*Chambers*, *Medieval*, I, 16.

The pilot was an old man with a turban and a long grey beard, and sat **cross-legged** in the stern of his boat. —*Chambers*, *Medieval*, I, 16.

crosslet, **crosslet** (krós'let), *n.* [*Crosslet* + *-let*.] A small cross.

Then *Uran* to ask, If ought he knew, Or heard abroad, that of their champion frey. —*Chambers*, *Medieval*, I, 16.

That in his armor bears a **crosslet** red? —*Chambers*, *Medieval*, I, 16.

Cross crosslet, in **her.**, a cross having the ends crossed.

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Crosslet, **crosslet** (krós'let), *n.* [*Crosslet* + *-let*.] A small cross.

This book was given the king and I at our coronation.
 Marie R. Quoted in *N. and Q.* 7th ser., III. 512.

crown-bede (kroun'bed), *n.* A device or cognizance worn in England by certain officials depending immediately upon the sovereign. It is sometimes an open crown, and sometimes a rose or other royal emblem surmounted by a crown. The yeomen of the guard (beefeaters) wear such a device embroidered on the breast.

crown-bar (kroun'bar), *n.* One of the bars on which the crown-sheet of a locomotive rests.

crown-beard (kroun'bêrd), *n.* A name for species of *Ferpegina*, a genus of coarse composites, chiefly Mexican.

crown-crane (kroun'krân), *n.* The demoiselle, *Anthropoides virgo*.

crown (kround), *p. a.* [Pp. of crown, *v.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a sovereign; sovereign; consummate.

Min herte, to piteous and to nice,
 At innocent of his crowned malice, . . .
 Granted him love.
Chaucer, Squiere's Tale, l. 518.

2. In *zool.*, coronate; oristate; erected; having the top of the head marked or distinguished in any way, as by color, texture, or size of the hairs, feathers, etc., the hair of the crown being—3. In *her.*: (a) Having a crown or coronet on the head, as an animal used as a bearing; when the kind of crown is not specially mentioned, it is supposed to be a small coronet. (b) Surmounted or surrounded by a crown: said of bearings other than animals, as a cross, a bend, or the like. Also *coronée*.—4. So hurt or wounded in the knee by a fall or any other accident that the hair falls off and does not grow again: said of a horse. *Bailey*.—**crowned cap**: (a) A cap surmounted by a garland. (b) A bumper: a cup so full of liquor that the contents rise above the surface like a crown. *Nares*.

He shall, unperled, coronate one crowned cup
 To all these ladies' health. *Chapman, All Fools.*
crown-needles (kroun'nêdiz), *n.* Venus's-comb, *Scandix Pecten*, an umbelliferous plant of Europe: so called from the long beaks of the fruit. Also *crabe-needles*.

crownier (krou'nîr), *n.* [*Crown, v.* + *er*.] One who or that which crowns or completes.

O thou mother of delights,
 Crown'er of all happy things.
Cromwell

crownier? (kroun'îr), *n.* [Appar. *Crown, v.* + *er*, but really a modification of *coroner*, ult. < L. (*LL.*) *coronnator*, lit. one who crowns, equivalent to *coronarius*, pertaining to a coroner, hence a coroner officer: see *coroner*.] A coroner. See *coroner*.

The crowner hath hate on her, and finds it Christian burial.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Crowner's quest, an old variation of *coroner's inquest*, now often used humorously, especially in the phrase *Crowner's quest law*, implying irregular procedure, or disregard of the settled forms or principles of law.

crowner (krou'nîr), *n.* Same as *coronach*.

crow-nest, *n.* See *crow's-nest*.

crow-net (krou'nîr), *n.* A net for catching wild fowl.

crow-net (krou'nîr), *n.* [A var. of *coronet*, *coronet*, *acorn*, *coronet* to *crow*: see *coronet*, *coronet*.] 1. A coronet.

The High Priest disguised with a great skinn, his head hung round with a wreath of Vaseils and other Virtue, with a crown of Feathers.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 764.

Another might have had
 Perhaps the hurdle, or at least the ax.
 For what I have this crown, robes, and wax.
E. de la Haye, Description of the East, II. 216.

2. A crowning aim or result; ultimate reward.

Whose bosom was my crown, my chief end.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

crown-face (kroun'fâs), *n.* A face of a polyhedron produced by the removal of a summit not in the base. *W. R. Hamilton, p. 265.*

crown-gate (kroun'gât), *n.* The head gate of a canal-lock. *E. H. Knight*.

crown-glass (kroun'glâs), *n.* A good quality of common blown window-glass. It is used in connection with flint glass or dioptric instruments, in order to destroy the effect of chromatic aberration. Now largely superseded by cylindrical glass. See *glass*.

We embarked on the Main, and went by Lehr belonging to Mentz: near it there is a manufacture of crown glass, which they make eight feet long and five wide.
Forster, Description of the East, II. 216.

Crown glass was, in the early part of the present century, the only form of window glass made in Great Britain.

crown-grafting (kroun'grâf'ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

crown-head (kroun'hêd), *n.* In the game of checkers, the first row of squares on either side of the board; the king-row. See *checkers*, 3.

crown-imperial (kroun'im-pê-ri-âl), *n.* A siliceous garden-plant, *Fritillaria imperialis*, cultivated for its beautiful flowers. Also called *crown-thistle*.

*Hold oxlips, and
 The crown-imperial.*
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

crowning (krou'ning), *n.* [*C. ME. crouning, crouninge*, etc.; verbal *n.* of *crown, v.*] 1. The act or ceremony of investing with a crown or regal authority and dignity; coronation.

I mean, your voice—for *crowning* of the king.
Shak., Rich. III., III. 4.

The first of all his knights,
 Knighted by Arthur his crowning.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. The tansure of the clergy.

Bishops and bacillers bothe masters and doctors,
 That han cure vnder cryst and crowninge in toke.
Piers Plowman (C), l. 80.

3. Something that crowns, terminates, or finishes. (a) In *arch.*, that which tops or terminates a member of any ornamental work. (b) *Naut.*, the finishing part of a knot or interweaving of the strands. See *knave*, 10.

Something convex at the top: as, the *crowning* or crown of a causeway; specifically, the bulge or swell in the center of a band-pull.—5. In *fort.*, a position on the crest of the glacis secured by the besiegers by means of the sap or otherwise. It is preceded by a parapet, and places the besiegers in a situation to become masters of the covered way.

crowning (krou'ning), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crown, v.*] Completing; perfecting; finishing.

A crowning mercy. *Cromwell.*
 The crowning act of a long career. *Beck, Civilization, I. 1.*

crownland (kroun'land), *n.* [*Crown* + *land*; = *G. kronland*.] One of the nineteen great administrative provinces into which the present empire of Austria-Hungary is divided.

crow-leaf (krou'le-af), *n.* [*Crown* + *leaf*.] Destitute of a crown; without a sovereign head or sovereign power.

The Noble of nations! there she stands,
 Childless and crownless in her widow's woe.
Byron, Child Harold, iv. 79.

crownlet (kroun'let), *n.* [*Crown* + *let*.] A small crown. *Scott*.

crown-net (kroun'nîr), *n.* A particular variety of net.

crown-palm (kroun'palm), *n.* A tall palm of Jamaica and Trinidad, *Mazimiliana Caribæa*, with pinnate leaves and drupaceous fruit, allied to the cocoanut-palm.

crown-paper (kroun'pâ-per), *n.* Same as *crown*, 14.

crown-piece (kroun'pîs), *n.* 1. A British silver coin worth five shillings, or the fourth part of a pound sterling. See *crown*, n., 13.—2. A strap in a bridle, head-stall, or halter, which passes over the head of the horse and is secured by the bit to the check-rein.

crown-pigeon (kroun'pî-gôn), *n.* A pigeon of the genus *Goura*, as *G. coronata* of New Guinea.

crown-post (kroun'pôst), *n.* In building, a post which stands upright between two principal rafters, from which proceed struts or braces to the middle of each rafter. Also called *king-post*, *king's-piece*, *joggle-piece*.

crown-prince (kroun'prîns'), *n.* The eldest son or other heir apparent of a monarch: applied, whence the name, to German princes (translating German *kronprinz*). [Commonly as two words.]

crown-saw (kroun'sâ), *n.* A circular saw formed by cutting teeth in the edge of a cylinder, as the surgeons' trepan.

crown-scab (kroun'skab), *n.* A painful cancerous sore on a horse's hoof.

crown-shield (kroun'shîld), *n.* The plate which forms the upper part of the fire-box of the furnace of a steam-boiler.

crown-shell (kroun'shel), *n.* A barnacle.

crown-sparrow (kroun'spar'ô), *n.* An American finch of the genus *Zonotrichia*, of which there are several species, of large size among sparrows, having the crown conspicuously colored, whence the name. The well-known are the common white-crowned and white-throated sparrows of eastern North America, *Z. leucogaster* and *Z. albicollis*; the golden-crowned sparrow is *Z. coronata* of the Pacific side of the continent. Harris's or the black-crowned sparrow of the Missouri and other interior regions is *Z. americana*.

crown-mummie (kroun'mûm'î), *n.* A summit of a polyhedron lying only in crown-faces—that is, not on a face collateral or asymical with the base.

crown-thistle (kroun'thîs'tl), *n.* Same as *crown-imperial*.

crown-tile (kroun'tîl), *n.* 1. A flat tile; a plain tile.—2. A large bent or arched tile, usually called a *hip*- or *ridge*-tile. Such tiles are used to finish roofs which are covered with flat tiles or flat tiles. Compare *crest-tile*.

crown-valve (kroun'valv), *n.* A dome-shaped valve which is practically reciprocated over a slotted box.

crown-wheel (kroun'hvêl), *n.* A wheel having gears or teeth set at right angles with its plane, as, in certain watches, the wheel that is next the crown and drives the balance. It is also called a *contrate wheel* or *face-wheel*.

crown-work (kroun'wêrk), *n.* In *fort.*, an outwork running into the field, consisting of two bastions (a, b) at the extremes, and an entire bastion (b) in the middle, with curtains (c). It is designed to secure a hill or other advantageous post and cover the other works.

crow-quill (krou'kwîl), *n.* A crow's feather cut into a pen, used where fine writing is required, as in lithography, tracing, etc.; also, a fine metallic pen containing the quill.

crow-roost (krou'rôst), *n.* A place where crows in large numbers come to roost. See *crow*, 2.

crow's-bill (krou'sbîl), *n.* In *surg.*, a form of forceps, generally used in extracting bullets and other foreign substances from wounds.

crow's-foot (krou'sfûr), *n.* 1. A wrinkle appearing with age under and around the outer corner of the eye; generally used in the plural.

So long we met ye by and all ye proude,
Thy crown's feet been grown under your eye.
Chapman, Trilussa, l. 408.
 Whose plous talk, when most his heart was dry,
 Made wet the crafty crown-foot round his eye.
Shak., Twelfth Night, v. 1.

2. In *mech.*, a device for holding the drill-end of a tube-well in position while it is fitted to a new section of the drill.—3. *Milit.*, a caltrop.—4. A three-pointed web embroidery-stitch, often put on the corners of pockets and elsewhere for ornament.

Crow's-foot lever. See *lever*.

crow-shrike (krou'shîk), *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Gymnorhina* (tribe); a piping crow. *Gymnorhina tibicen* is an example. Other genera are *Strepera* and *Crotophaga*.

crow-silk (krou'sîlk), *n.* A name of various coniferous algae, from their fine thread-like filaments.

crow's-nest, *n.* See *crow's-nest*, 1.

A barrel or box or up (on the mast) of a ship, or a small structure or a shed, for the shelter of the lookout man. Also called *bird's-nest*.

Lieutenant Colwell took his post in the *crow's-nest* with the mate. *Soley and Soley, Rescue of Trevelyan, 68.*

crow-steps (krou'stêps), *n. pl.* [*Crow* + *step*, *Cf. corbie-steps*.] Same as *corbie-steps*. [Rarely in the singular.]

The house has the old *crow-step* on the gable, a series of narrow stairs whereby the little weeps in times past were wont to scale the chimney. *The Century, XXVII. 881.*

crowstone (krou'stôn), *n.* 1. The top stone of the gable-end of a house.—2. A hard, smooth, flinty gristone. [North. Eng.]

crowth (krouth), *n.* Same as *crow*, 2.

crow-tee (krou'tî), *n.* A plant, the *Lotus corniculatus*, so called from its leaf-shaped spreading pods: commonly as a plural, *crow-tees*.

Bring the rathe primme that forsaken dies,
 The lifted crow-tee, and Milton, Lycidas, l. 148.

croystone (krou'stôn), *n.* Crystallized calcium hydroxide.

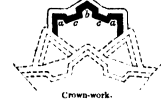
croze (krouz), *n.* [Earlier written *crozen*, *croze*; origin unknown.] 1. The cross-groove in the



Crown-tile.



Crown-valve.



Crown-work.



a. Section of Crow's-foot.



a. Section of Crow-shrike.



Crown-saw.

sacric opening.—*Crus anterior medullæ oblongatæ*. Same as *crus cerebri*.—*Crus cerebelli superioris*, one of the superior peduncles to the cerebellum. *Crus cerebelli*, the peduncle of the brain; the mass of white nervous tissue forming with the olivary nucleus the *crus cerebelli* and in part of the thalamencephalon, and extending from the pons Varoli to the optic tract.—*Crus cerebelli ad medium*, the middle peduncle of the cerebellum. *Crus cerebelli ad inferius*, the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum; a mass of white nervous tissue passing down on each side from the cerebellum to the medulla oblongata. *Crus olfactorium*, *crus rhinencephali*, what is improperly called, in human anatomy, the olfactory nerve or tract, being a contracted portion of the middle peduncle between the proencephalon and the rhinencephalon.—*Crus penis*, the posterior fourth of one of the two corpora cavernosa, which, diverging from its fellow, is attached to the pubis and is called *crus*.

crusado (kr'-sád'), n. [Early mod. E. Also *crusado*, *croisado*, *croisado*, *croisado*, earlier *crusado*, late *Crusado*, *cruciat* (being variously used to the MLn, Sp., or F.); = F. *croisade* (after Fr.), *OP. croisade* (also in another form *croisier*) = fr. *croisade*, *croisade* = Sp. Pg. *crusado* = lt. *crociata*, < ML. *cruciata*, a *crusado*, lit. *ex expeditio* (n) an expedition of persons marked with or bearing the sign of the cross, prop. form. pp. of *cruciare*, mark with the cross, < L. *crux* (crucis), cross; *non cruci*, n. and v., and *cruciare*. The earlier ME. word for 'crusado' was *crucery*; see *crucery*.] 1. A military expedition under the banner of the cross; specifically, one of the medieval expeditions undertaken by the Christians of Europe for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. The crusading spirit was aroused throughout Europe in 1095 by the preaching of the monk Peter the Hermit, who with Walter the Penniless set out in 1096 with an immense rabble, who were nearly all dropped on the way. The first real crusade, under Godfrey of Bouillon, 1099-9, resulted in the capture of Jerusalem and the establishment of a Christian kingdom in the Holy Land; the second, 1147, preached by St. Bernard, was unsuccessful; the third, 1189-92, led by the prince of Antioch, the emperor of Germany, Richard the Lion-hearted of England, and Philip Augustus of France, failed to recover Jerusalem, which the Mohammedans had taken in 1187; the fourth, 1202-4, ended in the establishment of a Latin empire in Constantinople, under Count Baldwin of Flanders one of its leaders; the fifth, 1218-29, under the emperor Frederick II, the sixth, 1244-50, under St. Louis (Louis IX. of France), and the seventh and last, 1270-71, also under St. Louis, were all unsuccessful. There were other expeditions called crusades, including one of Pope Innocent III. in 1213, in which many Christians perished by shipwreck or were eaten. The cost of these crusades and the loss of life in them were enormous, but they stimulated commerce and the interchange of ideas between the West and the East, and they paved the way for the Albigenses under papal auspices, 1207-29, were also called crusades.

For the crusade preached through western Christendom, A. D. 1188, it was ordained that the English should wear a white cross, the French a red; the Flemish a green one. Quoted in *Book of the Church of our Fathers*, III. i. 446, note.

The *Crusades*, with all their drawbacks, were the trial fire of a new world, a reconstituted Christendom, striving after a better ideal than that of nearly all preceding and following. *Stubs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 222.

2. Any vigorous concerted action for the defense or advancement of an idea or a cause, or in opposition to a public evil; as, a temperance crusade; the crusade against slavery.

The unwearied, unostentatious, and inglorious crusade of England against slavery may probably be regarded as among the three or four most perfect virtues ever recorded in the history of nations. *Locky*, Eng. Moral, I. 161.

crusado (kr'-sád'), n. et. pref. and pp. *crusaded*, *pp. crusading*. [*Crusade*, n.] To engage in a crusade; support or oppose any cause with zeal.

Cease crusading against sinners. *M. Green*, The Grotto.

crusader (kr'-sá-dér'), n. Same as *crusado*.

crusader (kr'-sá-dér'), n. [Cf. equiv. *crucifier*.] A person engaged in the crusade against sinners; the middle ages bore as a badge on the breast or the shoulder a representation of the cross, the assumption of which, called "taking the cross," constituted a binding engagement and released them from all other obligations.

If other pilgrims had their peculiar marks, so too had the crusader. For a token of that vow which he had plighted, he always wore a cross sewed to his dress, until he went to, and all the while he stayed in the Holy Land, Rock Church of our Fathers, III. i. 446.

With all their faults these nobles (of Cyprus) were brave *crusaders*; men who like the knights of the Holy Land, ready to cast in their lot in a Promised Land, and not, like the later adventurers, anxious merely to get all they could out of it, to make their fortune. *Stubs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 300.

crusading (kr'-sá-ding'), n. a. [Pp. of *crusade*, v.] Of or pertaining to *crusades*; engaged in or favoring a crusade or crusades.

In how many kingdoms of the world has the *crusading* sword of this unbridled saintly spirit spared neither age, sex, nor rank, or condition. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, II. 17.

Some grey *crusading* knight.

M. Arnold.

As in the East, so in the West, the *crusading* spirit was here and made again by the massed, *Stubs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 304.

crusado (kr'-sád'), n. [Also *crusado*; a var., after Sp. Pg. *crusado* (tom), of *crusade*; see *crusade*.] 1. A crusade.

It was supposed that the style of architecture imported into that kingdom by those that returned from the *crusades*, we must of course set it down as an eastern invention. *H. Stedman*, Travels through Spain, xlv.

2. A bull issued by the pope urging a crusade, promising immediate entrance into heaven to those who died in the service, and many indulgences to those who survived.

Pope Martin Quintus for the setting forth of the forsworn expedition . . . published a *Crusado*, with most ample indulgences which were printed in great numbers.

crusado (kr'-sád'), n. [Also *crusado*; = D. *krusnet* (Kilian) = G. *crusade*, etc. < Sp. Pg. *crusado*, a coin, prop. of *crusar*, mark with a cross, < *crux*, a cross; see *cross*; n. and v., and cf. *crusade*, *cruciare*.] A money and coin of Portugal. The late *crusado* not a new name, was 400 reis, or 400 milreis, or 400 milreis. The new *crusado* is 480 reis, or 48 milreis. The Portuguese settlements of the east coast of Africa have a *crusado* with a value of only 17 cents.

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Lord, rise, and rouse, and rule, and crush their furious pride. *Quarles*, Benthams, I. 18.

These Disciples might have said as *crush* a bonnet or had used his Authority to Suppress them. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 371.

Speedily oversteering and *crush* the rebels. *Scott*, On April 16, 1746, the battle of Culloden forever crushed the prospects of the Stuarts. *Locky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., III.

5. To oppress grievously. Thou shalt be only oppressed and *crushed* away. *Deut. xlviii. 28.*

6. To crowd or press upon another. When loud winds beat different quarters *crush*. *Waller*, Instructions to a Painter.

7. To rumple or put out of shape by pressure or by rough handling; as, to *crush* a bonnet or a dress. [*Colloq.*]—*Angle of crushing*. See *angle*.—To *crush* a cup (or glass), to drink a cup of wine together; "crush a bottle," probably an allusion to the custom, prevalent in wine-growing countries, of squeezing the juice of the grape into a cup or goblet as required.

If you be not of the house of Montagues, I pray, come and *crush* a cup of wine. *Shak.*, R. and J., I. 2.

8. *Crush* a glass with your dear paper. *Waller*, Instructions to a Painter.

9. To crush out, (n) To force out into purple grape. *Crush* the sweet poison of misused wine.

10. To destroy; frustrate; as, to *crush* out rebellion. —*Syn.* 1. *Crush*, etc. See *dash*.—2. To break, pound, pulverize, crush, bruise, disintegrate, demolish. To overpower, prostrate, conquer, quell.

11. *Intrans.* To be pressed out of shape, into a flatter position, or into pieces, as by pressure; as, an egg-shell *crushes* readily in the hand.

crush (*krush*), n. [*Crush*, v. t.] 1. A violent collision or rushing together; a shoben or violent pressure; a breaking or bruising by pressure or by violent collision or rushing together.

Some hurt, either by bruise, *crush*, or strip. *Hollander*, *Crash* of Flory, xix. 6.

Unhurt amidst the war of elements, The wrecks of matter, and the *crush* of worlds. *Coleridge*, *Deaf*, v. 1.

2. Violent pressure caused by a crowd; a mass of objects crowded together; a compacted and obstructing crowd of persons, as at a ball or reception.

3. Strive who should be smothered deepest in Fresh *crush* of leaves. *Keats*, *Endymion*, III.

4. Great the *crush* was, and each base, To left and right, of those tall columns droved In stitken fluctuation and the swarm Of female *crushes*. *Keats*, *Endymion*, Princess, v. 1.

crushed (*krush*), n. a. [*Pp.* of *crush*, v. t.] 1. Broken or bruised by squeezing or pressure; as, *crushed* strawberries.—2. Broken or bruised to powder by grinding or pounding; pulverized; comminuted; as, *crushed* sugar; *crushed* quartz.—3. Crumpled; rumpled; pressed out of shape, as by crowding; as, a *crushed* hat or bonnet.—4. Overwhelmed or subdued by power; pressed or kept down as by a superincumbent weight. Hence—5. Oppressed.

crusher (*krush*), n. 1. One who or that which crushes or demolishes; as, his answer was a *crusher*. [*Colloq.*]—2. A policeman. [*Slang*.]

crusher (*krush*), n. a. [*Pp.* of *crush*, v. t.] 1. A measuring instrument, exposed in the bore of a gun, to measure the pressure developed by the explosion of a charge. *R. H. Knight*.

crush-hat (*krush*), n. 1. A hat which can be folded without injury and carried in the pocket.

"No, don't," said Mr. Mulberry, folding his *crush-hat* to lay it away with a companion, Nicholas Nickleby.

2. Colloquially, an opera-hat.

crushing (*krush*), n. a. [*Pp.* of *crush*, v. t.] Having the power or tendency to crush; overwhelming; demolishing.

The blow must be quick and *crushing*. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xviii.

crushing-machine (*krush*), n. 1. A machine constructed to pulverize or crush stone and other hard and brittle materials; a stone-crusher.

crush-room (*krush*), n. 1. A saloon in a theater, opera-house, etc., in which the audience may promenade between the acts or during the intervals of an entertainment; a foyer.

crusian, n. See *crucian*.

crusill, n. See *crucially*.

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crusill, n. See *crucially*.

crusill, n. See *crucially*.

crusill, n. See

Thou scumme of his melting-pot, that wast christened
in a crucelle with Mercurie water.

Merodon and Boreas. Insulate Counties, I.

crust ('krust'), *n.* [*ME. crust* = *D. korst* = *MHG. kroste*, *LG. korste*, *koiste* = *OHG. krosta*, *MLG. G. kroste* = *OF. kroste*, *F. croute* = *Fr. Fig. It. croute* = *Sp. costra*, *crusta*, the hard surface of a body, rind, shell, crust, inland water; cf. *Gr. xpior*, frost; see *crystal*.] 1. A hard external portion, of comparative thinness, forming a sort of coating over the softer interior portion; any hard outer coat or coating; as, the crust of frozen snow; the crust of a loaf of bread; a thin crust of poitiveness.

I have known an emperor quite hid under a crust of drow.

Adams. Ancient Media, I.

If the wind be rough, and trouble the ear of the water.

W. Lanson (Arthur's Bug, Garner, I. 194).

Specifically — 2. In *geol.*: (a) The exterior portion of the earth; that part of the earth which is accessible to examination. (b) The solid portion of the earth, as opposed to its fused interior; many geologists and physicists believing that the interior of the earth must be in a more or less fluid condition. — 3. Matter collected or concentered into a solid body; an infiltration; specifically, a deposit from wine, as it ripens, contains sediment, or dross, of bottles, etc., and consisting of tartar and coloring matter.

From scalp to sole one slough and crust of sin.

Crustaceans. Singular, *Crustacean*.

4. A piece of an outer coating or incrustation; specifically, an external or a dried and hard piece of bread.

Give me again my hollow tree.

A. Crist of bread, *the hollow tree*.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. vi. 221.

5. In *zool.*, a shell; a test; the chitinous or other hard covering of various animals, as crustaceans and insects. — 6. In *anatomy* and *physiol.*, a coat or covering harder or denser than that which is covered; a pellicle; a crusta: as, the buffy coat or crust of inflammatory blood; the crust of a tooth. — 7. The hoof of a horse to which the shoe is fastened. — *Crust coffee*. See *coffee*.

crust ('krust'), *n.* [*ME. crustum*, *crust*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To cover with a crust or hard exterior portion or coating; overspread with anything resembling a crust; incrust.

Their legs, and breasts, and bodies stout crusted with bark.

With black moist snow the flower-pods

Were thickly crusted, once on all.

Tennyson, *Mariana*.

The hilt of the sword was covered, and the scabbard was crusted with brilliant scales.

Forster, *Vol. 1*, *Vol. 2*, *Vol. 3*, *Vol. 4*, *Vol. 5*, *Vol. 6*, *Vol. 7*, *Vol. 8*, *Vol. 9*, *Vol. 10*, *Vol. 11*, *Vol. 12*, *Vol. 13*, *Vol. 14*, *Vol. 15*, *Vol. 16*, *Vol. 17*, *Vol. 18*, *Vol. 19*, *Vol. 20*, *Vol. 21*, *Vol. 22*, *Vol. 23*, *Vol. 24*, *Vol. 25*, *Vol. 26*, *Vol. 27*, *Vol. 28*, *Vol. 29*, *Vol. 30*, *Vol. 31*, *Vol. 32*, *Vol. 33*, *Vol. 34*, *Vol. 35*, *Vol. 36*, *Vol. 37*, *Vol. 38*, *Vol. 39*, *Vol. 40*, *Vol. 41*, *Vol. 42*, *Vol. 43*, *Vol. 44*, *Vol. 45*, *Vol. 46*, *Vol. 47*, *Vol. 48*, *Vol. 49*, *Vol. 50*, *Vol. 51*, *Vol. 52*, *Vol. 53*, *Vol. 54*, *Vol. 55*, *Vol. 56*, *Vol. 57*, *Vol. 58*, *Vol. 59*, *Vol. 60*, *Vol. 61*, *Vol. 62*, *Vol. 63*, *Vol. 64*, *Vol. 65*, *Vol. 66*, *Vol. 67*, *Vol. 68*, *Vol. 69*, *Vol. 70*, *Vol. 71*, *Vol. 72*, *Vol. 73*, *Vol. 74*, *Vol. 75*, *Vol. 76*, *Vol. 77*, *Vol. 78*, *Vol. 79*, *Vol. 80*, *Vol. 81*, *Vol. 82*, *Vol. 83*, *Vol. 84*, *Vol. 85*, *Vol. 86*, *Vol. 87*, *Vol. 88*, *Vol. 89*, *Vol. 90*, *Vol. 91*, *Vol. 92*, *Vol. 93*, *Vol. 94*, *Vol. 95*, *Vol. 96*, *Vol. 97*, *Vol. 98*, *Vol. 99*, *Vol. 100*, *Vol. 101*, *Vol. 102*, *Vol. 103*, *Vol. 104*, *Vol. 105*, *Vol. 106*, *Vol. 107*, *Vol. 108*, *Vol. 109*, *Vol. 110*, *Vol. 111*, *Vol. 112*, *Vol. 113*, *Vol. 114*, *Vol. 115*, *Vol. 116*, *Vol. 117*, *Vol. 118*, *Vol. 119*, *Vol. 120*, *Vol. 121*, *Vol. 122*, *Vol. 123*, *Vol. 124*, *Vol. 125*, *Vol. 126*, *Vol. 127*, *Vol. 128*, *Vol. 129*, *Vol. 130*, *Vol. 131*, *Vol. 132*, *Vol. 133*, *Vol. 134*, *Vol. 135*, *Vol. 136*, *Vol. 137*, *Vol. 138*, *Vol. 139*, *Vol. 140*, *Vol. 141*, *Vol. 142*, *Vol. 143*, *Vol. 144*, *Vol. 145*, *Vol. 146*, *Vol. 147*, *Vol. 148*, *Vol. 149*, *Vol. 150*, *Vol. 151*, *Vol. 152*, *Vol. 153*, *Vol. 154*, *Vol. 155*, *Vol. 156*, *Vol. 157*, *Vol. 158*, *Vol. 159*, *Vol. 160*, *Vol. 161*, *Vol. 162*, *Vol. 163*, *Vol. 164*, *Vol. 165*, *Vol. 166*, *Vol. 167*, *Vol. 168*, *Vol. 169*, *Vol. 170*, *Vol. 171*, *Vol. 172*, *Vol. 173*, *Vol. 174*, *Vol. 175*, *Vol. 176*, *Vol. 177*, *Vol. 178*, *Vol. 179*, *Vol. 180*, *Vol. 181*, *Vol. 182*, *Vol. 183*, *Vol. 184*, *Vol. 185*, *Vol. 186*, *Vol. 187*, *Vol. 188*, *Vol. 189*, *Vol. 190*, *Vol. 191*, *Vol. 192*, *Vol. 193*, *Vol. 194*, *Vol. 195*, *Vol. 196*, *Vol. 197*, *Vol. 198*, *Vol. 199*, *Vol. 200*, *Vol. 201*, *Vol. 202*, *Vol. 203*, *Vol. 204*, *Vol. 205*, *Vol. 206*, *Vol. 207*, *Vol. 208*, *Vol. 209*, *Vol. 210*, *Vol. 211*, *Vol. 212*, *Vol. 213*, *Vol. 214*, *Vol. 215*, *Vol. 216*, *Vol. 217*, *Vol. 218*, *Vol. 219*, *Vol. 220*, *Vol. 221*, *Vol. 222*, *Vol. 223*, *Vol. 224*, *Vol. 225*, *Vol. 226*, *Vol. 227*, *Vol. 228*, *Vol. 229*, *Vol. 230*, *Vol. 231*, *Vol. 232*, *Vol. 233*, *Vol. 234*, *Vol. 235*, *Vol. 236*, *Vol. 237*, *Vol. 238*, *Vol. 239*, *Vol. 240*, *Vol. 241*, *Vol. 242*, *Vol. 243*, *Vol. 244*, *Vol. 245*, *Vol. 246*, *Vol. 247*, *Vol. 248*, *Vol. 249*, *Vol. 250*, *Vol. 251*, *Vol. 252*, *Vol. 253*, *Vol. 254*, *Vol. 255*, *Vol. 256*, *Vol. 257*, *Vol. 258*, *Vol. 259*, *Vol. 260*, *Vol. 261*, *Vol. 262*, *Vol. 263*, *Vol. 264*, *Vol. 265*, *Vol. 266*, *Vol. 267*, *Vol. 268*, *Vol. 269*, *Vol. 270*, *Vol. 271*, *Vol. 272*, *Vol. 273*, *Vol. 274*, *Vol. 275*, *Vol. 276*, *Vol. 277*, *Vol. 278*, *Vol. 279*, *Vol. 280*, *Vol. 281*, *Vol. 282*, *Vol. 283*, *Vol. 284*, *Vol. 285*, *Vol. 286*, *Vol. 287*, *Vol. 288*, *Vol. 289*, *Vol. 290*, *Vol. 291*, *Vol. 292*, *Vol. 293*, *Vol. 294*, *Vol. 295*, *Vol. 296*, *Vol. 297*, *Vol. 298*, *Vol. 299*, *Vol. 300*, *Vol. 301*, *Vol. 302*, *Vol. 303*, *Vol. 304*, *Vol. 305*, *Vol. 306*, *Vol. 307*, *Vol. 308*, *Vol. 309*, *Vol. 310*, *Vol. 311*, *Vol. 312*, *Vol. 313*, *Vol. 314*, *Vol. 315*, *Vol. 316*, *Vol. 317*, *Vol. 318*, *Vol. 319*, *Vol. 320*, *Vol. 321*, *Vol. 322*, *Vol. 323*, *Vol. 324*, *Vol. 325*, *Vol. 326*, *Vol. 327*, *Vol. 328*, *Vol. 329*, *Vol. 330*, *Vol. 331*, *Vol. 332*, *Vol. 333*, *Vol. 334*, *Vol. 335*, *Vol. 336*, *Vol. 337*, *Vol. 338*, *Vol. 339*, *Vol. 340*, *Vol. 341*, *Vol. 342*, *Vol. 343*, *Vol. 344*, *Vol. 345*, *Vol. 346*, *Vol. 347*, *Vol. 348*, *Vol. 349*, *Vol. 350*, *Vol. 351*, *Vol. 352*, *Vol. 353*, *Vol. 354*, *Vol. 355*, *Vol. 356*, *Vol. 357*, *Vol. 358*, *Vol. 359*, *Vol. 360*, *Vol. 361*, *Vol. 362*, *Vol. 363*, *Vol. 364*, *Vol. 365*, *Vol. 366*, *Vol. 367*, *Vol. 368*, *Vol. 369*, *Vol. 370*, *Vol. 371*, *Vol. 372*, *Vol. 373*, *Vol. 374*, *Vol. 375*, *Vol. 376*, *Vol. 377*, *Vol. 378*, *Vol. 379*, *Vol. 380*, *Vol. 381*, *Vol. 382*, *Vol. 383*, *Vol. 384*, *Vol. 385*, *Vol. 386*, *Vol. 387*, *Vol. 388*, *Vol. 389*, *Vol. 390*, *Vol. 391*, *Vol. 392*, *Vol. 393*, *Vol. 394*, *Vol. 395*, *Vol. 396*, *Vol. 397*, *Vol. 398*, *Vol. 399*, *Vol. 400*, *Vol. 401*, *Vol. 402*, *Vol. 403*, *Vol. 404*, *Vol. 405*, *Vol. 406*, *Vol. 407*, *Vol. 408*, *Vol. 409*, *Vol. 410*, *Vol. 411*, *Vol. 412*, *Vol. 413*, *Vol. 414*, *Vol. 415*, *Vol. 416*, *Vol. 417*, *Vol. 418*, *Vol. 419*, *Vol. 420*, *Vol. 421*, *Vol. 422*, *Vol. 423*, *Vol. 424*, *Vol. 425*, *Vol. 426*, *Vol. 427*, *Vol. 428*, *Vol. 429*, *Vol. 430*, *Vol. 431*, *Vol. 432*, *Vol. 433*, *Vol. 434*, *Vol. 435*, *Vol. 436*, *Vol. 437*, *Vol. 438*, *Vol. 439*, *Vol. 440*, *Vol. 441*, *Vol. 442*, *Vol. 443*, *Vol. 444*, *Vol. 445*, *Vol. 446*, *Vol. 447*, *Vol. 448*, *Vol. 449*, *Vol. 450*, *Vol. 451*, *Vol. 452*, *Vol. 453*, *Vol. 454*, *Vol. 455*, *Vol. 456*, *Vol. 457*, *Vol. 458*, *Vol. 459*, *Vol. 460*, *Vol. 461*, *Vol. 462*, *Vol. 463*, *Vol. 464*, *Vol. 465*, *Vol. 466*, *Vol. 467*, *Vol. 468*, *Vol. 469*, *Vol. 470*, *Vol. 471*, *Vol. 472*, *Vol. 473*, *Vol. 474*, *Vol. 475*, *Vol. 476*, *Vol. 477*, *Vol. 478*, *Vol. 479*, *Vol. 480*, *Vol. 481*, *Vol. 482*, *Vol. 483*, *Vol. 484*, *Vol. 485*, *Vol. 486*, *Vol. 487*, *Vol. 488*, *Vol. 489*, *Vol. 490*, *Vol. 491*, *Vol. 492*, *Vol. 493*, *Vol. 494*, *Vol. 495*, *Vol. 496*, *Vol. 497*, *Vol. 498*, *Vol. 499*, *Vol. 500*, *Vol. 501*, *Vol. 502*, *Vol. 503*, *Vol. 504*, *Vol. 505*, *Vol. 506*, *Vol. 507*, *Vol. 508*, *Vol. 509*, *Vol. 510*, *Vol. 511*, *Vol. 512*, *Vol. 513*, *Vol. 514*, *Vol. 515*, *Vol. 516*, *Vol. 517*, *Vol. 518*, *Vol. 519*, *Vol. 520*, *Vol. 521*, *Vol. 522*, *Vol. 523*, *Vol. 524*, *Vol. 525*, *Vol. 526*, *Vol. 527*, *Vol. 528*, *Vol. 529*, *Vol. 530*, *Vol. 531*, *Vol. 532*, *Vol. 533*, *Vol. 534*, *Vol. 535*, *Vol. 536*, *Vol. 537*, *Vol. 538*, *Vol. 539*, *Vol. 540*, *Vol. 541*, *Vol. 542*, *Vol. 543*, *Vol. 544*, *Vol. 545*, *Vol. 546*, *Vol. 547*, *Vol. 548*, *Vol. 549*, *Vol. 550*, *Vol. 551*, *Vol. 552*, *Vol. 553*, *Vol. 554*, *Vol. 555*, *Vol. 556*, *Vol. 557*, *Vol. 558*, *Vol. 559*, *Vol. 560*, *Vol. 561*, *Vol. 562*, *Vol. 563*, *Vol. 564*, *Vol. 565*, *Vol. 566*, *Vol. 567*, *Vol. 568*, *Vol. 569*, *Vol. 570*, *Vol. 571*, *Vol. 572*, *Vol. 573*, *Vol. 574*, *Vol. 575*, *Vol. 576*, *Vol. 577*, *Vol. 578*, *Vol. 579*, *Vol. 580*, *Vol. 581*, *Vol. 582*, *Vol. 583*, *Vol. 584*, *Vol. 585*, *Vol. 586*, *Vol. 587*, *Vol. 588*, *Vol. 589*, *Vol. 590*, *Vol. 591*, *Vol. 592*, *Vol. 593*, *Vol. 594*, *Vol. 595*, *Vol. 596*, *Vol. 597*, *Vol. 598*, *Vol. 599*, *Vol. 600*, *Vol. 601*, *Vol. 602*, *Vol. 603*, *Vol. 604*, *Vol. 605*, *Vol. 606*, *Vol. 607*, *Vol. 608*, *Vol. 609*, *Vol. 610*, *Vol. 611*, *Vol. 612*, *Vol. 613*, *Vol. 614*, *Vol. 615*, *Vol. 616*, *Vol. 617*, *Vol. 618*, *Vol. 619*, *Vol. 620*, *Vol. 621*, *Vol. 622*, *Vol. 623*, *Vol. 624*, *Vol. 625*, *Vol. 626*, *Vol. 627*, *Vol. 628*, *Vol. 629*, *Vol. 630*, *Vol. 631*, *Vol. 632*, *Vol. 633*, *Vol. 634*, *Vol. 635*, *Vol. 636*, *Vol. 637*, *Vol. 638*, *Vol. 639*, *Vol. 640*, *Vol. 641*, *Vol. 642*, *Vol. 643*, *Vol. 644*, *Vol. 645*, *Vol. 646*, *Vol. 647*, *Vol. 648*, *Vol. 649*, *Vol. 650*, *Vol. 651*, *Vol. 652*, *Vol. 653*, *Vol. 654*, *Vol. 655*, *Vol. 656*, *Vol. 657*, *Vol. 658*, *Vol. 659*, *Vol. 660*, *Vol. 661*, *Vol. 662*, *Vol. 663*, *Vol. 664*, *Vol. 665*, *Vol. 666*, *Vol. 667*, *Vol. 668*, *Vol. 669*, *Vol. 670*, *Vol. 671*, *Vol. 672*, *Vol. 673*, *Vol. 674*, *Vol. 675*, *Vol. 676*, *Vol. 677*, *Vol. 678*, *Vol. 679*, *Vol. 680*, *Vol. 681*, *Vol. 682*, *Vol. 683*, *Vol. 684*, *Vol. 685*, *Vol. 686*, *Vol. 687*, *Vol. 688*, *Vol. 689*, *Vol. 690*, *Vol. 691*, *Vol. 692*, *Vol. 693*, *Vol. 694*, *Vol. 695*, *Vol. 696*, *Vol. 697*, *Vol. 698*, *Vol. 699*, *Vol. 700*, *Vol. 701*, *Vol. 702*, *Vol. 703*, *Vol. 704*, *Vol. 705*, *Vol. 706*, *Vol. 707*, *Vol. 708*, *Vol. 709*, *Vol. 710*, *Vol. 711*, *Vol. 712*, *Vol. 713*, *Vol. 714*, *Vol. 715*, *Vol. 716*, *Vol. 717*, *Vol. 718*, *Vol. 719*, *Vol. 720*, *Vol. 721*, *Vol. 722*, *Vol. 723*, *Vol. 724*, *Vol. 725*, *Vol. 726*, *Vol. 727*, *Vol. 728*, *Vol. 729*, *Vol. 730*, *Vol. 731*, *Vol. 732*, *Vol. 733*, *Vol. 734*, *Vol. 735*, *Vol. 736*, *Vol. 737*, *Vol. 738*, *Vol. 739*, *Vol. 740*, *Vol. 741*, *Vol. 742*, *Vol. 743*, *Vol. 744*, *Vol. 745*, *Vol. 746*, *Vol. 747*, *Vol. 748*, *Vol. 749*, *Vol. 750*, *Vol. 751*, *Vol. 752*, *Vol. 753*, *Vol. 754*, *Vol. 755*, *Vol. 756*, *Vol. 757*, *Vol. 758*, *Vol. 759*, *Vol. 760*, *Vol. 761*, *Vol. 762*, *Vol. 763*, *Vol. 764*, *Vol. 765*, *Vol. 766*, *Vol. 767*, *Vol. 768*, *Vol. 769*, *Vol. 770*, *Vol. 771*, *Vol. 772*, *Vol. 773*, *Vol. 774*, *Vol. 775*, *Vol. 776*, *Vol. 777*, *Vol. 778*, *Vol. 779*, *Vol. 780*, *Vol. 781*, *Vol. 782*, *Vol. 783*, *Vol. 784*, *Vol. 785*, *Vol. 786*, *Vol. 787*, *Vol. 788*, *Vol. 789*, *Vol. 790*, *Vol. 791*, *Vol. 792*, *Vol. 793*, *Vol. 794*, *Vol. 795*, *Vol. 796*, *Vol. 797*, *Vol. 798*, *Vol. 799*, *Vol. 800*, *Vol. 801*, *Vol. 802*, *Vol. 803*, *Vol. 804*, *Vol. 805*, *Vol. 806*, *Vol. 807*, *Vol. 808*, *Vol. 809*, *Vol. 810*, *Vol. 811*, *Vol. 812*, *Vol. 813*, *Vol. 814*, *Vol. 815*, *Vol. 816*, *Vol. 817*, *Vol. 818*, *Vol. 819*, *Vol. 820*, *Vol. 821*, *Vol. 822*, *Vol. 823*, *Vol. 824*, *Vol. 825*, *Vol. 826*, *Vol. 827*, *Vol. 828*, *Vol. 829*, *Vol. 830*, *Vol. 831*, *Vol. 832*, *Vol. 833*, *Vol. 834*, *Vol. 835*, *Vol. 836*, *Vol. 837*, *Vol. 838*, *Vol. 839*, *Vol. 840*, *Vol. 841*, *Vol. 842*, *Vol. 843*, *Vol. 844*, *Vol. 845*, *Vol. 846*, *Vol. 847*, *Vol. 848*, *Vol. 849*, *Vol. 850*, *Vol. 851*, *Vol. 852*, *Vol. 853*, *Vol. 854*, *Vol. 855*, *Vol. 856*, *Vol. 857*, *Vol. 858*, *Vol. 859*, *Vol. 860*, *Vol. 861*, *Vol. 862*, *Vol. 863*, *Vol. 864*, *Vol. 865*, *Vol. 866*, *Vol. 867*, *Vol. 868*, *Vol. 869*, *Vol. 870*, *Vol. 871*, *Vol. 872*, *Vol. 873*, *Vol. 874*, *Vol. 875*, *Vol. 876*, *Vol. 877*, *Vol. 878*, *Vol. 879*, *Vol. 880*, *Vol. 881*, *Vol. 882*, *Vol. 883*, *Vol. 884*, *Vol. 885*, *Vol. 886*, *Vol. 887*, *Vol. 888*, *Vol. 889*, *Vol. 890*, *Vol. 891*, *Vol. 892*, *Vol. 893*, *Vol. 894*, *Vol. 895*, *Vol. 896*, *Vol*

Cryptobranchus (krip-tō-brang'kus), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ἰχθύς*, in pl. equiv. to *ἰχθύς*, gills.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptobranchidae*, containing the gigantic salamander of Japan, *Cryptobranchus maximus*, which sometimes attains a length of 6 feet, and is the largest living amphibian. The genus is better known under the name of *Sieboldia*.

Crypto-Calvinist (krip-tō-kal'-vin-ist), n. [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *Calvinist*.] One who is secretly a Calvinist; a term applied in Germany in the sixteenth century by the orthodox Lutherans to the Philipian or Melancthonians, followers of Philip Melancthon. They were accused of being secretly Calvinists, because they maintained the Calvinistic view of the church, rejecting Luther's doctrine of justification (as it was called by them).

Crypto-Calvinistic (krip-tō-kal'-vin-ist'ik), a. [*Crypto-Calvinist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Crypto-Calvinists; as, *Crypto-Calvinistic* doctrines; the *Crypto-Calvinistic* controversy (a violent debate carried on during nearly the last fifty years of the sixteenth century).

cryptocarp (krip-tō-kārp), n. [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *algology*, same as *cystocarp*.

Cryptocarps (krip-tō-kārp'pē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *καρπός*, fruit.] One of two prime divisions of aculeata, made by Eschscholtz in 1820, containing those which have concealed genitalia. They are more fully called *Diaporpho cryptocarps*, as distinguished from *Diaporpho phanocarps*, and correspond to the modern group *Hymenoptera*, though the character implied in the name does not always exist. *Apoia* is a synonym.

cryptocarpic (krip-tō-kārp'ik), a. [*Cryptocarp* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or effected by means of cryptocarps or cystocarps.

cryptocarpous (krip-tō-kārp'us), a. [*As Cryptocarp* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptocarp*; not phanocarps.

Cryptophthalmis (krip-tō-sef'al'-thi-mis), n. pl. [NL., < *Cryptophthalmus* + *-idis*.] A family of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, typified by the genus *Cryptophthalmus*. It is related to the *Cryptinellidae*, in which it is sometimes merged.

cryptophthalmous (krip-tō-sef'-al'-us), a. [*As Cryptophthalmus* + *-ous*.] Having the head concealed.

Cryptophthalmus (krip-tō-sef'-al'-us), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὄφθαλμος*, head.] 1. A genus of beetles, now referred to the family *Cryptinellidae*, or made the type of a family *Cryptophthalmidae*. 2. *C. arcuatus* is a small beetle, which is about a quarter of an inch long of a brilliant golden-green color, abundant in Great Britain. 3. *C. lineatus* is a glossy black species with red elytra bordered with black.

[L. C.] In *teratology*, a monster whose head is excessively small and does not appear externally.



Cryptophthalmus arcuatus. (Line shows natural size.)

Cryptocarpus (krip-tō-kārp'us), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A division of the ropterous homopterous insects including the aquatic families *Notonectidae*, *Nepidae*, and *Galgulidae*: opposed to *Gymnocarpa*. Also called *Hymenocarpa*.

cryptocarpous (krip-tō-kārp'us), a. [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *καρπός*, fruit, + *-ous*.] Having concealed antennae; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cryptocarpa*.

Cryptochirus (krip-tō-kī'-rus), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *χίρ*, the hand.] A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the series *Cryptodidea*. The species live on corals, and are provided with a kind of web for the eggs and young.

Cryptochirus prefers to make his home in the more solid corals, where the young, settling down in the centre of a young polyp, kills it, while the enormous jelly continuing to grow soon builds a tubular dwelling for the grub. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 64.

Cryptochiton (krip-tō-kī'-tōn), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *χίτων*, chiton.] A genus of polyplacophorous mollusks, or chitons. *C. stellatus* is an example.

crypto-Christian (krip-tō-kī'-tōn), n. [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *Christian*.] One who is secretly a Christian.

Those Jews became Christians in apostolic times who were already what is now called crypto-Christians. *J. H. Newman*, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 408.

Cryptocochlides (krip-tō-kōk'-il-dēs), n. pl. [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *σπείρα*, shell.] A section of peptinibranchiate gastropods proposed for first-class classification.

cryptocrystalline (krip-tō-kris'-tā-lin), a. [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *crystalline*.] Indistinctly or imperfectly crystalline: used of a mineral whose structure is so fine that its crystalline character is not apparent to the eye, or which is semi-amorphous; also of a rock, or of its base, in which no definite character is discernible in the constituent particles, even with the microscope. See *microcrystalline*.

cryptocrystallization (krip-tō-kris'-tā-lin-izā-shun), n. [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *crystallization*.] Crystallization yielding a cryptocrystalline structure.

crypto-deist (krip-tō-dē-ist), n. [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *deist*.] One who is secretly a deist. *He* (Thomas Paine) was already a *crypto-deist*.

J. H. Newman, *Short Studies*, p. 244.

Cryptodibranchia (krip-tō-dī-brang'-ki-ā), n. pl. [NL. (De Blainville, 1814), < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *NL. Dibranchia*.] An order of cephalopods, mollusks containing all the cephalopods: so called *Cryptodibranchia*, and limited in range.

Cryptodibranchiata (krip-tō-dī-brang'-ki-ā), n. pl. [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *NL. Dibranchiata*.] An order of cephalopods, mollusks containing all the cephalopods: so called *Cryptodibranchiata*, and limited in range.

cryptodibranchiate (krip-tō-dī-brang'-ki-ā), a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptodibranchiata*; dibranchiate or acetabuliferous, as a cephalopod.

cryptodidymus (krip-tō-dī-dim'-us), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *δίδυμος*, a twin.] In *botany*, a monostromy in which one fetus is found contained in another. *Dunstan*.

cryptodirus (krip-tō-dī-rus), a. [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *δέρμα*, the skin, + *-ous*.] Having a concealed or concealable neck, as a tortoise in which the neck is so completely retractile that the head can be directly with-drawn from the shell: opposed to *phidirus*.

Cryptodon (krip-tō-dōn), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὄδον*, *ὄν* (dōn) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Lucinidae*, having no hinge-teeth, whence the name.

cryptodont (krip-tō-dōnt), a. [NL. *cryptodon* (-), having concealed (or no) teeth. < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὄδον* (dōn) = E. *tooth*.] Having concealed teeth, or not having hinge-teeth; specifically, pertaining to the *Cryptodonta* or *Cryptodontia*.

Cryptodontia (krip-tō-dōn'-tā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὄδον*, *ὄν* (dōn) = E. *tooth*.] In *conch*, a section or order of paleozoic bivalve mollusks, having the thin shell.

Cryptodontia (krip-tō-dōn'-tā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὄδον*, *ὄν* (dōn) = E. *tooth*.] In Owen's system of classification, a family of extinct reptiles, of the order *Anomodontia*, having both jaws toothed. It contains the genera *Strophodontosaurus* and *Ondontodon*, thus distinguished from *Dicynodon*.

cryptogram (krip-tō-gram), n. [NL. *cryptogramma* = *seu cryptogramma*.] A cryptogramous plant; a plant of the class *Cryptogramma*.

Cryptogramma (krip-tō-gram'-mā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptogramma*, equiv. to *cryptogramma*, having an obscure mode of fertilization: the cryptogramous and cryptogramous are the names in the Linnean system of classification, the second great series and final class, which included all plants in which there were no stamens and pistils, and therefore no proper flowers; thus distinguished from the first series, *Phanerogama*. The name remains in general use, and the group is further characterized by the absence of a seed, and the absence of a flower and fruit, and reproduction very great, in some cases being closely analogous to those of phanerogamous plants, while in the lowest cases resembling those of the lower cryptogams. As improvements in the microscope have made possible a more accurate knowledge of the structure of the group, it has been gradually modified and perfected, but it still remains to some extent unsettled, especially in regard to the lower groups. A division into higher and lower *cryptogramma* is often made, corresponding to the subgenus *Phanerogama* and *Thallophyta*. The former are otherwise known as acrogens and thallophytes. The first group are either vascular (including the *Filices*, *Equisetum*, and their allies, also called *Pteridophyta*), or non-vascular (including the *Hepaticae* and *Musci*, unitedly called *Hydrophytes*), the lower cryptogams are which are and are variously subdivided, the usual division being into

Algae, *Lichenes*, and *Fungi*. By recent authorities the *Lichenes* are merged with the *Fungi*, the number of known species is very large. In Great Britain the *Fungi* alone are nearly twice as numerous as the *Algae*. It is probable that the just-mentioned names mean species are yet undiscovered.

cryptogamian (krip-tō-gā-mi-an), a. [*Cryptogramma* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the cryptogam. **cryptogamic** (krip-tō-gam'-ik), a. [*As cryptogramma* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or relating to the cryptogamia; cryptogamous; as, *cryptogamic botany*.

There is good reason to believe that the first plants which appeared on this earth were *cryptogamic*.

Darwin, *Cross and Self Fertilization*, p. 400.

cryptogamist (krip-tō-gā-mist), n. [*As Cryptogramma* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in cryptogamic botany.

cryptogamous (krip-tō-gā-mus), a. [NL. *cryptogamus*, having an obscure mode of fertilization, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, obscure, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptogamia*. Also *cryptogamian*, **cryptogamy** (krip-tō-gā-mi), n. [NL. *cryptogamia*, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Obscure or hidden secret characters or otherwise occult; a cryptogam.

cryptograph (krip-tō-grāf), n. [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *γράφω*, write.] 1. Something written in secret characters or cipher.—2. A system of secret writing; an cipher.

cryptographal (krip-tō-grā-fal), a. [*As Cryptograph* + *-al*.] Cryptographic. *Boyle*.

cryptographer (krip-tō-grā-fēr), n. [*As Cryptograph* + *-er*.] One who writes in secret characters.

cryptographic, cryptographical (krip-tō-grāf-ik, -i-kal), a. [*As Cryptograph* + *-ic, -ical*.]

1. Written in secret characters, as, *cryptographic despatch*.—2. Designed or contrived for writing in secret characters; as, a *cryptographic machine*.

cryptography (krip-tō-grā-fī), n. [*As Cryptograph* + *-y*.] 1. The art or art of writing in secret characters.—2. A system of secret or occult characters; that which is written in cipher.

The strange *cryptography* of the *Alphabet* in the *Starry Book of Heaven*. *J. H. Newman*, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 408.

All which relates to the spirits, their names, speeches, shows, noises, clothing, actions, &c., were all *cryptography*; hence *cryptography* is a very different name.

J. H. Newman, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 408.

Cryptophypus (krip-tō-hīp'-us), n. [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1836), irreg. < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὑψος* = L. *summus*, sleep.] A genus of click-beetles, of the family *Elateridae*, distinguished principally by the distinctly securiform terminal joint of the palpi, and the very short and oval, almost round, scutellum. It is a very large and wide-spread genus, comprising upward of 100 species, of which 25 are from South America. The smallest species of the family are found in this genus. *C. minutissimus* measuring less than one millimeter in length. The genus is named in honor of the illustrious naturalist.

cryptolite (krip-tō-lit), n. [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *λίθος*, stone.] A phosphate of cerium, occurring in the form of small crystals embedded in the apatite of Aegirud, Norway.

cryptology (krip-tō-lō-jī), n. [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *λογία*, (*logia*, speak.) Secret or occult language or cryptography.

Cryptomonadina (krip-tō-mōnād'-īn), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *μονάδα* (monada), a unit, + *-ina*.] 1. In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a family of foriscent infusorians of the genus *Monadina*, forming a complete class and lacking an intestine and appendages.—2. In Stein's system (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Cryptomonas*, *Chilomonas*, and *Nephrocladia*.

cryptomonadine (krip-tō-mōnād'-īn), a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptomonadina*.

cryptomorphite (krip-tō-mōr'-fīt), n. [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ite*.] A hydrous borate of calcium and sodium, occurring in white crystalline form, and in some cases in the form of a cryptocrystalline structure.

crypton. See *crypton*.

Cryptonemion (krip-tō-nē-mi-on), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *νέμα*, thread.] A sub-order of the *Floridæ* among *Algae*, including about 150 species, mostly living in warm seas. They are of parietal or rosate color, with generally a

Cryptoneurinae

filiform, gelatinous, or cartilaginous frond, composed wholly or in part of cylindrical cells connected together into filaments. Also *Cryptoneurinae* and *Cryptoneuridae*.

Cryptoneura (krip-tō-nū'ra), n. pl. [NL. neut. pl. of *cryptoneurus*; see *cryptoneurus*.] A form applied by Rehn to low organisms in which nerves were not known to exist; practically synonymous with *Aceria*.

cryptoneurus (krip-tō-nū'rus), a. [C. NL. *cryptoneurus*, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] Having no obvious nervous system, or not known to have any nerves.

Cryptorchinus (krip-tō-nī-kī'ni), n. pl. [NL., < *Cryptorchis* (*-orchis*) + *-inus*.] A subfamily of gallinaceous birds, named from the genus *Cryptorchis*; synonymous with *Holluinae*. Also *Cryptorchiza*.

cryptonym (krip-tō'nīm), n. [C. Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *ὄνομα*, dial. *ονομα*, = E. *name*.] A private, secret, or hidden name; a name which one bears in some society or brotherhood.

Mons. E. APOIX. — "gravely assumes as that, during the Middle Ages, Tartar was not a *cryptonym* by which heretics knew each other."

Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 16.

Cryptopus (krip-tō'nik), n. [NL. (C. J. Temminck, 1815, as *Cryptopus*, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *πούς* (*-pus*), tal. claw.)] A genus of gallinaceous birds; a synonym of *Rollulus*.

Cryptorhiza (krip-tō-nīk'ē), n. pl. Same as *Cryptorchinus*.

Cryptotamara (krip-tō-pen-tam'ra), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptotamareus*; see *cryptotamareus*.] An artificial section of coleopterous insects, now abandoned, including species in which all the tarsi have five joints, of which the fourth is very minute and concealed under the third. Westwood substituted for this the name *Pseudotamara*.

cryptotamareus (krip-tō-pen-tam'ra), a. [C. NL. *cryptotamareus*, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ταμάρω*, in five parts, < *ταμάρ*, = E. *five*, + *μάρω*, part.] In entom., having all the tarsi five-jointed, but one of the joints minute or concealed; subgeneric name of *Pseudotamara*; specifically, pertaining to the *Cryptotamara*.

Cryptophagus (krip-tō-fa'g), n. pl. [NL., < *Cryptophagus* + *-idae*.] A family of clavicorn Coleoptera or beetles. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are five-jointed; the middle coxae are moderate or small; the palpi approximate at base; the anterior coxae are rounded or oval and not prominent; the posterior coxae are not entire, and are separated by the ventral segments are subequal; the middle coxae cavities are closed by the sterna; the procoxae are prolonged, meeting the mesocoxae; and the anterior coxae cavities open into the mesocoxae.

Cryptophaea (krip-tō-fa'gus), n. [NL., so called from feeding on cryptogams.] *Cryptophaea* (*-gama*), cryptogam, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *φαίω*, eat.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptophaeidae*, containing beetles of minute size.

Cryptophallidae (krip-tō-fa'li'ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Cryptophallus* + *-idae*.] A family of abdominal Crustacea, with no thoracic limbs, three pairs of abdominal appendages, two eyes, an extensible mouth, and the sexes distinct, the male having very different from the female. The species, like other *Cryptophaeidae*, burrow in shells. There are but two genera of the family.

A family. A species of *Cochleria* is found burrowing in oysters. See *Cryptophallus*.

Cryptophallus (krip-tō-fa'li'ū), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *φαίω*, a bowl: see *phial*, *viat*.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptophallidae*. The only known species, *C. minutus*, is about a tenth of an inch long, and is lodged in a flask-shaped carapace. The two early stages of development are passed through in an egg-like state within the sac of the parent, and in the third the flabellous larva moves about by means of its antennae, before it becomes fixed in the burrow.

Cryptophyes (krip-tō-fis'ē), n. pl. [NL., so called with reference to their truly cryptophytic character.] < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *φαίω*, seaweed: see *Fucus*.] The lowest order of *Algae*, in which there is no true sexual reproduction; it is not known to occur. They

are composed of cells, either isolated, as in *Protozoa*, embedded in mucus, as in *Clathrospira*, or arranged in filaments, as in *Nostoc*, by means of reproduction that has yet been observed in by means of non-sexual spores and homogeneity. The color is bluish-green, or sometimes brown, purple, or pink, caused by the presence of a peculiar coloring matter, phycoerythrin, which obscures the chlorophyll. Also called *Cyanophages*, *Phycochromer*, and *Phycochromophages*.

cryptoplia (krip-tō'piā), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *πῶς*, opium.] Cryptopine.

cryptopine (krip-tō'pin), n. [As *cryptopine* + *-ine*.] A colorless and odorless alkaloid of opium ($C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$), crystallizing in minute prisms and having strongly alkaline properties.

Cryptoplas (krip-tō-plas), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *πλάς*, anything flat and broad, as the tails of some crustaceans.] One of the leading genera of *Chitonidae*.

Cryptopoda (krip-tō'pōd), n. pl. [C. Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *πῶς* (*-pōs*) = E. *foot*.] A group of crabs, having the legs mostly concealed when folded beneath the carapace.

cryptoporeus (krip-tō'pōr'ē-us), n. [L., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, a crypt, + *πορεύω*, porch: see *porch*, *porcio*.] In Rom. antiq.: (a) A portico placed before a crypt or an alley between two walls, receiving light and air only by means of arches or windows, as illustrated in the villa of Diomed at Pompeii. (b) In the country-houses of the rich, as interpreted from ancient allusions, as in Pliny, a covered gallery of which the side walls were pierced with wide openings, as distinguished from a *crypt*, of which the openings were small and made in one wall only. The cryptoporeus of the second kind was a favorite device for securing cool, fresh air; that of the first kind not only served the same purpose, but was occasionally used for the storage of provisions.

Cryptoprotia (krip-tō'pōr'ē-us), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *πρωτός*, the anus, the hinder parts.] The typical and only genus of the fam-



Ferax (Cryptoprotia ferax).

ily *Cryptoprotia*, containing one species, *C. ferax*, peculiar to Madagascar. It is a remarkable animal, resembling a civet-cat in some respects, but more nearly related to the true cat.

cryptoprotid (krip-tō'pōr'ē-us), n. A carnivorous mammal of the family *Cryptoprotidae*.

Cryptoprotidae (krip-tō'pōr'ē-us), n. pl. [NL., < *Cryptoprotia* + *-idae*.] A family of feline carnivorous quadrupeds, of the order *Ferae*, related to the family *Felidae*, but differing from it in having the body elongated and viverriform, the feet webbed with the ligaments, the anal and anal sphincter canal in the skull. It represents a peculiar Madagascan type, formerly referred to the *Viverridae*. There is but one genus, *Cryptoprotia*. See *Ateluridae*.

Cryptops (krip-tō'p), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *πῶς* (*-pōs*), eye.] A genus of elapid myriapods of the family *Cryptopidae*, having 17-jointed antennae and 21 body-segments, each limb ending in a single-jointed tarsus. The species are blind, whence the name.

cryptorchid (krip-tōr'ē-us), n. Same as *cryptorchid*.

cryptorchidism (krip-tōr'ē-us), n. [C. *cryptorchid* + *-ism*.] Same as *cryptorchidism*.

cryptorchis (krip-tōr'ē-us), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὄρχις*, testicle.] One whose testes have not descended into the scrotum. Also *cryptorchid*, *cryptorchidism*, *cryptorchis*.

cryptorchism (krip-tōr'ē-us), n. [C. NL. *cryptorchis*, < v.] Retention of the testes within the cavity of the abdomen, owing to the failure of the organs to descend from their primitive position into the scrotum. Also *cryptorchidism*, *cryptorchis*.

cryptorchism (krip-tōr'ē-us), n. [NL., < *cryptorchis*, < v.] Same as *cryptorchism*.

Crypturus

Cryptorhynchides (krip-tō-rīng'kī-dēs), n. pl. [NL., < *Cryptorhynchus* + *-ides*.] A division of the family *Curetoniidae*, or weevils, the species of which are chiefly distinguished by possessing a groove in which the rostrum may be received. *Schneider*, 1826. Also *Cryptorhynchidae*.

Cryptorhynchus (krip-tō-rīng'kī-us), n. [C. Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ῥιγχος*, snout.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Curetoniidae*, giving name to a group *Cryptorhynchides*. *Hilger*.

Cryptornis (krip-tōr'nīa), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of fossil birds, found in the Upper Eocene; so called because its affinities are not evident. It has been supposed to be related to the hornbills.

Cryptostegia (krip-tō-rē'jī-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *στεγία*, a roof, a place.] In Reuss's classification, a group of perforate foraminifers.

Cryptostemma (krip-tō-stem'ma), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *στέμμα*, a fillet.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptostemmatidae*, *C. westermanni* inhabits Guinea. *Güérin*, 1838.

Cryptostemmatidae (krip-tō-stem'mat'ē-us), n. pl. [NL., < *Cryptostemma* (*-s*) + *-idae*.] A family of tracheate animals, of the order *Phlebotomidae* or *Optilimnae*, typified by the genus *Cryptostemma*. Also written *Cryptostemmatidae* and *Cryptostemmatidae*.

Cryptostemmatum (krip-tō-stem'mat'ē-us), n. [NL., < *Cryptostemma* + *-um*.] Same as *Cryptostemmatidae*.

cryptostoma (krip-tō'stō-mā), n. pl. *crypto-stomata* (krip-tō'stō-mā-rē-us), n. [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *στόμα* (*-s*), mouth.] In certain algae, as *Fucus*, a small pit or cavity from which arise groups of hairs.

Cryptotamara (krip-tō-te-tram'ra), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptotamareus*; see *cryptotamareus*.] An old section of coleopterous insects, including species with four joints to all the tarsi, the third being concealed. It contains such families as *Coccidulidae* and *Stenotomidae*, usually grouped under *Trinaria*, and called *Trinaria*. It was named *Trinaria* by Westwood.

cryptotamareus (krip-tō-te-tram'ra), a. [C. NL. *cryptotamareus*, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ταμάρω*, in four parts, < *ταμάρ*, = E. *four*, + *μάρω*, a part.] In entom., subgeneric name of *Pseudotamara*, having all the tarsi five-jointed, but one of the joints minute or concealed.

cryptus (krip'tus), a. [C. Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden; see *crypt*.] Hidden; concealed. *Worcester*.

cryptozygosity (krip-tō-zō-gō'si-ti), n. [As *cryptozygous* + *-ity*.] The character of being cryptozygous.

cryptozygous (krip-tō-zō-gō'si-us), a. [C. Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ζυγόν* = E. *yoke*.] In craniol., so constructed that the zygomatic arches are not seen when the skull is viewed from above.

Crypturi (krip-tū'ri), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *Crypturus*, < v.] The tinamous, or the family *Tinamidae*, considered as a superfamily or prime division of carinate birds, having the palate dromaeognathous; synonymous with *Dromaeognathidae*.

Crypturinae (krip-tū'ri-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Crypturus* + *-inae*.] The tinamous as a subfamily of gallinaceous birds of the family *Tinamidae*. See *Tinamidae*.

Crypturus (krip-tū'rus), n. [NL. (Hiliger, 1811), < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The tin-



Pileated Tinamus (*Crypturus pileatus*).

mous as a genus of birds; so called from the extreme shortness of the tail, the rectrices of which are in some species hidden by the coverts.

(b) To assume (as a number of opinions, views, or ideas, at first unsettled or diverse) a definite form, and become concentrated upon or collected round a given subject. *See* *crystallize*.

Also spelled crystalliser.
crystalliser (kris'-tā-lī-zēr), *n.* That which causes or assists in crystallization; something engaged in a process of crystallization. Also spelled *crystallizer*.

They (bottlers) may be emptied at pleasure into lower receivers, called *crystallizers*, by means of leaden siphons and unjointed funnels. *See* *crystallization*.
crystalloid (kris'-tā-lōid), *n.* [*crystal* (l) + *-oid*.] The od of crystals, or a supposed odic force derived from crystallization. *See* *od*.

Instead of saying the "od derived from crystallization," we may name this product *crystalloids*. *See* *crystalloids*.

crystalloids, *Dynamics* (Trans. 1851), p. 224.

crystallo-engraving (kris'-tā-lō-en-grā'-vīng), *n.* A method of ornamenting glass by means of casts of a design which are placed on the inner surface of the metal mold in which the glass vessel is formed, become embedded in the surface of the glass, and are removed with it. When the material forms the cast is separated from the glass vessel, the design is left in intaglio.

crystallogenic, crystallogenical (kris'-tā-lō-jen-ik, -ikal), *a.* [*crystal* (l) + *-genic, -ical*.] Relating to crystallogeny; crystal-producing, as *crystallogenetic attraction*.

crystallogeny (kris'-tā-lō-jē-nī), *n.* [= *F. cristallogénie*, < *Gr. κρυστάλλος*, crystal, + *γενεα*, < *γενν*, produce.] In crystal, that department of science which treats of the production of crystals.

crystallographer (kris'-tā-lō-jē-fēr), *n.* One who writes crystals of the manner of their formation.

In the present condition of science, minerals, considered as such, and not as geological materials, fall rather within the province of the *crystallographer*. *See* *crystallography*. *E. Forbes, Literary Papers*, p. 106.

crystallographic, crystallographical (kris'-tā-lō-jē-fik, -ikal), *a.* [= *F. cristallographique*, as *crystallography*, < *crystal*, < *-log*, pertaining to crystallography.]

When a beam of light passes . . . through Iceland spar parallel to the *crystallographic* axis, there is no double refraction. *See* *crystallography*.

crystallographically (kris'-tā-lō-jē-fik, -ikal), *adv.* With regard to crystallography or its principles; as in crystallography. *See* *crystallography*.

crystallography (kris'-tā-lō-jē-fī), *n.* [= *F. cristallographie*, < *Gr. κρυστάλλος*, crystal, + *γραφία*, < *γραφω*, write.] 1. The science of the process of crystallization, and of the forms and structure of crystals. The laws are the generally adopted systems of crystallization, based upon the degree of symmetry which characterizes the forms of crystals, and the length and inclination of the assumed axes: (a) the isometric, characterized by three rectangular axes, all of equal length; (b) the tetragonal, by three rectangular axes, two of which are of equal length; (c) the hexagonal, by three rectangular axes, two of which are of equal length; (d) the rhombohedral, by four axes, three of equal length, and in the same plane, and inclined to one another at an angle of 60°; (e) the orthorhombic, by three rectangular axes of unequal length; (f) the monoclinic, by three axes, two at right angles to each other, and the third perpendicular to one and oblique to the other; and (g) the triclinic, by three axes, each oblique to one another. (See these names.) Instead of isometric, the terms *monometric*, *cubic*, and *regular* are sometimes used; instead of tetragonal, *dimetric*; instead of orthorhombic, *trimetric* or *rhombic*; instead of monoclinic, *monosymmetric* or *oblique*; and instead of triclinic, *anisometric* or *anorthic*. The isometric, tetragonal, and orthorhombic systems are sometimes spoken of collectively as *orthometric*, and the monoclinic and triclinic as *clinoetric*; similarly, the tetragonal and hexagonal systems have been called *isometric*. The study of crystallography is of great importance to the chemist and mineralogist, as the nature of many substances may be ascertained from an inspection of the forms of their crystals.

2. A discourse or treatise on crystals and crystallization.

crystalloid (kris'-tā-lōid), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. cristalloïde*, < *It. cristallino*, < *Gr. κρυστάλλος*, crystal, + *ειδός*, shape.] 1. A. Resembling a crystal.

The grouping . . . of a number of smaller *crystalloid* molecules. *See* *crystalloids*.

crystalloids, *Dynamics* (Trans. 1851), p. 224.

II. *n.* 1. The name given by Professor Graham to a class of bodies which have the power,

when in solution, of passing easily through membranes, as parchment-paper, and which he found to be of a crystalline character. Metallic salts and organic bodies of sugar, morphia, and oxalic acid, are crystalloids. They are the opposite of *colloids*, which have not this permeating power. *See* *colloid*.

2. A protein crystal—that is, a granule of protein in the form of a crystal, differing from an organic crystal in the inconstancy of its angles and in its property of swelling when immersed in water. Such crystalloids are of various forms and usually colorless.

crystalloid (kris'-tā-lōid), *a.* [*crystalloid* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of a crystalloid.

The same compound could be produced by nearly all crystalline substances. *See* *crystalloids*.

crystallology (kris'-tā-lō-jē-lōj), *n.* [= *F. cristallologie*, < *Gr. κρυστάλλος*, crystal, + *λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak; *see* *-ology*.] The science which considers the structure of bodies in inorganic nature so far as it is the result of crystalline action. It embraces crystallography, which treats of the geometrical form of crystals, and crystallogeny, which discusses their origin and mode of formation.

crystallographic (kris'-tā-lō-jē-fik, -ikal), *a.* [*Gr. κρυστάλλος*, crystal, + *μετρικός* (μετρον), magnet, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the magnetic properties of crystallized bodies, especially the behavior of a crystal in a magnetic field; as, "crystallographic action." *See* *crystallography*.

crystalloids (kris'-tā-lōid), *n.* [= *F. cristalloïdes*, < *Gr. κρυστάλλος*, crystal, + *ματρία*, divination.] A mode of divining by means of a transparent body, as a precious stone, crystal, glass, &c., furnished with high extent.

The optical first uttered word of high extent was uttered in the form of prayer, and then gave it into the hands of a fortune teller, or a virgin, who, through, by oral communication from spirits in the crystal, or by written characters seen in it, was supposed to receive the information desired.

crystalometry (kris'-tā-lō-jē-mē-trī), *n.* [= *F. cristallométrie*, < *Gr. κρυστάλλος*, crystal, + *μετρον*, < *μετρώ*, measure.] The art or process of measuring the forms of crystals.

Crystalometry was early recognized as an authorized test of the difference of the substances which nearly resembled each other. *See* *crystallography*.

crystalotype (kris'-tā-lō-jē-tīp), *n.* [*Gr. κρυστάλλος*, crystal, + *τύπος*, impression.] In *photog.*, a photographic picture on a translucent material, as glass, of a crystal.

crystalurg (kris'-tā-lō-jē-rj), *n.* [*Gr. κρυστάλλος*, crystal, + *εργον* = *E. work*.] The process of crystallization.

crystalwort (kris'-tā-lō-wért), *n.* One of the *Hepaticæ* of the suborder *Ruscaceæ*.

C. The chemical symbol of *cesium*.

C. An abbreviation of (a) *Count of Session*; (b) *Clerk of the Signet*; (c) *Custos Signilli*, Keeper of the Seal; (d) *Consent* (which *see*).

C. An abbreviation of (a) *Confederate States of America*; (b) *Confederate States Army*; (c) *Confederate States Navy*.

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ctenidium (ten-id'i-um), *n.* *pl. ctenidia* (-ā), [*NL*, < *Gr. κτενίδιον*, dim. of *κτερί* (κτερεω), a comb.] One of the gill-combs, gill-plumes, or pinnules, on the branchial organs of tubicolous, and especially of sessile, mollusks, which form the respiratory organs of a mollusk in a generalized stage of development. A ctenidium is always a gill, but a gill may not be a ctenidium, since the respiratory function may be assumed by other parts of the body which is not ctenidial in a morphological sense.

On either side of the neck there may be seen an oval yellowish spot, the rudimentary gills or *ctenidia*. *See* *crustacea*. *Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edinburgh*, XXXII, 40.

Ctenis (ten-id'i-ā), *n.* [*NL*, irreg. < *Gr. κτενίς*, comb, < *κτερί* (κτερεω), a comb.] A genus of spiders, of the family *Hygidae*. The species are of large size, and are among those known as trap-door spiders, such as *C. ceneraria* of Europe and *C. californica* of the western United States. They are remarkable for forming in the ground a habitation consisting of a long cylindrical tube, protected at the top by a circular door, which is constructed to the tube by a single. The lid is made of alternate layers of earth and web, and when shut can scarcely be distinguished from the surrounding soil.

ctenobranch (ten-ō-brang-k), *a.* and *n.* [*Ctenobranchia*, < *Gr. κτενίς*, comb, + *βράγχια*, gills.] 1. *a.* Having a pectinate gill; ctenobranchiate.

II. *n.* A ctenobranchiate gastropod; one of the *Ctenobranchia*.

Are we to accept this view of Lankester and to consider the gill as we find it in most *ctenobranchiate* derived from a ctenidium, or must we suppose we see here the common form of ctenobranch gill as the most primitive?

See *crustacea*. *Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edinburgh*, III, 44.

Ctenobranchia (ten-ō-brang-k'i-ā), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr. κτερί* (κτερεω), a comb, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Ctenobranchia*.

Ctenobranchiate (ten-ō-brang-k'i-ā), *n.* [*NL*, neut. pl. of *ctenobranchia*; *see* *ctenobranchia*.] In Van der Hoeven's classification, the tenth family of mollusks, characterized by spiral shells, and by having the branchial cavity (in which there are sometimes three branchial, sometimes two, and sometimes only one) composed of numerous leaves like the teeth of a comb, and contained in the last turn of the shell. They have two tentacles and two eyes, the latter often pedicellate. The sexes are separate, and the external organs of generation are distinct. There are both fresh- and salt-water species. The which is the best-known member of the family. The *Ctenobranchia* are now regarded as a suborder of prosobranchiate gastropods, containing upward of 20 families. Also called *Pectinibranchia* (a which *see*).

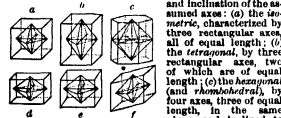
ctenobranchiate (ten-ō-brang-k'i-ā), *a.* [*NL*, < *Ctenobranchia*; *see* *Ctenobranchia* + *-atus*; *see* *etc.*] Having pectinate gills; specifically, pertaining to the *Ctenobranchia*.

ctenocyst (ten-ō-sist), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr. κτερί* (κτερεω), a comb, + *κύστης*, a bladder (which *see*).] The characteristic sensory organ of the ctenophora, regarded as probably an auditory capsule; a large vesicle situated at the aboral pole, with a clear fluid and vibratile otoliths. *See* *Ctenophora*.

ctenodactyl, **ctenodactylus** (ten-ō-dak'tīl), *n.* An animal of the genus *Ctenodactylus*.

Ctenodactylia (ten-ō-dak'tīl-i-ā), *n.* *pl.* [*NL*, < *Ctenodactylus* + *-ia*.] A subfamily of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Ctenodactylidae*; the comb-nuts, so called from the comb-like fringing of the toes. They are exceptional among the hystricomorphic animals in not having four back teeth above and below in each side. In *Ctenodactylus* the molars are three in each jaw above and below, there being no premolars; and in *Pentadactylus*, the only other genus, these teeth are six. The *Ctenodactylus* have a close relationship with the jerboas, though totally different in appearance. They are common in the mountains of the Andes.

Ctenodactylus (ten-ō-dak'tīl-i-ā), *n.* [*NL*, < *Gr. κτερί* (κτερεω), a comb, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger or



Forms illustrating Crystallization.

of *er*, the fourth of different lines, at right angles to the plane of the other three; (d) the *orthorhombic*, by three rectangular axes of unequal length; (e) the *monoclinic*, by three axes, two at right angles to each other, and the third perpendicular to one and oblique to the other; and (f) the *triclinic*, by three axes, each oblique to one another. (See these names.) Instead of isometric, the terms *monometric*, *cubic*, and *regular* are sometimes used; instead of tetragonal, *dimetric*; instead of orthorhombic, *trimetric* or *rhombic*; instead of monoclinic, *monosymmetric* or *oblique*; and instead of triclinic, *anisometric* or *anorthic*. The isometric, tetragonal, and orthorhombic systems are sometimes spoken of collectively as *orthometric*, and the monoclinic and triclinic as *clinoetric*; similarly, the tetragonal and hexagonal systems have been called *isometric*. The study of crystallography is of great importance to the chemist and mineralogist, as the nature of many substances may be ascertained from an inspection of the forms of their crystals.

2. A discourse or treatise on crystals and crystallization.

crystalloid (kris'-tā-lōid), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. cristalloïde*, < *It. cristallino*, < *Gr. κρυστάλλος*, crystal, + *ειδός*, shape.] 1. A. Resembling a crystal.

The grouping . . . of a number of smaller *crystalloid* molecules. *See* *crystalloids*.

crystalloids, *Dynamics* (Trans. 1851), p. 224.

II. *n.* 1. The name given by Professor Graham to a class of bodies which have the power,

coarse or uncouth boy or girl; in contempt or reproach.

0, though dissembling cub? what wilt thou be
When time hath aw'd a gristle on thy case?

Shak. T. N. v. 1.

Hence—**St.** An assistant to a physician or surgeon in a hospital. [London, Eng.]

At St. Thomas's Hospital, some 1700, the grand committee resolved "that no surgeon should have more than three Cubs."

N. and Q. 7th Ser. II. 307.

cub¹ (kub'), *v.*; pret. and pp. **cubbed**, *pr. cub-*, *club-*. [*Cub*, *n.* I. *trans.* To bring forth, as a cub or cubs.

II. intrane. Contemptuously, to bring forth young, as a woman.—**To cub it**, to live as or act the part of a cub. [Rare.]

Long before Romulus cubbed it to wolves, and Remus scorned earth-works. *T. Wintrop.* Cecil Dreene, iv.

cub² (kub'), *n.* [*E. dial.*, prob. a var. (the more orig. form) of *club* in the general sense of 'roundish lump'; see *club*, and *cf. cub³*, which is in part a var. of *cub²*. *Cf. cub³*.] A lump; a heap; a confused mass. [Prov. Eng.]

cub³ (kub'), *n.* [*To be considered with the dim. cubby³*, *q. v.*; prob. of *Lit.*, *cf. cub²*, which is in part a var. of *cub²*. *Cf. cub³*.] A lump; a heap; a confused mass. [Prov. Eng.]

cub⁴ (kub'), *n.* [*To be considered with the dim. cubby⁴*, *q. v.*; prob. of *Lit.*, *cf. cub²*, which is in part a var. of *cub²*. *Cf. cub³*.] A lump; a heap; a confused mass. [Prov. Eng.]

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cub⁷ (kub'), *n.* [*To be considered with the dim. cubby⁷*, *q. v.*; prob. of *Lit.*, *cf. cub²*, which is in part a var. of *cub²*. *Cf. cub³*.] A lump; a heap; a confused mass. [Prov. Eng.]

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Lit. *kubje*. see *cub³*.] A snug, confined place; a cubbyhole. [Rare or obsolete.]

cubby¹ (kub'i), *n.* [*Cf. cubby¹*, *n.*] Snug; close.

cubby² (kub'i), *n.*; pl. **cubbies** (-iz). [*See cub³*.] A cruel or basket of straw carried on the back and fastened by a strap across the chest: used in the Orinoco and Shetland islands.

cubbyhole (kub'i-hol'), *n.* A small, close apartment, or enclosed space; a closet, or any similar confined place; hence, humorously, a very small house; a cot.

One place, a queer little "cubby-hole," has the appearance of having been a Roman Catholic chapel.

cubby-house (kub'i-hous'), *n.* A little house, as a doll-house, built by children in play.

We used to build cubby-houses and fit 'em out with broken china and jingles.

cubby-yew (kub'yü), *n.* [A corruption of *cubby*.] Same as *crab-eater*, *2*.

cub-drawn (kub'drain'), *n.* Drawn or sucked by cubs; exhausted by sucking; hence, fiercely hungry. [Rare.]

This night, wherein the *cub-drawn* bear would couch, Thon and the belly pinched wolf.

Keep their far dry, unmolested her, And lids what will take all.

cube (küb'), *n.* [*Cf. cube* = Sp. *Fig. Lit. cube* = *Fig. Dan. kubus*, Dan. also *kube* = Sw. *kub*, *L. cubus*, *G. kubus*, *Gr. κύβος*, a die, a cube, a cubic number.] 1. In *geom.*, a regular body with six square faces; a rectangular parallelepiped, having all its edges equal. The cube is used as the measuring unit of solid content, as the square is of superficial content or area. Cubes of different sides are to one another as the third power of the number of their units in one of their sides.

2. In arith. and *alg.*, the product obtained by multiplying the square of a quantity by the quantity itself; the third power of a quantity: as, $4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$, the cube of 4; a^3 is the cube of a , or a^3 of x .—**Cube root**, the number or quantity of which a given number or quantity is the cube. The easiest way of extracting a cube root is by Horner's method. *See method.*—**Cyclical cube**. *See cyclical.*—**Duplication of the cube**. *See duplication.*—**Leauté's cube**, a cubical vessel filled with hot water and used, under varying conditions, in measuring the reflecting, radiating, and absorbing powers of different substances.—**Truncated cube**, a tesseract-decahedron (or fourteen-sided body) formed by cutting off the faces of the cube parallel to those of the coaxial octahedron far enough to leave the regular octagons, while adding the triangular faces. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

cub¹ (küb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **cubed**, *pr. cub-*, *club-*. [*Cf. cube*, *n.*] To raise to the cube or cubed power. *See cube*, *n.*, 2.

cubeb (kü'beb'), *n.* [*MF. corruptly cubeb, quibeb*; = *P. cubeba*; = *Pr. Sp. cubeb*; = *Pg. cubebus*, *cubebus*, pl., = *It. cubeba*, = *ML. cubeba*, *C. Ar. Pers. kabāba*, Hind. *kabāba*, *kabāb-chini*.] The small spicy berry of the *Piper (cubeba)*, a climbing shrub of Java and other East Indian islands. It resembles a grain of pepper, but is somewhat longer.

cub² (kü'b'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **cubed**, *pr. cub-*, *club-*. [*Cf. cube*, *n.*] To raise to the cube or cubed power. *See cube*, *n.*, 2.

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cubeb (kü'beb'), *n.* [*MF. corruptly cubeb, quibeb*; = *P. cubeba*; = *Pr. Sp. cubeb*; = *Pg. cubebus*, *cubebus*, pl., = *It. cubeba*, = *ML. cubeba*, *C. Ar. Pers. kabāba*, Hind. *kabāba*, *kabāb-chini*.] The small spicy berry of the *Piper (cubeba)*, a climbing shrub of Java and other East Indian islands. It resembles a grain of pepper, but is somewhat longer.

cub¹⁰ (kü'b'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **cubed**, *pr. cub-*, *club-*. [*Cf. cube*, *n.*] To raise to the cube or cubed power. *See cube*, *n.*, 2.

cubeb (kü'beb'), *n.* [*MF. corruptly cubeb, quibeb*; = *P. cubeba*; = *Pr. Sp. cubeb*; = *Pg. cubebus*, *cubebus*, pl., = *It. cubeba*, = *ML. cubeba*, *C. Ar. Pers. kabāba*, Hind. *kabāba*, *kabāb-chini*.] The small spicy berry of the *Piper (cubeba)*, a climbing shrub of Java and other East Indian islands. It resembles a grain of pepper, but is somewhat longer.

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cub¹² (kü'b'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **cubed**, *pr. cub-*, *club-*. [*Cf. cube*, *n.*] To raise to the cube or cubed power. *See cube*, *n.*, 2.

cubeb (kü'beb'), *n.* [*MF. corruptly cubeb, quibeb</*

Cucujus

C. clausipes is a characteristic example. It is scarlet above with finely punctured surface; the eyes and antennae are black.

Cuculi (kū-kū-lī), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *L. cuculus*, a cuckoo; see *cuckoo* and *Cuculus*]. A superfamily of coecygomorphic birds of the conventional order *Picaria*, including several families related to the *Cuculidae*.

Cuculidae (kū-kū-lī-dī), n. pl. [NL., < *Cuculus* + *-idae*]. A family of yoko-kodo picarian birds, typical of the group *Coecygomorpha* or *Cuculiformes*; the cuckoos. The feet are permanently syndactyl by reversal of the fourth toe, yet the birds are not of annular toe structure, the claws are normally curved with a deflected tip and no core; the palates are demoglossate; the legs are homologous; the caudals are two in number; the olfactory glands and sinuses are present. It is a large and important family, with about 20 species, showing various modifications of structure corresponding in a measure with faunal areas; it is consequently divided into a number of subfamilies. The *Cuculidae* are a peculiar Malagasy type. The *Phoenicophanes* are added to the old world, as are the *Centropus* and spur-heeled cuckoos, and the *Cuculidae* or typical cuckoos. (See cut under *coecygomorpha*). America has three types, those of the *Coereba* or tree-cuckoo, the *Neotrichoceros* or ground-cuckoo, and the *Crotophaga* or green-garland cuckoo. (See cut under *am. Coereba*, and *chaperul* and *coereba*). The birds of the genus *Indicator*, sometimes included in the family, are distinguished by the possession of a distinct family. In their economy the *Cuculidae* are noted for their parasitism, which runs through many, though not all, of the genera composing the family.

Cuculiform (kū-kū-lī-fōrm), a. [NL. *cuculiformis*, < *L. cuculus*, a cuckoo, + *-formis*, a shape]. Cuculiform; cuckoo-like in form or structure; coecygomorphic.

Cuculiformes (kū-kū-lī-fōrmēs), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *cuculiformis*, < *L. cuculus*, a cuckoo, + *-formis*, a shape]. A superfamily of cuculiform picarian birds, approximately equivalent to *Coecygomorpha*, separating the cuculiform or cuckoo-like birds on the one hand from the *Cypseliformes*, and on the other from the *Piciformes*. It contains the whole of the conventional order *Picaria*, excepting the gnatcatchers, swallows, and hummingbirds, and the woodpeckers and wren-ticks.

Cuculines (kū-kū-lī-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cuculus* + *-inae*]. 1. In ornith.: (a) A subfamily of *Cuculidae*, including the typical cuckoos, such as the *Cuculus canorus* of Europe. See *cut* under *cuckoo*. (b) In Nitzsch's system of classification, a major and miscellaneous group of picarian or cuculiform birds of no close limits, including besides cuckoos, the trogons, gnatcatchers, and sundry others. [Not in use in this sense.]—2. In entom., a well-marked group of naked, sometimes wasp-like, parasitic bees, having no polleniferous brushes or plates; the cuckoo-bees. See *cuckoo-bee*.

cuculine (kū-kū-lī-n), a. [NL. *cuculinus*, < *L. cuculus*, a cuckoo; see *cuckoo*, and *cut* under *Cuculus*]. Cuckoo-like; cuculiform; coecygomorphic; pertaining or related to the cuckoo.

Cuculoides (kū-kū-lī-ōis), n. [NL., < *L. cuculus*, a cap, hood; see *coel*]. A genus of aspidontophorales, of the family *Arctidae*, or ark-shells, having a somewhat square gibbous shell with hinge-teeth oblique at the middle and parallel with the hinge at the ends. The species are chiefly fossil.

Cucularia (kū-kū-lī-ā-ris), n. pl. *cuculariae* (-rēs). [NL., < *L. cuculus*, a cap, hood; see *coel*].

The cow-muscle or trapezoid of man; so called because, taken with its fellow of the opposite side, it has been likened to a monk's hood or cowl. See *trapezoid*.

cuculate, cuculated (kū-kū-lī-āt, -ū-ted), a. [LL. *cuculatus*, < *L. cuculus*, a cap, hood; see *coel*]. 1. Hooded; cowl-like; hooded as with a hood.—2. In bot., having the shape or semblance of a hood; wide at the top and drawn to a point below, in the shape of a cornet of paper; like or likened to a hood, as, a *cuculate* leaf. In zoology, it is specifically applied to a conical calyptra cleft at one side.—3. In zool., hooded; having the head shielded, marked, or colored as if hooded or cowl-like; specifically applied, in entom., to the prothorax of an insect when it is elevated or otherwise shaped into a kind of hood or cowl for the head.

They (the cicada and the grasshopper) are differently cuculated or capuled when they have shed their skins. Sir T. Brown, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 3.

cuculately (kū-kū-lī-āt), adv. In a cuculate manner; in the shape or with the appearance of a hood.

cuculiform (kū-kū-lī-fōrm), a. [< *L. cuculus*, a cap, hood (see *coel*), + *-formis*, shape]. Resembling a hood or cowl in form or appearance; cuculate.

Cuculites (kū-kū-lī-tis), n. [NL. *cuculites* (Schroter, 1764, in form *cuculites*), < *L. cuculus*,

a cowl; see *cuculus*]. A name formerly given to fossil species of cones or cone-like shells.

cuculus (kū-kū-lūs), n. [L., < a cowl; see *coel*]. 1. A cowl or monk's hood, as in the proverb *Cuculus non facit monachum* (the cowl does not make the monk). See *hood*.—2. [NL.] In zool. and anat., a formation or coloration of the skin or of the hair, as in *cut* under *coel*.

Cuculoides (kū-kū-lī-ōis), n. pl. [NL., < *Cuculus* + *-oides*]. The *Cuculidae* and *Muscophagidae*, or cuckoos and toucanos, combined to constitute a superfamily.

Cuculoides (kū-kū-lī-ōis), n. pl. [NL., < *L. cuculus*, cuckoo, + *-oides*, form]. In Blyth's system (1849), a superfamily of his *Zygodactylis*, in which the *Lepidomastix* and *Buconidae* are united with the *Cuculidae* proper.

Cuculus (kū-kū-lūs), n. [NL., < *L. cuculus*, a cuckoo; see *cuckoo*]. The typical genus of the family *Cuculidae*, formerly more comprehensive than the family as at present constituted, but now restricted to forms congeneric with *Cuculus canorus*, the type of the genus. See *cut* under *cuckoo*.

cucumber (kū-kū-m-bēr), n. [E. dial. *cumber*, formerly in good literary use, being the proper mod. representative of the ME. form *cucumber*, being a reversion to the L. form; < ME. *cucumer*, *cucumer*, *cucumber* = OF. *cucumer*, F. *cucumbre*, Pr. *cucumbre* = Sp. *cucumbre*, It. *cocomero*, < ML. *cucumer*, *L. cucumis* (*cucumer*), a cucumber]. 1. A common running garden-plant, *Cucumis sativus*, the native of southern Asia, but introduced into Europe by the Romans in all civilized countries. See *Cucumis*.

This seed with cucumbers roasts groundless. Lato steps, and leaves of every squire (said) that are. Palladius, Husbandrie (R. E. T. S.), p. 36.

2. The long, fleshy fruit of this plant, eaten as a cooling salad when green, and also used for pickling. (See *gherkin*). The etymology is usually very bitter, as is the whole fruit in some unutilized varieties.

We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely; the cucumber and the melon, when this principle is a common name of various plants of other genera.—Bitter cucumber, the colocynth, *Citrullus colocynthis*.—Cool as a cucumber, very cool; figurative, cooled; entirely self-possessed.

When the wife of the great Kooras was a . . . teapot at his cradle her head was as cool as a cucumber. Colburn the Younger, *etc.*

Creeping cucumber, *Melothra pendula*, a delicate low cucurbitaceous climber of the southern United States, bearing red-green berries. **Cucumber**, the drying obtained from the seeds of the pumpkin, squash, melon, etc. See *cucurbit*. **Cucumber**, a cucumber-seeded or star cucumber, the common name in the United States of the *Sisyrinchia annularis*, a climbing cucurbitaceous annual, bearing clusters of large, prickly, one-seeded fruits. **Serpent-cucumber**, a variety of the common muskmelon with very long fruit. **Snake-cucumber**, the *Trichosanthes anguria*, a tall cucurbitaceous climber of the East Indies, with ornamental fibrillate petals and a snake-like fruit, 3 or 4 feet long, turning red when ripe. **Squirting or wild cucumber**, the *Ecballium elaterium*. See *Ecballium*. (See also *cucurbit*).

cucumber-root (kū-kū-m-bēr-rit), n. A liliaceous plant of the United States, *Melothra pendula*, bearing red-green berries. **Cucumber**, the drying obtained from the seeds of the pumpkin, squash, melon, etc. See *cucurbit*.

cucumber-tree (kū-kū-m-bēr-tre), n. 1. The common name in the United States for several species of trees, *Magnolia*, especially *M. cordata*, from the shape and size of the fruit. The long-leaved cucumber-tree is *M. Fraseri*; the large-leaved, *M. macrophylla*.—2. The bilbihi, *Azadirachta indica*, of the East Indies. See *Azadirachta*.

cucumiform (kū-kū-m-bēr-fōrm), a. [< *L. cucumis*, a cucumber, + *-formis*, shape]. Shaped like a cucumber; cylindrical and tapering toward the ends, and either straight or curved. **Cucumis** (kū-kū-mis), n. [NL., < *L. cucumis*, a cucumber; see *cucumber*]. A genus of plants, natural order *Cucurbitaceae*, containing about 25 species, natives of warm regions of Asia, Africa, and America, with hairy stems and leaves, running over the ground or climbing. They have yellow flowers, and a round or rounded, cylindrical or angular fleshy fruit. The most widely known species are *C. sativus*, the garden cucumber, *C. Melon*, which yields the melons, and *C. pepo*, which yields the pumpkins and squashes. The fruits of some of the species have a very bitter taste and are reputed to be purgative.

cucupha (kū-kū-fā), n. A sort of coil or cap, with a double bottom inclosing a mixture of acid and potash, having been used for exorcism. It was formerly used as a powerful opaculo. *Dunglison*.

cucurbitive

cucurbit (kū-kēr-bīt), n. [< F. *cucurbit*, < *L. cucurbita*, a gourd; see *gourd*]. 1. A chemical vessel originally shaped like a gourd, but sometimes shallow, with a wide mouth, used in distillation. It may be made of copper, glass, tin, or stoneware. With its head or cover it constitutes the still.

I have . . . distilled quackwater in a cucurbit, fitted with a capacious glass-head. Boyle, *Collected*.

2. A gourd-shaped vessel for holding liquids. Oriental water-jars are often of this form, and porcelain earthenware vessels of China and Japan are frequently so shaped.

3. A cupping-glass. **cucurbitaceous** (kū-kēr-bīt-ā-shūs), a. A plant of the natural order *Cucurbitaceae*.

Cucurbita (kū-kēr-bīt-tā), n. [NL., < *L. cucurbita*, a gourd, whence ult. E. *gourd*; see *gourd*]. A genus of plants, natural order *Cucurbitaceae*. There are about a dozen species, annuals or perennials, inhabiting the warmer regions of the world. They are creeping herbs, with lobed and cordate leaves, large yellow flowers, and fleshy, generally very large, fruits. Nearly all the perennial species are natives of Mexico and the adjacent regions on the north, and have usually large tubercous or fawniform roots. The three annual species



Flowering branch of *Cucurbita pepo*.

originated probably in southern Asia, have long been in cultivation, and have developed many very different forms. It is nearly certain that these species were also extensively cultivated in America long before its discovery by Columbus. *C. pepo* and its varieties yield the pumpkin, the warty, long-neck, and crookneck squashes and vegetable marrow, and the egg or orange-gourd. *C. maxima* yields the various varieties of winter squash, often of great size, the turban-squash, etc. *C. moschata* is the source of the musky, China, or lantern squash.

Cucurbitaceae (kū-kēr-bīt-ā-shūs), n. pl. [NL., < *Cucurbita* + *-aceae*]. A natural order of poly-petalous dicotyledonous plants, with the petals more or less united into a monopetalous corolla, and containing climbing or trailing species with unisexual flowers, scabrous stems and leaves, and a more or less pulpy fruit. An acid principle, peregrin, is present, which this principle is greatly diffused the fruits are edible, often delicate, but when concentrated, as in the colocynth and bryony, they are dangerous or actively poisonous. The order includes 50 genera and about 500 species, the most useful genera being *Cucurbita*, the pumpkins and squashes, *Citrullus* (the watermelon and colocynth), and *Lagenaria* (the gourd). Species of various other genera yield calyxes or possess medicinal properties.

cucurbitaceous (kū-kēr-bīt-ā-shūs), a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cucurbitaceae*.

cucurbitall (kū-kēr-bīt-ā-l), a. [< *Cucurbita* + *-al*]. Of or pertaining to the genus *Cucurbita* or the order *Cucurbitaceae*; as, the *cucurbitall* alliance of Lindley.

cucurbit (kū-kēr-bīt), n. See *cucurbit*.

Cucurbitaceae (kū-kēr-bīt-ā-shūs), n. pl. [NL., < *Cucurbita* + *-aceae*]. A tribe of *Cucurbitaceae*.

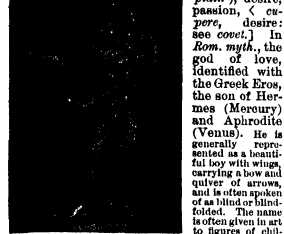
cucurbitin (kū-kēr-bīt-in), n. [< *Cucurbita* + *-in*]. A diuretic alkaloid from the seeds of *Cucurbita pepo*.

cucurbitinus (kū-kēr-bīt-inūs), n.; pl. *cucurbitini* (-nī). [NL., < *L. cucurbitina*, n., like a gourd, < *cucurbita*, gourd; see *gourd*]. A point or link of a tapeworm; a cestoid zoid; a proglottis.

cucurbitive (kū-kēr-bīt-iv), a. [< *L. cucurbita*, a gourd, + *-ive*]. Shaped like the seeds of a gourd; said specifically of certain worms. *Imp. Diet.*

one, *C. platycentra*, is common in greenhouses under the name of *super-pink*.
Cuplio, *a. and n.* See *Cupfo*.
Cup-billed (kup'hil'ted), *a.* Furnished with a cup-guard, as a word. See *cup-guard*.

Cupid (kū'pid), *n.* [*L. Cupido*, personification of *cupido* (*cupidin*), desire, passion, *c.* *cupere*, desire; see *concup*.] In *Rom. myth.*, the god of love, identified with the Greek *Eros*, the son of *Hermes* (Mercury) and *Aphrodite* (Venus). He is usually represented as a beautiful boy with wings, carrying a bow and quiver of arrows, and is often spoken of as an ill-looked or blind-folded. The name is often given to acts to figures of children, with or without wings, illustrating allusion.



Cupid—Vatican Museum, Rome.

daced, sometimes in considerable number, as a motive of decoration, and with little or no mythical allusion. The seal was *Cupid bent about a scroll*, and over his head *Uranus Venus humi*. And raised the blinding bandage from his eyes. *Tennyson, Princess, l. 3.*

To look for Cupids in the eyes. Same as to look before, etc. (which see, under *look*, n. 3).
 The Natives, sitting near upon the apple rocks, Are bused with their combs, to braid his verdant locks, While in their crystal eyes he doth for Cupids look. *Drayton, Polyolbion, ll. 302.*

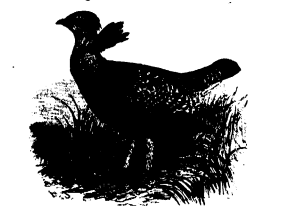
cupidity (kū'pid-i'ti), *n.* [*F. cupidité* = *Pr. cupiditas* = *ft. cupiditas*, *L. cupiditas* (-*is*), desire, covetousness. *Cupidus*, desirous, *cupere*, desire; see *concup*.] 1. An eager desire to possess something; inordinate desire; immoderate craving, especially for wealth or power; greed. No property is secure when it becomes large enough to tempt the cupidity of indigent power.

Many articles that might have wonned the cupidity of unambitious tildees. *Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 193.*
 2. Specifically, sexual love. [Rare.]

Love, as it is called by boys and girls, shall ever be the subject of my ridicule. . . . villainous cupidities! *Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 106.*

= *syn.* 1. *Concupiscence*, *Cupidity*, etc. (see *anare*), craving, hankering, grasping, lust for wealth, etc. **cupidone** (kū'pī-dōn), *n.* [*It. Cupidone*, *L. Cupido*, *Cupid*; see *Cupid*.] A flowering plant of gardens, *Catananche carnea*.

Cupidomada (kū'pī-dō-mā-dā), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1853), extended from *Cupido*, the specific name of the bird, < *L. Cupido*, *Cupid*.] A genus of gallinaceous birds of the grouse family, *Tetraonidae*; the pinnated grouse. They have slender or little wing-like tufts of feathers on the sides of the



Pratincole (*Cupidomada cupido*).

neck, which may have been fancifully likened to Cupid's wings; a short tail with broad feathers; the head somewhat crested; the tarsal part feathered; and the plumage barred crosswise on the under parts. The genus is based upon the common prairie-hen of the United States, *Cupidomada cupido*. A smaller kind is *C. pallidissima*. Also called *Tympanuchus*.

cupidous, *a.* [*L. cupidus*, desiring, desirous, longing, *cupere*, desire, *cupere*, for: see *concup*.] 2. Full of cupidity. *Coler, 171.*

Cupid's wing (kū'pidz-wing), *n.* A piece of leather at the top of the cheek in a pianoforte-cover. Sometimes called *cup*.
cupulacant (kū'pī-ānt), *n.* [*L. cupulacant* (-*is*), *p. pr.* of *cupulicare*, wish, < *L. cupere*, desire; see *Cupid*, *concup*.] Same as *concupiscence*.

cup-land (kup'land), *n.* In British India, the depressed land around the rivers; the river-banks.

cup-leather (kup'leaz'ar), *n.* A piece of leather fastened around the plunger or the piston of a pump. For a bucket it is sleeve-shaped, and for a plunger it is made with a solid bottom. *Fr. M. Knight.*

cup-lichen (kup'tī'ken), *n.* A lichen having a goblet-shaped podetium, as *Cladonia pyxidata*, or a cup-shaped or saucer-shaped apothecium, as *Lecanora tartarea*. Also called *cup-moss*. See *cup* under *cushion*.

cupman (kup'man), *n.*; pl. *cupmen* (-men). [*Cup* + *man*.] A boon companion; a fellow-reveler. [Rare.]

Oh, a friend of mine! a brother cupman. . . . said Burns, carelessly. *Baker, Last Days of Pompeii, II. 226.*

cupmeal, *adv.* [*CP. cupmæl, cupmæle*; < *cup* + *meal*.] A cupful at a time; *cup by cup*.

A galoon [of ale] for a groat good wote, no less; And gū it came in cupmæl. *Piers Plowman (B), v. 226.*

cup-moss (kup'mōs), *n.* [*Cup* + *moss*.] Same as *cup-lichen*.

cup-mushroom (kup'mush'rōm), *n.* See *mushroom*.

cupia (kū'pī-ā), *n.* [= *F. cupole* = *Sp. cupula* = *It. cupola* = *D. kupel* = *Gr. Δαν. kuppel* = *Sw. kupol*, < *L. cupola*, a dome, < *L. cupula*, dim. of *L. cupa*, a tub, cask, *ML. cupa*, *IL. cuppa*, etc., a cup; see *cup*.] 1. In archt., a vault, either hemispherical or produced by the revolution about its axis of two curves intersecting at the apex, or by a semi-ellipse covering a circular or polygonal area, and supported either upon four arches or upon solid walls. The Italian word signifies a hemispherical roof which covers a circular building like the Pantheon at Rome or the temple of Vesta at Tivoli. Most modern cupolas are semi-elliptical, cut through their shortest diameter; but the greater number of ancient cupolas were circular. In colloquial use, the cupola is often considered as a diminutive dome, or the name is specifically applied to a small structure rising above a roof and having the character of a tower or lantern, and in no sense that of a dome.

2. The round top of any structure, as of a furnace; the structure itself. See *cupola-furnace*. Specifically—3. *Milit.*, a revolving shot-proof turret, formed of strong timbers, and supported by wheels with massive iron plates. In some systems of cupolas the tower is erected on a base which is made to turn either upon four arches or upon solid walls. The turret heavy ordnance is placed and aimed through openings in the sides. *Farver, M. Engr.*

4. In anat. (a) The summit of the cochlea. (b) The summit of an intestinal gland. *Frey.*—5. In conch., the so-called dorsal or visceral hump, made by the heap of viscera.

cupule (kū'pī-ū), *n.* [*Cupula* + *-et*.] Having a cupola.

Here is also another rich ebony cabinet equipped with a tortoise-shell. *Evenden, Diary, Oct. 22, 1844.*

Now here they changed thee, saint; and made thee a false that's *cupule*. *London, Lincaster.*

cupula-furnace (kū'pī-ū-ter'nā), *n.* In metal., a shaft-furnace built more slightly than the ordinary blast-furnace, and usually of fire-brick, lined or cased with iron. It is used especially for remelting cast-iron for foundry purposes.

cupuloid (kū'pī-ū-īd), *a.* [*Cupula* + *-oid*.] Having a cupula.

They showed us Virgil's apothecary erected on a steep rock, in form of a small rotunda or cupuloid. *Evenden, Diary, Feb. 7, 1845.*

cuppa (kup'pā), *n.* [ML., a cup; see *cup*.] A cup; specifically, a bowl, the bowl or cup of a chalice or of a ciborium.

cupped (kupt), *a.* [*Cup* + *-ed*.] Depressed at the center like a cup; dish-shaped.

In the original machine (type-writer) the keys were of bone, slightly cupped, with letters in relief, so that the blind could use it. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 278.*

cupper (kup'er), *n.* 1. One who carries a cup; a cup-bearer.—2. One who applies a cupping-glass.

cupping (kup'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cup*, *v.*] 1. In surg., the application of the cupping glass. There are two modes of cupping: one in which the skin is slightly raised and sucked, and the other in which there is no suction, but a congestion or inflammation of internal parts, called *set cupping*, or more generally simply *cupping*; and a second, termed *dry cupping*, in which there is no suction, and no blood is abstracted.

2. In machin., the end of a cylindrical casting, produced by the shrinkage of the metal.—3. A shallow countersink.

cupping-glass (kup'ing-glās), *n.* A glass vessel (small, shallow) used to suck the skin in the operation of cupping. The air within is rarefied, and so otherwise, so that when applied to the skin a partial

vacuum is produced, and the part to which it is applied swells up into the glass. Where the object is blood-letting there is inserted a small tube, the glass being called a scarificator, furnished with fine lancets operated by a spring or trigger, by which the skin is cut, or the skin is cut by a similar instrument before the cupping glass is used. Various forms of cupping-instruments are used.

Still at their books, they will not be put off; If they stick the cupping-glass on their heads.

Fletcher (and others), Bloody Butler, iv. 2.

cupping-house (kup'ing-hōus), *n.* [*Cupping*, verbal *n.* (with reference to the *cup* that inebriates), < *House*.] A tavern.

How many of the madmen . . . lavish out their short times in . . . playing, riding, drinking, feasting; beating; a cupping-house, a vaulting-house, a gaming-house, share their means, live as slaves. *See, Adams, North, v. 177.*

cupping-machine (kup'ing-mā-shīn'), *n.* The first machine used in the process of making metallic cartridge-cases. It consists of two stamps or dies, one working with the other. The outer one cuts the copper blank and the next pulls it into the shape of a cup, preparing it for drawing in other machines. *R. H. Knibb.*

cupping-tool (kup'ing-tōl), *n.* A cup-shaped blacksmith's swage.

cup-plant (kup'plant), *n.* The *Silphium perfoliatum*, a tall, stout composite of the United States, with a square stem and large opposite leaves, the upper pairs connate at the base and forming a cup-like cavity. The flowers are large and yellow.

cupples (kup'piz), *n.* pl. In her., barren-guns. See *gun*.

cup-purse (kup'pūrs), *n.* A long netted purse one or both ends of which are wrought upon a cup-formed mold to give it shape.

cuppy (kup'pī), *n.* [Appar. < *F. cuppe*, out; see *cup*.] In her., one of the furs composed of patches like potent, but arranged so that each is set against a patch of the same tincture, instead of alternate patches, as in the *hermine*, unless otherwise blazoned. Also called *potent counter-potent*.

cuprate (kū'prāt), *a.* [*Cupr*(ie) + *-ate*.] A salt of cupric acid.

cuprea-bark (kū'prē-ā-bārk), *n.* [*L. Cupra*, copper; < *cuprum*, copper; < *barck*.] The bark of *Bemisia pedericarpa*, a small tree, trees of tropical South America, allied to *Cinchona*. It is of a copper-red color, and yields quinine and allied alkaloids.

cupreine (kū'prē-īn), *n.* [*Cupra* (-*bark*) + *-ine*.] An alkaloid obtained from the double alkaloid lomoquinine, found in a variety of cuprea-bark, the product of *Bemisia pedericarpa*.

cupreous (kū'prē-ūs), *a.* [*L. Cupra*, of copper, < *cuprum*, copper; see *cup*.] 1. Consisting of or containing copper; having the properties of copper.—2. Copper-colored; reddish-brown with a metallic lustre.

I got a rare metal of golden and silver and bright cupreous tinge, which looked like a string of jewels. *Thoreau, Walden, p. 338.*

cupressae (kup'prē-sīn'fē-ā), *n.* pl. [NL. < *Cupressus* + *-in* + *-ae*.] A suborder of *Coniferales*, of which the genus *Cupressus* is the type, with *cupressus*, *cupressus*, *cupressus*, and *adnate* leaves. It includes also the genera *Juniper*, *Chamaecyparis*, *Thuja*, *Abies*, *Taxodium*, and others of the same family.

Cupressites (kū'prē-sī'tēs), *n.* [NL. < *Cupressus*, *c.* + *-v*.] A genus of fossil plants considered to be closely allied to, if not identical with, the recent genus *Cupressus* (which see). This genus is one of those found in connection with amber, and in various later geological formations, especially the lignitic group of northern Germany. The form found in the Permian, and so characteristic of a part of that group, and which were formerly referred to *Cupressites*, are now put to the genus *Utrix* with a string of twigs.

Cupressosacridin (kū'prē-sō-k'rīn-dī-ā), *n.* pl. [NL. < *Cupressosacris* + *-idin*.] A family of fossil crinoids, the name of the genus, named from the genus *Cupressosacris*, having a cup-shaped calyx, ranging from the Devonian to the Carboniferous formation.

cupressosacrin (kū'prē-sōk'rī-nīt), *n.* [As *Cupressosacris* + *-in*.] An enurionite of the genus *Cupressosacris*.

Cupressosacris (kū'prē-sōk'rī-nūs), *n.* [NL. < *L. cupressus*, *cupressus*, < *Gr. σπῖνον*, *illy*.] A genus of crinoids.

Cupressus (kū'prē-sūs), *n.* [*Gr. L. cupressus*, rarely *cupressus*, in *LL. cupressus* = *see cupressus*.] A genus of coniferous trees having small, scale-like, persistent, needle-like leaves, as in the junipers, and cones formed of a small number of peltate woody scales, with



Cupressus.

quently no leaf can be exactly above any preceding one. The ordinary forms of phyllotaxy indicated by the fractions $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, etc., approximate more and more closely to this, and the deviation in the 4 and 5 arrangements is inappreciable. Such forms, therefore, are sometimes so designated.

curvial (kér-vi-ál), *n.* [*Curve* + *-al* + *-al*.] Pertaining to curves in general. — **curvial function**, a function expressing the length of the perpendicular from a fixed point of a curve upon a normal at a variable point, the length of the arc from the fixed to the variable point being the independent variable of the function.

curvity (kér-vi-ti), *n.* [= *F. curvité* = *Fr. curvité* = *Sp. curvidad* = *Pg. curvidade* = *It. currid*, *L. curvitas* (-*tas*), *L. curvus*, curved; see *curve*, *a*.] The state of being curved; curvature.

carvograph (kér-ví-gráf), *n.* [*L. curvus*, curved, + *Gr. γράφω*, write.] An aerograph. **carvona** (kér-vú-s), *a.* [*L. curvus*, curved; see *curve*, *a*.] Bent; crooked; curved. **Coles**, 1717.

curvulate (kér-vú-lát), *a.* [*NL. curvulus*, dim. of *L. curvus*, curved, + *-ate*.] Slightly curved.

curvillet (kér-ví-lét), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The sandwiger, *Caldia armaria*. **Montagu**. **curry**, *n.* [*ME. cury*, var. of *cure*, *L. cura*, care; see *cure*, *n*.] Art; device; invention.

Cusco bark. See *barik*. **Cusco china**. Same as *Cusco bark* (which see, under *barik*). **cusco-chinchina** (kus-kó-sín-kó-nín), *n.* Same as *cusconine*.

cusconine (kus-kón-i-dín), *n.* [*Cusco(n)-* (*bark*) + *-in* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid of cinchona. **Cusconine** (kus-kón-i-n), *n.* [*Cusco(n)-* (*bark*) + *-ine*.] An alkaloid $C_{23}H_{29}N_3O_4 + 2H_2O$ of cinchona. Also *cusconin*.

Cuscus (kus'kus), *n.* [*NL.* of native origin.] A genus of marsupial quadrupeds of the Australian and Papuan islands, including opossum-like prehensile-tailed phalangiers, covered with dense woolly fur, having a small head and

Cuscuta (kus-kú'tá), *n.* [*NL.* from the *Ar. name*.] A genus of parasitic plants, natural order *Orobanchaceae*; the dodders. They are slender, leafless or with very small leaves, and draw their nourishment wholly from the herbaceous plants to which they fasten. The flowers are white and the embryo is without cotyledons. There are about 80 species, widely distributed, some of them noxious weeds, as *C. capillaris* and *C. trachelium*, which are very injurious in fields of flax and clover. See *dodder*.

kush (kush), *n.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] The commercial name in India for sorghum.

cushat (kush'at), *n.* [*E. dial.* also *cushot*, *cor-shot*, *cushut*, *cushoot*, *cooshat*. See also *kushut*, also *cushin* (*kush'ín*); < *MF. coescot*, *couscot*, < *AS. cucule*, *cuculeote*, *ciscenote*, a ring-dove, perhaps for *cucul-cute*, lit. quick-shooting, swift-flying; < *cuca*, contr. of *cucul*, *cuck*, quick, + *-scot*, *cscetan*, shoot; see *shoot*, *shot*.] The ring-dove or wood-pigeon, *Columba palumbus*.

Far ben thy dark green planting's shade
The cushat croovels an' croovely. *Tennant*.
In this country the ringdove or wood-pigeon is also called the cushat and the querd. *Yarrell*, British Birds.

cushaw-bird (kush'á-bird), *n.* [*Cushaw*, prob. imitative, + *bird*.] *A. A.* name of the galeated curassow. See *curassow*, 2.

cushie-doo (kush'í-dú), *n.* [*Se.*; also written *cushie-doo*; < *cushie*, = *cushat*, *q. v.* + *doo*, *dose*, *E. dose*.] A name of a kind of ring-dove, or cushat, *Columba palumbus*, *Macgillivray*.

cushiet, *n. pl.* See *cushies*. **cushini**, *n.* See *cushion*.

cushiniet, *n.* See *cushion*.

cushion (kush'ún), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *cush-in*, *quashin*; < *ME. cuscunen*, *cuscunen*, *guscunen*, *cuscunen*, < *OF. cuscinn*, *cuscenn*, *cuscinn*, *cuscinn*, *F. cuscinn* = *Pr. cuscinn*, *cuscinn* = *Sp. cozin*, *hno cozin* = *Yg. cozin* = *It. cuscino*, *cuscino* = *OHG. cuscinn*, *MHG. kúsin*, *G. kússen*, *kússen* = *MLA. D. kussen* (cf. *Sax. kúdd*), < *ML. cuscinnus*, *cushion*, modified, under Rom. influence, from *cush-cush*, of *L. cucul-cute*, a cushion, yellow feather bed, quilt; see *counterpane* and *quilt*.]

1. A bag-like case of cloth or leather, usually of moderate size, filled with feathers, wool, or other soft material, used to support and ease some part of the body in sitting or reclining, as on a chair or lounge. See *pillow*.

Upon which time of sitting, the servitors most diligently a wayte to serve them of *quaguns*. *Bacon* Book (F. E. S.), p. 309.

In a shadowy saloon,
On silken cushions half reclined.

2. Something resembling a cushion in structure, softness, elasticity, use, or appearance; especially, something used to counteract a sudden shock, jar, or jolt, as in a piece of mechanism.

Specifically, (a) An elastic pad of calfskin stuffed with wool, on which gold-leaf is placed and cut with a palette-knife into the forms or sizes needed by the finisher for the gilding of books. Also called *gold-cushion*. (b) A pillow used in hair-dressing. (c) A cushion (which see).

(d) In hair-dressing, a pad used for supporting the hair and increasing its apparent mass.

The hair was arranged [in 1789] upon a cushion formed of wool, and covered with silk.

Fairchild, Costume, II, 211.

(e) The rubber of an electrical machine. See *rubber*. (f) The padded side or rim of a billiard-table. (g) The head of a life-preserver. See *life-preserver*. (h) A body of air or steam which serves, under pressure, as an elastic cushion, or buffer, to prevent the shock of a piston in an engine to serve as an elastic check for the piston. The cushion is made by closing the exhaust-outlet on its instant before the end of the stroke, or by opening the inlet for live steam before the stroke is finished. (i) In *pol.*, a political party. (j) In *bot.*, the enlargement at the base of the insertion of many leaves, a special mode of cover. Also called *patience*. (k) In *arch.*, the culmina of a capital.

3. The wheelbarrow.
[Chief Justice Hale] became the cushion exceedingly well.

Roger North, Lord Gifford, I, 144.

Cushion style, in *embroidery*, formerly, the simplest style, like modern Berlin work or window work; so called because much used for cushions to kneel upon in church, etc.—To be beside the cushion; to miss the mark (literally or figuratively). *Nares*.—To miss the cushion; to succeed or fail in an attempt; hit or miss. *Johnson*.

cushion (kush'ún), *r.* [*Cushion*, *n.*] *I. trans.*

1. To seat on or as on a cushion or cushions.

Many, who are cushioned upon thrones, would have remained in obscurity. *Bolingbroke*, Parties.

2. To cover or conceal with or as with a cushion; furnish with a cushion or cushions, in any sense of that word; as, to cushion a seat; to cushion a carriage.

Further gain was also made by cushioning the bearings of the diaphragm on both sides with rings of paper. *G. B. Prescott*, Elect. Invent., p. 24.

3. To put aside or suppress.

The apothecary trotted into town, now in full possession of the vicar's motives for desisting to cushion his son's errand.

II. intrans. In *billiards*, to make the cue-ball hit the cushion, either before it touches any other ball or after contact with the object-ball.

cushion-capital (kush'un-kap'i-tál), *n.* In *arch.*, a capital or cushion-shaped capital, as it appears like a cushion pressed upon by the weight of the entablature.

It is of common occurrence in Indian buildings; and the window capitals are occasionally given to a form of Norman cushion-capital, the base being rounded off at its lower angles.

cushion-carom (kush'un-kar'ám), *n.* In *billiards*, a carom in which the cue-ball hits the cushion before striking the second object-ball.

cushion-dance (kush'un-dáns), *n.* An English and Scotch dance, especially popular among country people and at weddings.

It is a sort of circular gallopade in single file, in which, at a certain regular period, when stage in the music, each dancer in turn turns a cushion before one of the other sex; and, as the hands are turned, the cushion is turned, and is resumed. In Scotland it is called *ball at the bowers*, or *ball at the bowers*.

cushionet (kush'ún-ét), *n.* [Formerly also *cushinet* = *It. cucinetto*]; as *cushion* + *dim. -et*.] A little cushion.

cushioning (kush'un-ing), *n.* [*Cushion* + *-ing*.] The act of providing with cushions; a provision of cushions; in *mach.*, the effect produced by a cushion; a cushion or buffer.

If the small quantity of air necessary to supply the motion be confined, it will be ample to produce all the cushioning that is desirable. *Sci. Amer*, Sept., p. 8962.

Irredundant, that it is to say, admission before the end of the back stroke, which, together with the compression of steam left in the exhaust pipe, produces the mechanical effect of cushioning.

Encyclopædia Britannica, XII, 50.

cushion-rafter (kush'un-raff'er), *n.* An auxiliary rafter placed beneath a principal one, to relieve an unusual strain.

cushion-scale (kush'un-skál), *n.* A very common scabious-like plant, with purple flowers, and the orange and other fruits cultivated in California; so called from the large cushion-like, waxy, fluted ovules attached to the bodies of the females. The very small, slender, is capable of being transported from one continent to another, in many different climates and plants, and in a great mass. The female has three main and the male two. Also called *colony cushion-scale*, and also *white scale*, *forced scale*, and *colony cushion-scale*.

cushion-star (kush'un-stár), *n.* A kind of starfish of the genus *Goniaster* and family *Asteriidae*. *G. equestris*, the knotty cushion-star, is a British species.

cushion-stitch (kush'un-stich), *n.* In *embroidery*, a stitch by which the ground is covered with straight short lines formed by repeated short stitches. This stitch was much used to form the background of elaborate embroidery in the fifteenth and later centuries, sometimes imitating painting, the colors being mingled with gold, ingeniously so as to represent clouds, distant foliage, etc.

cushiony (kush'un-í), *a.* [*Cushion* + *-y*.] Like a cushion; soft and yielding or elastic.

A low-legged carriage. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, x.

It was this tarty and grassy character of these mountains. I am tempted to say *my* cushiony character, but to reading or just viewing of mine had inspired me for.

The Century, XXVII, 110.

Cushite (kush'ít), *n.* and *a.* [*Cush*, the son of Ham + *-ite*.] 1. *n.* A descendant of Cush, the son of Ham; a member of a division of the Hamite family named from Cush, anciently occupying Ethiopia and perhaps parts of Arabia and Babylonia.

2. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cushites or their language.

cusk (kusk), *n.* A local name in Great Britain of the toorsk, a fish of the genus *Bromius*, and in the United States of the burbot, *Lota maculosa*.

Telemaque caught a laker of thirteen pounds and a half, and I an overgrown cusk, which we threw away.

Lowell, Three Travels, p. 181.

cuskine, *n.* A kind of drinking-cup.

A cup, a *cuskine*. *Nomenclator*, p. 252. (Italian).

cusp (kusp), *n.* [*L. cuspis*, a point, spear, javelin, lance, string, etc.] 1. *In astron.*, the point or horn of a crescent, specifically of the crescent moon.—*In an astrolog.*, the beginning or first entrance of any house in the calculation of nativities.



Cushion-capital (Norman).



Cuscuta maculata.

large eyes, living in trees, and characterized by slow movements. Their average size is about that of a domestic cat. There are several species, as *C. ursinus*, *C. ornata*, *C. maculata*, and *C. reticulata*, the last inhabiting New Guinea.

cuscus (kus'kus), *n.* [*E. Ind. kushukush*.] The commercial name for the long fibrous aromatic root of cuscus-grass, which is used for making tatties or sercons, ornamental baskets, etc.

cuscus-grass (kus'kus-grás), *n.* An aromatic grass of India, *Andropogon muricatus*. See *Andropogon* and *tattie*.



Dodder (Cuscuta).

cut-against

a book lying on or against a board, in contradistinction to a cut made on a book in the middle of a pile of other books. (b) The piece of wood which receives the edge of the knife, and is thrust against the wood to be cut. Designated cut-and-thrust (cut-and-thrust), a. Designed for cutting and thrusting; as, a cut-and-thrust sword.

The word *acut* comprehended all descriptions, whether backward or basket-hilt, cut-and-thrust, or nature, falcon or scimitar. Scott, *Abbott*, iv.

cutaneous (kū'tā-né-ál), a. [As *cutaneous* + *-al*.] Same as *cutaneous*. Diction. **cutaneous** (kū'tā-né-ál), n. [= *F. cutané* = *Sp. cutáneo* = *Fr. It. cutaneo*, N. *cutaneo* < *L. cutis*, skin; see *cutis*, *cuticle*.] 1. Pertaining to the skin; of the nature of or resembling skin; tegumentary; as, a *cutaneous* envelop.—2. Affecting the skin; as, a *cutaneous* eruption; a *cutaneous* disease.

Some sorts of *cutaneous* eruptions are occasioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits. *Arbuthnot*, *Aliments*.

3. Attached to, acting upon, or situated immediately below the skin; subcutaneous; as, a *cutaneous* muscle. *Quotations* *subcutaneous*. See *absorption*.

cutaneously (kū'tā-né-ál), adv. By or through the skin; as, an *cutaneously* acting agent.

cutaway (kū'tā-wā), a. and n. (< *cut*, pp. of *cut*, v., + *away*.) I. a. Cut back from the waist; as, a *cutaway* coat.

II. n. A single-breasted coat with the skirt cut back from the waist in a long slope or curve. See *coat*?

A green cut-away with brass buttons.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 6.

cutch¹ (kuech), n. [Also *couche*, *coughe*, *coughe*; var. of *quitch*, v. V.] Same as *quitch-grass*, *Triticum repens*.

cutch² (kuech), n. [A technical name, perhaps ult. due to *F. couche*, a couch, bed, layer, stratum; see *couch*.] A block of paper or vellum, between the leaves of which gold-leaf is placed to be beaten.

cutch³ (kuech), n. [Anglo-Ind.] Catechu. **cutch⁴** (kuech), n. [Origin unknown.] Same as *cutch*.

cutcha (kuech'), a. and n. [Anglo-Ind.] < Hind. *kachcha* = Beng. *kachcha*, etc., raw, unripe, immature, crude (H. *ka*, etc.). A *cutcha* house is one built of unburnt bricks or mud. I. a. In British India, temporary, makeshift, inferior, etc.; opposed to *pucca* (Hind. *pucca*, *puka*, brick, cooked, mature), which implies stability or superiority; as, a *cutcha* roof; a *cutcha* room in a coat.

In America, where they cannot get a pukka railway, they take a *cutcha* one instead. Lord Eglon, *Letters*.

II. n. A weak kind of lime used in inferior buildings.

cutcher (kuech'er), n. [Of *cutch²*.] In a paper-machine, a cylinder about which an endless felt moves.

cutchery (kuech'er-ri), n. [Also written *cutcherry*, *kachchery*, *kachchery*; < Hind. *kachchery*, a court, a court-house.] In British India, a court of justice or a collector's or any public office.

Constant dinners . . . [and] the labours of *cutchery* . . . had their effect upon *Waverley*. Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, vii.

cut-chundoo (kū'tchun'dō), n. A measure of capacity in Ceylon, equal to about half a pint. **cut-drop** (kū't-drop), n. A drop-scene in the theater which is cut half more or less to allow the scenery behind it to be seen through the opening.

cute (kū'ti), a. [An abstr. of *acutis*.] Acute; clever; sharp; smart. [Colloq.]

What became of the particularly nice Yankee child who left his home and native parish at the age of fifteen months, because he was given to understand that his parents intended to cut him into two? *Huckleberry Finn*, Chap. Tucker he was . . . 'as *cute* as dogkin in and out all them little bays and creeks and places all 'long shore. *McClure*, *Olden*, p. 100.

cutely (kū'ti), adv. [Short for *acutely*.] Acutely; smartly. [Colloq.]

cuteness (kū'ti-ness), n. [Short for *acuteness*; see *cute*.] The quality of being *cute*; sharpness; smartness; cleverness; acuteness. [Colloq.]

Who could have thought so innocent a face could cover so much *cuteness*? *Goldsmit*, *Good-natured Man*, l. i.

With the *cuteness* characteristic of their nation, the neighbours of the Massachusetts farmer imagined it would be an excellent thing if all his sheep were imbued with the stay-at-home and Nature of the newly arrived [Ancient] man. *Huxley*, *lay Sermons*, p. 307.

Outerbra (kū'te-reb'rā), n. Same as *Cuttebra*.

cut-grass (kū't-grās), n. A kind of grass having rough blades which when drawn are quickly thrust, the hand inflect a cut. Also *cut-grass*, in the United States, the wild rice, *Leersia orizoides*.

cutti, a. A Middle English form of *couth*.

cutthroat (kū't-thrōt), a. An element in some proper names of Anglo-Saxon origin, being the same (with vowel shortened before two consonants) as *couth*, know; (see *couth*); as, *Cuthbert*, Anglo-Saxon *Cūth-bert*, -bert (famous as a warrior); *Cuthbert*, Anglo-Saxon *Cūth-bert* (famous in poetry); *Cuthbert*, Anglo-Saxon *Cūth-bert* (famous for or fighter).

cuthbert (kū't-bért), n. [Formerly *St. Cuthbert* the duck, *cuthbert*, v. of *couth*, prob. of same ult. origin.] The eider-duck, *Somateria mollissima*. *Montagu*.

cut-heal (kū't-hēl), n. [Appar. < *cut* + *heal*; from *cut* in *cut-heal*, v. of *cut*, v. V.] A vesicular, *Faleriana officinalis*. **cuticle** (kū'ti-kli), n. [= *F. cuticule* = *Sp. cutícula* = *Fr. cuticula* = *It. cuticola*, < *L. cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, the skin; see *cutis*.] 1. In zoöl., the cuticle, the skin; see *cutis*. 2. In bot., the outermost layer of the skin, forming the general superficial integument or covering of the body (see *cut* under *skin*); by extension, also the cuticular or cuticularis grooves, as in nails, claws, hoofs, horns, hair, feathers, etc.

Vellus and skin, cuticle and nail. *Bentley*, *Sermons*, iii. (b) The outermost and very superficial integument in general, without reference to its exact nature; as, pellicle; a skin, rind, or other investing structure. (c) Some thick, tough membrane lining an internal organ, as the *cuticle* of a fowl's gizzard. (d) In infusorians, specifically, the cell-wall.—3. In bot., a continuous hyaline film covering the surface of a plant and formed of the cutinized outer surfaces of the epidermal cells. Sometimes used as equivalent to *cuticularis*.—4. A thin skin formed on the surface of liquor; a film or pellicle.

When any saline liquor is evaporated to *cuticle*, the salt concretes in regular figures. *Newton*, *Opticks*.

cuticular (kū'tik-ū-lar), n. pl. *cuticular* (-lars), [L., dim. of *cutis*, the skin; see *cutis*, and *-ar*.] a. (a) The cuticle proper; the epidermis; the ectoderm; the exoskeleton; the superficial investment of the body, in so far as this is formed by or derived from the epidermal cells. (b) The cuticle of the embryo, whatever its color modification. (c) In infusorians, a comparatively dense envelop to which the outer wall of the body gives rise. Also *cuticular*. (c) In annelids, as the earthworm, a thin and transparent tough membrane, forming the outermost envelop of the body, and perforated by extremely minute vertical canals.

cuticular (kū'tik-ū-lar), a. [= *F. cuticulaire* = *Sp. cuticular* = *It. cuticolare*; as *cuticula* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to or consisting of cuticle, in a broad sense; epidermal.

The oral and gastric regions are armed with *cuticular* teeth in many invertebrates. *Gray*, *Anal. Invert.*, p. 20.

cuticularization (kū'tik-ū-lar-iz-ā-shon), n. [*cuticular* + *-ation*.] Same as *cutinization*. Also spelled *cuticularization*.

cuticularize (kū'tik-ū-lar-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *cuticularized*, prp. *cuticularizing*. [*cuticular* + *-ize*.] To render *cuticular*; give the character, nature, or composition of the cuticle to. Also *cuticularise*, *cutinize*.

The rest of the epidermal cells of the tentacles have their surface more extensively *cuticularized* and sustained. *W. Gardner*, *Proc. Royal Soc.*, XXXIX, 220.

A *cuticularized* cell-wall is almost impermeable to water. *Berg*, *Ber.*, XIX, 44.

cuticulum (kū'tik-ū-lum), n. [NL, neut. dim. of *L. cutis*, skin; see *cutis*, *cuticle*.] Same as *cuticle* (b).

cutification (kū'ti-lā-ā-shon), n. [*cutify*; see *cut* + *-ation*.] Formation of epidermis or of skin.

cutify (kū'ti-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. *cutified*, prp. *cutifying*. [*L. cutis*, skin, + *-ficare*, make; see *cutis* and *-fic*.] To form skin.

cutis (kū'ti), n. pl. *cutis*. Spatulae. Also written *cutis*. [Scotch.]

cutin (kū'tin), n. [*L. cutis*, the skin, + *-in*.] According to Frémy, a peculiar modification of cellulose contained in the epidermis of leaves, petals, and fruits, together with ordinary cellulose, and forming the cuticle or

cuticular layers. *Cutin* exhibits under the microscope the aspect of an amorphous perforated film.

cutinization (kū'ti-ni-iz-ā-shon), n. [*cutinise* + *-ation*.] In bot., a modification of cell-walls by which they become impermeable to water through the presence of *cutin*. Also called *cutinization*.

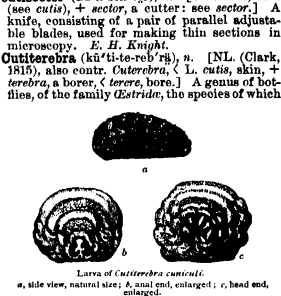
cutinise (kū'ti-ni-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *cutinized*, prp. *cutinizing*. [*cutin* + *-ize*.] Same as *cutinization*.

cutipuncher (kū'ti-punk'er), n. [*L. cutis*, skin (see *cutis*), + *NL. punctor*, < *L. pungere*, pp. *punctus*, puncture; see *puncture*, *point*.] A surgical instrument for puncturing the skin. *E. H. Knight*.

cutis (kū'ti), n. [L., the skin, = *E. hide*, < *q. tuis* (see *q. tuis*).] The skin in general; a skin.—2. The true skin, corium, or derma underlying the cuticle or scarf-skin. See *cut* under *skin*.—3. A firmer tissue of some fungi, forming an outer covering.—*cutis asserina*, literally, goose-skin; goose-hill; horripilation; a contracted, roughened state of the skin arising from cold, fright, etc. See *asserina*.—*cutis vera*, the true skin, corium, the skin.

cutisector (kū'ti-sek'tor), n. [*L. L. cutis*, skin (see *cutis*), + *sector*, a cutter; see *sector*.] A knife, consisting of a pair of parallel adjustable blades, used for making thin sections in microscopy. *E. H. Knight*.

Outerbra (kū'te-reb'rā), n. [NL. (Clark, 1815), also *cutis* and *cutis* and *cutis*.] A genus of bottles, of the family *Cestridae*, the species of which



Larva of *Cuticrura cincta*. a, side view, natural size; a, anal end, enlarged; c, head end, enlarged.

infest the male genitals of squirrels, rabbits, and other mammals. See *cutis*.

cutis (kū'ti), n. [L., the skin, + *-is*.] *Cutis*. Diction.

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outwood (kut'wéd), *n.* A name applied to various coarse marine algae, such as *Fucus vesiculosus*, *F. serratus*, and *Laminaria digitata*.
cut-work (kut'wérk), *n.* and *v.* 1. *n.* 1. In embroidery, appliqué work; so called because the pattern is cut out and sewed upon the ground.—2. The earliest form of lace; the needlework upon linen or silk from which a part of the background was cut away, leaving the design pierced. See *lace*.

This comes of wearing
 Scaried, gold lace, and cut-work.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, III. 1.

II. a. Made of cut-work.

It grazed on my shoulder, takes me away six hours of an Italian cut-work hand 1 word.

B. Jonson, Every Man has his Humour, IV. 4.
cutworm (kut'wérn), *n.* A name given to a large number of lepidopterous larvæ belonging to the family Noctuidæ. They hide during the day under some shelter or beneath the surface of the

The Orkney kelp-men have assigned peculiar names to each, calling the ordinary *Laminaria digitata* *harrow*, *Phyllopora liliifolia* *barrow*, *Phyllopora liliifolia* *barrow*, *Phyllopora liliifolia* *barrow*.

cutwork, *barrow*, *cutwork*. Same as *Cusco bark* (which see, under *bark*).
Cymry, *n. pl.* Same as *Cymry*.

Cymr. An abbreviation compounded of *c*, for Latin *centum*, hundred, and *set*, for English *weight*, used for *hundredweight*.

Cy. The chemical symbol of *cyanogen*.

CY. [1] Of ult. *l.* origin; formerly also *-cie*, *ME*, *-cie*, *OF*, *-cie*, *F*, *-cie*, *-ce*, etc.; often an extension of *-ci* (q. v.), resting more directly upon the orig. *l.* *-cia* or *-cia*; as *innocence*, *innocency*, *conscience*, *conscientious*, etc. (see *-ancy*, *-ency*, *-ness*, *ME*, *fallacy*, *ME*, *fallace*, *F*, *fallacia*, *l.* *fallacia*, etc.). ult. or directly *l.* *-cia* or *-cia*, a termination of abstract nouns, *-ci* (as *-tus*, *ppr.* suffix, or *-ci* (as *-tus*, *ppr.* suffix), or *-ci*, a fem. formative. From meaning 'condition,' the termination has now come to signify, in many newly formed words, 'office'; as in *captaincy*, *curacy*, *lieutenancy* (the final *i* merged in *-cy* = *-cia*), *chaplaincy*, *curacy*, etc. (2) Of ult. *Gr.* origin; *F*, *-cia*, *-cie*, *l.* *-cia*, *Gr.* *-cia*; as *finney*, *Gr.* *φωσφαι*; *F*, *-cie* (pron. *-cie*), *Gr.* *-cia*, as in *astravacy*, *democracy*; *F*, *-cie*, *Gr.* *-cia*, as in *neomancy*; *F*, *-cie*, *Gr.* *-cia*, as in *pyracy*, etc. (3) A termination of nouns, chiefly abstract, of various origin, often associated with or derived from adjectives in *-ant*, *-ent*, or *-ive*. See the etymology.

Cyamid (si'g-mid), *n.* A crustacean of the family *Cyamidæ*.

Cyamidæ (si'g-mid-æ), *n. pl.* [NL., *Cyamus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lemodipodous, edriophthal-mous crustaceans, formed for the reception of the genus *Cyamus*, the species of which are parasitic chiefly on whales, and are known as *whale-louse*.

Cyamus (si'g-mid), *n.* [NL., *Cyamus*, *Gr.* *κῡαμος*, a bean.] The typical and only genus of lemodipodous crustaceans of the family *Cyamidæ*; the whale-louse. *Cyamus ceti* has a broad flat body with a rudimentary abdomen.

Cyan (si'an), *n.* Same as *cyanogen*.

Cyanæa, *n.* [NL.] See *Cyanæa*.

Cyanamidæ (si'an-mid-æ), *n. pl.* [*Cyan-* (gen.) + *-amidæ*.] A white crystalline body (CN.NH₂) prepared by the action of ammonia on cyanogen chlorid.

Cyanate (si'g-nat), *n.* [*Cyan* (ic) + *-ate*.] A salt of cyanic acid.

Cyan-blue (si'g-n-blū), *n.* [*Gr.* *κυανος*, dark-blue, + *blū*.] A greenish-blue color; the color of the spectrum from 565 to 487 mμ, or of such light mixed with white.

Cyanæa (si'g-n-æ), *n.* [NL., fem. of *l.* *Cyanæus*, dark-blue; see *cyanæus*.] The typical genus of the family *Cyanidæ*.

Cyanidæ. The tentacles are bundled beneath the thick lobed disk; and there are 8 radial or many intermediate gastric branches breaking up into small ramifications near the ends of the marginal lobes. *C. arctica* is the new, dark-blue fish of the coast of the United States, attaining a diameter of a foot or more. It is capable of assuming a severely blue color.

Cyanæan (si'g-n-æ-an), *n.* [*Gr.* *κυανæος*, dark-blue; see *cyanæus*], + *-an*.] Of an azure color; cerulean. *Pennant*.

Cyanæa (si'g-n-æ-æ), *n.* [NL., *Cyanæa*, + *-æ*.] Of an azure color; cerulean. *Pennant*.

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Cyanocitta

Europe, Asia, and North America. *C. L. Behn*, 1828. See cut under *bluethroat*.
Cyanidæ (si'g-n-id-æ), *n.* A jellyfish of the fam-
 ily *Cyanidæ*.

Cyanidæ (si'g-n-id-æ), *n. pl.* [NL., *Cyanæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Discomedusæ*, typified by the genus *Cyanæa*, with a simple cross-shaped mouth, surrounded by four adradial folded multi-arms. The gastric cavity has 16 or 32 broad radial pouches and branched cæal flap-canal, with nostril; there are 8 or 10 marginal tentacles, and 8 or more long hollow tentacles. Also *Cyanidæ*.

Cyanæus (si'g-n-æ-us), *n.* [*l.* *Cyanæus*, *Gr.* *κυανæος*, dark-blue, + *æus*, a dark-blue substance (supposed to be blue steel), lapis-lazuli, the blue corn-flower, sea-water, etc., as *adj.* dark-blue.] Azure-blue; cerulean.

Cyanhidrosia (si'an-ni-dro'sia), *n.* [NL., *Cyan* (ic) + *-hidrosia*, + *-idros*, sweat.] In *pathol.*, blue sweat. *Danthon*.

Cyanhydric (si'an-ni-drik), *a.* [*Cyan* (ic) + *hydr* (ogen) + *-ic*.] Inchem., hydrocyanic; prussic.

Cyanic (si'an-ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *κυανος*, dark-blue, + *-ic*.] In second sense with ref. to *cyanogen*.]

1. Blue in bot., applied to a series of colors in flowers, including all shades of blue, and passing through violet and purple to red. The azurine series, on the other hand, passes from yellow through orange to red. The variations in color of any flower are in azurine and cyanine.

2. Pertaining to or containing cyanogen. **Cyano** (ic), a compound of cyanogen and oxygen (CNHO), which is a strong acid, but unstable except at low temperatures.

Cyanidæ (si'an-id-æ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cyanidæ*.

Cyanidæ (si'g-n-id-æ), *n. pl.* [*Cyan* (ogen) + *-idæ*.] In chem., a combination of cyanogen with an element or a compound radicle capable of acting as an element.

Cyanidæ (si'g-n-id-æ), *n. pl.* [*Cyan* (ogen) + *-idæ*.] In chem., a combination of cyanogen with an element or a compound radicle capable of acting as an element. It is a crystalline solid, permanent in dry air, but decomposed in moist air, giving off an odor of prussic or hydrocyanic acid. It has a bitter taste, and is extremely poisonous. It is extensively used in photography, electro-metallurgy, and as a laboratory reagent. **Cyanidæ** (si'g-n-id-æ), *n. pl.* [*Cyan* (ogen) + *-idæ*.] In chem., a combination of cyanogen with an element or a compound radicle capable of acting as an element.

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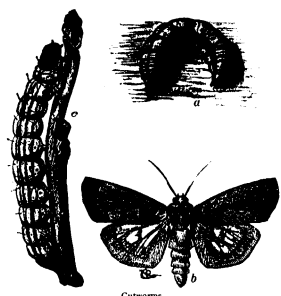
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a, larva of *Agrotis myosotis*; b, moth and larva of *Agrotis myosotis*. (All natural size.)

ground, and come forth at night to cut out, just above or just below the surface, all sorts of tender plants, but particularly maize, cabbage, and melons. Some, like *Agrotis myosotis*, climb on vines and young trees and eat out the buds. *Agrotis myosotis* is one of the commonest.

Cuvette, *cuvet*, *v.* Obsolete spellings of *cuvet*, *cuvette* (ku-vet'), *n.* [*F*, dim. of *cuve*, *l.* *cuvæ*, a tub, *ML*, *cup*, etc., *cap*.] 1. In decorative art, a portable basin of ornamental form, in pottery or porcelain, etc., especially one of the flat-bottomed vessels commonly sold with an aquiline or water-pot; frequent in falience of the eighteenth century.—2. In glass-manuf., a basin for receiving the molten glass after refining, and decanting it on the table to be rolled into a plate.

In fact, in plate. In casting, the *cuvette* is lifted by means of gripping-tongs, chains, and a crane, and the contents are poured upon the casting table. *See* *Rolling*. 3. In fort., a trench dug in the middle of a large dry ditch; a cunette.

Cuvieria (ku-vi-er'i-an), *n.* [NL., *Cuvieria*, *Gr.* *κῡβηρις*, the celebrated French naturalist.] 1. A genus of holothurians, having scales on the dorsal integument.—2. A genus of thecosomous pteropods, resembling *Hydrobia*, but having the hinder part of the shell partitioned, the fore part swollen and subelyndrial. *C. columella* is an example. Synonymous with *Cleodora*. Also *Cuvieria*. *Rang*, 1827.—3. A genus of ascophores. *Péron* and *Lesueur*, 1807.—4. A genus of crustaceans. *Desmarest*, 1825.

Cuvierian (ku-vi-er'i-an), *a.* [*Cuvier* + *-ian*.] In nat. hist., relating or pertaining to or named after Georges Cuvier (1769–1839), or his system of classification.

The three *Cuvierian* subkingdoms of the Radiata, Arthropoda, and Mollusca. *Darwin*, Origin of World, p. 218.

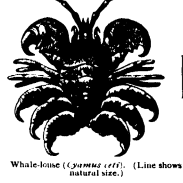
Cuvierian organs, in echinoderms, certain appendages of the cloaca, simple or branched, containing a viscid or solid substance. Their function is uncertain.

Cuvieridæ (ku-vi-er-id-æ), *n. pl.* [NL., *Cuvieria* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of echinoderms. 2. A family of thecosomous pteropods, typified by the genus *Cuvieria*; generally referred to the family *Hydrobia* or *Cleodorida*.

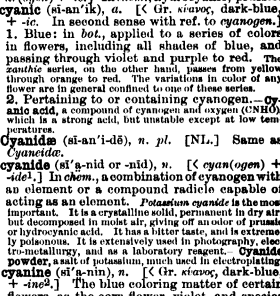
Cuvy (ku'vi), *n.* [*l.* *cuvæ*, *cap*.] A kind of seaweed, the devil's-apron, *Laminaria digitata*. [Orkney.]



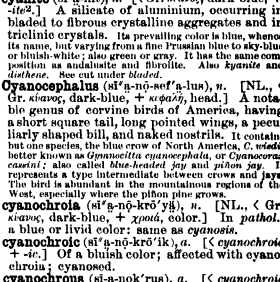
White-lined *Cyanus* (Cyanus albus).



White-lined *Cyanus* (Cyanus albus). (Line shows dorsal side.)



White-lined *Cyanus* (Cyanus albus). (Line shows dorsal side.)



White-lined *Cyanus* (Cyanus albus). (Line shows dorsal side.)



Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*).

Cybele (sib'-e-lé), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr.* *Kyβή*, also written *Kyβēh*, *L.* *Cyβēh*, 1. In classical myth., an earth-goddess, of Phrygian and Cretan origin, but identified by the Romans with Rhea, daughter of Uranus and Ge, or Heaven and



Cybele and Attis—Roman relief, 3d century A. D.

Earth, wife of Cronus or Saturn, and mother of Zeus or Jupiter—hence called the Mother of the Gods, or the Great Mother. In art, Cybele usually wears the mural crown and a veil, and is seated on a throne with her sacred lions at her feet. 2. [*N.L.*] In zool., a genus of trilobites. *Levni*, 1840.

Cyblum (sib'-i-um), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *L.* *cyblum*, a tunny-fish, a dish made of tunny-fish salted in pieces, < *Gr.* *kyβos*, the flesh of the tunny salted in (squared) pieces (< *kyβos*, a cube, a piece of salt fish); cf. *kyβion*, a kind of tunny.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Scombridae*. A number of species are natives of the seas of the East Indies, and some are much esteemed for the table. One species, *C. concolor*, is used in a dried as well as in a fresh state.

Cycad (sī'kad), *n.* One of the *Cycadaceae*.
Cycadaceae (sik'-ā-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*< Gr.* *Cycas* (*Cycad*) + *-aceae*.] A very peculiar natural order of gymnospermous plants, in many particulars having affinities with the ferns, though some of the genera resemble palms in their general appearance. They are long-lived and of slow growth. The stem is rarely branched, is elongated by a terminal bud, and bears a crown of large pinnate leaves, which are circinate in venation, and are in the distichous, the male flowers in terminal cones formed of scales bearing numerous one-celled anthers on the dorsal surface. The seeds are borne on the margins of altered leaves in the genus *Cycas*, and on the inner surface of the petiole scales of a cone in the other genera. The wood is without resin.



a. *Euphorbia*, b. *Macrocarpa*, c. A cross-section of *Cycas*.

and the palm large. The plants of this order inhabit India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and tropical America. There are about 15 species in 3 genera, of which the chief are *Cycas*, *Zamia*, *Macrocarpa*, *Euphorbia*, and *Dion*. The farinaceous pith of various species is used for food, and they are frequently cultivated in hothouses for ornament or because of their curious habit. The *Cycadaceae* are found in the various geological formations, beginning with the Permian. They are exceedingly abundant in the Mesozoic, and especially in the earlier stages of that series. (See *Mesozoic*.) In this second the Mesozoic formations are sometimes classed together as representing the "age of cycads." See *Pterophyllites*, *Famites*, *Otitomites*, *Pterismites*, *Podozamites*.

Cycadaceae (sik'-ā-dā'sē-ē), *n.* In bot., belonging to or resembling the natural order *Cycadaceae*.

Cycadiform (sik'-ād'-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< N.L.* *Cycas* (*Cycad*) + *L.* *forma*, shape.] Resembling in form the cycade.

Cycas (sī'kas), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr.* *kykas*, orig. applied to the African cone-palm.] 1. A genus of plants, natural order *Cycadaceae*, natives of Asia, Polynesia, and Australia. They are trees with simple stems, bear a crown of crowded pinnate leaves with numerous narrow leaflets. The pollen is contained in valvate anthers on the under surface of scales, which are united into large cones. The seeds are

borne on the edges of greatly altered leaves, produced in the regular series of the ordinary leaves. The seeds of several species are made into flour or bread, and the pith of the trunk yields a coarse sago, whence the com-

mon name.

Cycas circinalis.

Cycas circinalis.

Cycas circinalis.

Cycas circinalis.

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anat., a circular or rotatory articulation, as that by means of which the head of the radius turns on the ulna, and the atlas rolls on the pivot of the axis. In the former case a circle represented by the head of the bone turns through nearly 180° upon its own center, a segment of its circumference gliding in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna. In the radio-ulnar articulation a ring swings back and forth upon a pivot at one point inside the circumference. Also called *rotatory diarthrosis* and *lateral angulation*.

Cyclas (sik'-lās), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr.* *κύκλος*, prop. adj., round (see *lās*, garment); < *κύκλος*, round. Cf. *Cyclation*.] 1. The tunics of ornamental characters worn by women under the Roman empire, and assumed by some emperors considered effeminate, as Caligula. It was made of the material, and had its name from the border embroidered in purple and gold which surrounded it at the bottom.

2. An outer garment similar to the surcoat, apparently circular in form, worn in the fourteenth century, especially by women. When worn by knights over their armor, it was more belted than before, and not very close-fitting; in this use it preceded the *jupon*.

This . . . *cyclas* was in fashion . . . only in the early half of the fourteenth century, and the effeminate . . . with it far from numerous.

Bosman, Archæol. Jour., XXXV. 180.
3. [*cap.*] [*N.L.*] The typical genus of mollusks of the family *Cycladiidae*, or *Sphæridiidae*, having the shell equivale, thin, ventricose, with external ligament and thick horny epidermis. The species are numerous in fresh water. Also called *Sphæridium*.

Cycle (sī'kl), *n.* [*F.* *cyclo* = Sp. *l. ciclo* = P. *cycle*, < *L.* *cyclos*, < *Gr.* *κύκλος*, a ring, circle, wheel, disk, orb, orbit, revolution, period of time, collection of poems, etc., prob. contr. from *κύκλος*, < *ἀστρος*, contr. *αστρος* (< *Ε*, *wheel*, < *ν*), = *Skt.* *chakra*, a wheel, disk, circle, prob. redupl. from a root **kar*, 'kal seen in *Gr.* *κύκλος*, root > *ult.* *E.* *cylinder*, < *ν*.] 1. An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens.

The sphere
With centric and eccentric arcbed o'er,
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb.

Shakspeare, Titus, n. l., vi. 84.

2. A round of years or a recurring period of time used as a larger unit in reckoning time; especially, a period in which certain astronomical phenomena recur through a series of changes which recur in the corresponding parts of the next period.—3. Any long period of years; an age.

The cycle of a change sublime
Still sweeping through.

Whittier, The Reformer.

Things exist just so long as conditions exist, whether that be a moment or a cycle.

G. H. Lewis, Prob. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., V. 11, § 10.

4. Any round of operations or events; a series which returns upon itself, specifically, in physics, a series of operations by which a substance is finally brought back to the initial state.—5. In literature, the aggregate of legendary or traditional matter accumulated round some mythical or heroic event or character, as the siege of Troy and the Argonautic expedition of antiquity, or the Round Table, the Cid, and the Nibelungs of mediæval time, and embodied in epic narrative poetry or in romantic prose narrative.

Their superstition has more of interior belief and less of ornamental machinery than those to which Amadis de Gaul and other heroes of the later cycles of romance furnished a model. *Italian, Introd. Lit. of Europe*, I. 11, § 57.

It is a well-known fact that many of the most popular traditional ballads of the later cycles of romance, such as "Hynd Horn," and others, were simply abridgments of other metrical romances. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 441.

In bot.: (a) In the theory of spiral leaf-arrangement, a complete turn of the spiral which is assumed to exist. (b) A closed circle or whorl of leaves.—7. In corals, a set of septa of equal length. See *Septum*.

The cycles are numbered according to the length of the septa, the longest being counted as the first. In the young, all equal septa constitute the first cycle.

De Meek, Nat. Invert., p. 147.

8. As used by the old medical sect of Methodists, an aggregate of curative means continued during a certain number of days, usually nine. *Dunham*.—9. In the theory of spiral leaf-arrangement, a complete turn of the spiral which is assumed to exist. (b) A closed circle or whorl of leaves.—7. In corals, a set of septa of equal length. See *Septum*.

All the many wagons and carriages and *cycles* we saw above us on the road, and were being led and driven.

J. and E. R. Pennell, Canterbury Pilgrimages.

Carnot's cycle, the succession of operations undergone by the substance of Carnot's machine, consisting of four engine: namely, the piston is first forced down without the escape of heat, the cylinder is then cooled, and communicated to the contents of the cylinder, but pressure is



James R. Kelly, Editor, *Journal of Management Education*

II, n. 1. A fish of the order *Cyclostomi*; a marisporbranch; a monorhine; a lamprey or hag.—2. A gastropod of the family *Cyclostomidae*.

Cyclostomi (si-klos'tō-mi), n. pl. [NL, pl. of *cyclostomus*; see *cyclostomus*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of his second order, *Cyclostomiformes*, *branchii fixi*, with the mouth formed into a sucker, containing the lampreys and hags, or the cyclostomes, monorhine, or marisporbranchiate fishes; a synonym of *Marisporbranchii*.

Cyclostomid (si-klos'tō-mid), n. A gastropod of the family *Cyclostomidae*.

Cyclostomidae (si-klos'tō-mi'de), n. pl. [NL, < *Cyclostoma* + *-idae*.] A family of teniostomatous gastropods to which teniostomatid shells have been assigned. (a) By the old writers it was extended to all the operculate land-shells. (b) Later it was limited to those with a circular aperture to the shell. (c) By most modern conchologists it is restricted to forms with comparatively narrow lateral teeth bearing several cusps, broad marginal teeth having serrated or pectiniform crowns, a spiral shell with a subulterior aperture, and a pseudoperforated aperture. The species are numerous in tropical and subtropical countries, and a few, as *Cyclostoma elegans*, extend into temperate regions. They are found in forests and damp places. The under surface of the foot is impressed by longitudinal grooves, and the alids are alternately moved in progression, while the long radicum is used for pulling forward.

Cyclostomatina (si-klos'tō-mi-nē), n. pl. [NL, < *Cyclostoma* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Cyclostomidae*, containing the typical species, and contrasting with the subfamilies *Chastineae*, *Lacineae*, and *Healaineae*.

cyclostomous (si-klos'tō-mus), a. [NL, *cyclostomus*, < Gr. *κyclostōs*, a circle, + *stoma*, mouth.] Having a round mouth, as a lamprey, or a round aperture of the shell, as a *cyclostomid*; specifically, in *Ichth.*, pertaining to the *Cyclostomi*. Also *cyclostomate*, *cyclostome*.

Cyclostomus (si-klos'tō-mus), n. [NL; see *cyclostomous*.] Same as *Cyclostoma*, 1.

Cyclostrema (si-klos'tre-mē), n. [NL, improp. for *Cyclostrema*, < Gr. *κyclostōs*, circle, + *stremā*, hole.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the *Cyclostomatinae*.

Cyclostrematidae (si-klos'tre-mi'de), n. pl. [NL, < *Cyclostrema* + *-idae*.] A family of rhidopogonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cyclostrema*. They have ciliated filiform tentacles, lateral cirrus appendages, a wide median tooth and four narrow teeth on each side, and marginal teeth with denticulated borders; the shell is depressed, unilobed, non-narcous, and white. The species are of small size and found in almost all seas.

cyclostylar (si-klos'til-lar), a. [< Gr. *κyclostōs*, a circle, + *stylōs*, a pillar, style, + *-ar*.] In arch., consisting of a circular range of columns; monopteral.

cyclostyle (si-klos'til), n. [< Gr. *κyclostōs*, a circle, + *stylōs*, a pen.] An apparatus for making duplicate copies of letters, circulars, etc., written on sensitized paper with a pen of peculiar make, or with a typewriter. The first copy is used as an impression-plate, and inked with an inking roller to produce subsequent copies.

cyclostystem (si-klos'sis-tēm), n. [< Gr. *κyclostōs*, a circle, + *stystemā*, system.] The circular arrangement of the pores of certain hydrozoal-like aculeates (the stylasterites), simulating the cellular systems of anthozoan corals in appearance. Moseley, 1881.

cyclothure (si-klos'thūr), n. An animal of the genus *Cyclothura*; a two-toed ant-eater.

Cyclothurinae (si-klos'thū-rī-nē), n. pl. [NL, < *Cyclothura* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of South American arboreal ant-eaters of the family *Myrmecophagidae*; the two-toed ant-eaters of the single genus *Cyclothura*. The nest, fourth, and fifth digits of the fore paws are so reduced that only two are visible externally, and the inner digit of the hind foot is likewise rudimentary. These ant-eaters live in trees and resemble sloths.

cyclothurine (si-klos'thū-rīn), a. and n. 1. a. Pertaining to the subfamily *Cyclothurinae*. 2. n. One of the *Cyclothurinae*; a cyclothure.

Also written *cyclothure*.
Cyclothurus (si-klos'thū-rus), n. [NL, for *Cyclothura*, < Gr. *κyclostōs*, round (see *Cyclostōs*), + *oûra*, a tail.] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Cyclothurinae*, containing the little two-toed ant-eater of Brazil, *C. didactylus*, and a species of Costa Rica, *C. dorsalis*. See *Cyclothurina*.

cycloid (si-klos'id), n. A gastropod of the family *Cyclididae*.

Cyclotidae (si-klos'id-ē), n. pl. [NL, < *Cyclotus* + *-idae*.] A family of phanerogonous teniostomatous gastropods. The eyes are situated at the outer bases of the tentacles; the outer lateral teeth of the radula are little differentiated from the others; there are 10 jaws; and the shell is spiral with a circular aperture, closed by a multilapal operculum. Same as *Cyclidoridae*.

cyclotomic (si-klos'tō-mik), a. [< Gr. *κyclostōs*, a circle, + *tomē*, a cutting.] Pertaining to the theory of the division of the circumference of a circle into aliquot parts.—
Cyclotomic divisor. See *divisor*.

cycloturine, **Cycloturus**. See *cyclothurine*, *Cyclothurina*.

Ocyotus (si-klos'tus), n. [NL, < Gr. *οκυωτός*, rounded, + *οὐσῖος*, make round, < *κyclostōs*, a circle.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Cyclidoridae*, or giving the name *Cyclotidae* to the same group.

Ocytrix (si-klos'trī), n. [NL, < Gr. *οκυωτός*, a circle, + *οὐτρίξ*, a tail.] A genus of lizards, of the



Spine-tailed Lizard (*Cyclura acanthura*).

family *Iguanidae*. *C. lophura* is the great iguana of Jamaica, with a long serrate dorsal crest. *C. acanthura* is the spine-tailed lizard of Lower California. *C. terre*, of the same region, is the smooth-backed lizard.

cycus (si-klos'), n. [LL, < Gr. *κyclostōs*, a circle, + *κύς*, 1. Pl. *cycis* (at kī).] Same as *cyclo*, 5.

Gonzalo de Córdoba, "the Great Captain," ... produced an impression on the Spanish nation hardly equalled since the earlier days of that great discoverer, the *cycus* of whose heroes Gonzalo seems appropriately to have said: "Cycus, Spain, life, and death."

2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of fossil crustaceans of uncertain character.

cycdariform (si-dar'i-fōrm), a. [< L. *cycdarium* (< Gr. *κycdōs*), a kind of ship, + *forma*, shape.] In botany, approaching the form of a globe, but truncated on two opposite ends: applied to joints of the palpi, etc.

cycder, n. See *cider*.

Cydyppie (si-dip'i), n. [NL, < L. *Cydyppie*, < Gr. *κύδω*, in myth. a fem. name, a Nereid, etc.; appar. < *κyclos*, glory, renown, + *ιππος*, fem. ἵππη, horse.] 1. In zool., the typical genus of ectoparasites of the family *Cydyppidae*, having retractile filiform fringed tentacles, and transparent colorless gelatinous body, divided radially into eight parts by the ectoparasites.

The member of the genus *C. pilosa* is a very peculiar species and is common in the seas around Great Britain. The body is globular in shape, and adorned with eight bands of cells, serving as its means of locomotion and presenting brilliant rainbow hues. From the body are pendant two long filaments to which are attached numerous fine threads, and which can be protruded and retracted at will. Also called *Pilobolus*, and formerly referred to a family *Calymenidae*. See *ant* under *Calymene*.

2. A genus of *Oryzae*. See *O. P. Cambridge*, 1840.—3. In entom., a genus of beetles.

Cydyppid (si-dip'id), n. A ectoparasite of the family *Cydyppidae*.

Cydyppidae (si-dip'i'de), n. pl. [NL, < *Cydyppie*, 1, + *-idae*.] A family of saccate ectoparasites, typified by the genus *Cydyppie*.

Cydonia (si-dō-ni-ā), n. [NL, < L. *cydonia*, a quince (< sult. E. *quince*, quince, fr. v.), prop. pl. (see *mala*, apples) of *Cydonia*, adj.; < Gr. *κύδιον* (see *quince*, apple), a quince, *κύδιον*, a quince-tree, neut. and fem. of *κύδιος*, adj., pertaining to *Kydonia*, the name of a town of the Peloponnesus.] 1. A roseaceous genus of plants, including the quince, etc., now referred to *Pyrus*.—2. In entom., a genus of ladybirds, family *Coccinellidae*. Mulsant.

cydonian (si-dō-ni-n), a. [< *Cydonia*, 1, + *-ian*.] The muelleage of quince-seeds.

cydonium (si-dō-ni-um), n. [See *Cydonia*.] Quince-seed.

cyseolognosis (si-dō-si-ōg-nō-sis), n. [< Gr. *κύσις*, pregnancy, + *γνῶσις*, knowledge.] Diagnosis of pregnancy. *Dianthion*.

cyseology (si-dō-si-ō-jī), n. [< Gr. *κύσις*, pregnancy (see *κύσις*), + *λογία*, < *λόγος*, say, to say—*ology*.] In physics, the science which treats of gestation or pregnancy.

cyseis (si-dō-sis), n. [NL, < Gr. *κύσις*, pregnancy, < *κύσις*, be pregnant.] Pregnancy; conception.

cygneus (sig-nē-us), a. [< L. *cygnus*, *cygnus*, a swan; see *cygnus*.] In *Ornithology*, curved like a swan's neck. *Brachiatrice*.

cygnet (sig'net), n. [Formerly *cygnet*, < OF. *cygnet*, equiv. to *cygnus*, *cygnus*, dim. of *cygne*, E. *cygne* = fr. *cygne* = L. *cygnus*, a swan (cf. OF. *cygne* = Sp. *fig. cygne*, *fig. cygne* = O. *cygne*, *cygne*, a swan, < ML. *cygnus*, *cygnus*, a corruption of L. *cygnus*).] 1. L. *cygnus*, often written *cygnus*, < Gr. *κύκων*, a swan, prob. reduced from *κύκων*, *κύκων*, sound = L. *cygnus*, *cygnus*. From the same root come L. *cygnus*, a stork, and E. *hen*. See *run2*, *chant*, *hen*.] A young swan; specifically, in her., a small swan. Swans, when more than one are borne, are commonly called *cygnets*, though the representation is exactly the same as that of the swan so called.

So doth the swan her downy cygnets save,
Keeping them prisoner underneath her wings.
Shakspeare, *Henry VIII.*, v. 3.

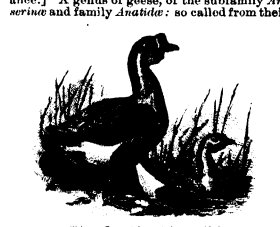
Cygnets royal, in her., a term for a bearing more properly blazoned *swan argent, ducally garped and chained or*—that is, having a duke's coronet around its neck and a chain attached thereto.

Cygninae (sig-ni-nē), n. pl. [NL, < *Cygnus*, 1, + *-inae*.] A subfamily of lamellirostral natatorial birds, of the duck family, *Anatidae*; the swans.

They have the longest neck of any birds of this family, the vertebrae being very numerous (up to 30); the tail is short and many-faceted; the tarsus is rudimentary; the toes are naked; the bill is high at the base, and sometimes tuberculate, with median nostrils; the feet are large; the middle toe and claw are longer than the tarsus; and the hallux is simple. The legs are set far back, so that the gait is constrained, but in the water the swans are proverbially elegant and graceful. There are 8 or 10 species, of various countries, chiefly of the genus *Cygnus*. See *swan*.

cygaine (sig'nī), a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cygninae*.

Cygnopsis (sig-nōp'sis), n. [NL. (Brandt, 1836), < L. *cygnus*, a swan, + *opsis*, view, appearance.] A genus of geese, of the subfamily *Anserinae* and family *Anatidae*; so called from their



Chinese Goose (*Cygnopsis cygoides*).

swan-like appearance. The type and only species is the Chinese goose, *C. cygoides*, common in domesticated form.

Oygnus (sig-nūs), n. [NL, < L. *cygnus*, prop. *cygnus*, a swan; see *cygnus*.] 1. The typical genus of the subfamily *Cygninae*, formerly continuous with it, but now including all the white swans, or even restricted to those which

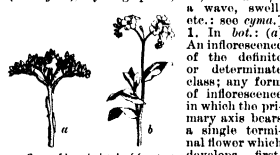
drical; cylindrical form:
sty.

in front and square behind. *C. prosoidea* is an example.

Cymbulidae (sim-bū-l'ī-dē), *n.* [NL., < *Cymbula* + *-idae*.] A family of thecosomous pteropods. The animal is oval and has very large rounded fins, and there are three radiolar teeth in each transverse row, the median very wide and the lateral entirely wide and unisulcate; the shell has the form of a sandal, and is cartilaginous and mostly internal. Members of this family are *Cymbula*, *Tedoniscus*, and *Halopleris*. The *Cymbulidae* are noticeable for their comparatively large size and the very peculiar shell which they secrete. In early life . . . they have a small, spiral, horny shell; but this becomes lost, and in its place the animal secretes a cartilaginous slipper, or a very peculiarly possessing no more consistency than ordinary gelatine jelly. In this thick, transparent, flexible shell lies the mollusc, like the old woman in her shoe, padding about with the large oval wings.

Staud. Nat. Hist., I, 358.

Cyme (sīm), *n.* [Also, as NL., *cyma*; < *Gr. kupa* (γ. *cyma*), a young sprout, etc., same as *cyma*.]



by secondary, tertiary, and other axes. The secondary and other axes may be given off on both sides of the primary axis (a dichotomous or bipinnate cyme or dichotomous), or in such a way as to cause the inflorescence to assume a helical or whorled form (as in the forget-me-not). The term is applied especially to a broad and flattened compound form. (b) A panicle, the elongation of all the ramifications of which is arrested so that it has the appearance of an umbel.—2. In arch., same as *cyma*.

Also *cima*.

Cymele (sīm'let), *n.* [< *cyma* + *-ele*.] Same as *cyma*.

Cymene (sīm'nēn), *n.* [< *cym* (inum) + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon (C₁₀H₁₄) occurring in the volatile oil of Roman cumin. In camphor, in the oil of thyme, etc., and prepared by treating oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol. It is a colorless, strongly refracting liquid, and has a pleasant odor of lomon. Also *cymol* and *cymophenol*.
Cymic (sīm'ik), *n.* [< *cym* (inum) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cymum or cumin.—**Cymic acid**, C₁₁H₁₇O₆, a monobasic acid forming prisms; crystals fusible in water.
Cymiferous (sīm'if'ē-ſ), *a.* [< NL., *cyma*, a cyme, + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] In bot., producing cymes.

Cymidids (sīm'id'is), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. cymidēs*, an unidentified bird, described by Aristotle as haunting the mountains, black, of the size of a small hawk, long and slender in form.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of adaphagous beetles, of the family *Carabidae*. *Letestis*, 1861.—2. In ornith., a genus of American hawks of small size, related to the kites. The tarsus is bare below; the notula is linear and oblique; the toes are bare; the bill



Cymidid Hawk (*Cymidid cymididus*).

is slender and much hooked at the end; the tail is rounded; and the wings are short. The genus was named by Cuvier, 1817, on the Cymidid hawk, *C. cymididus*.
Cymulm (sīm'ulm), *n.* Also, *cuminum*, *cymula*, *c.* *v.* Same as *cumin*.

Cymulm, *n.* See *cumin*.
Cymulm (sīm'ulm), *n.* [Also, as *cymula*, a tender sprout, etc., dim. of *cyma* + *-ulm*.] In bot., a simple or diminutive cyme, by itself or forming part of a compound cyme. Also *cymel*.

Cymulm (sīm'ulm), *n.* [Also, as *cymula* + *-ulm*.] Bearing or composed of cymules; pertaining to or resembling a cymule.

Cymulm (sīm'ulm), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. kupa*, a young sprout (see *cyma*), + *βόρυς*, a cluster of grapes.] In bot., same as *thyrse*.

Cymogene (sīm'jō-jē), *n.* [< *Gr. kupa* (cym), cumin, + *-γεν*, producing; see *cumin* and *-gen*.] A mixture of very volatile hydrocarbons found in crude petroleum. When the crude petroleum is distilled, *cymogene* passes off as gas at the usual temperature of the condenser, but by low temperature and compression it is reduced to a very volatile liquid having a specific gravity of .608–.618. It is used as a freonite mixture.

Cymoid (sīm'oid), *a.* [< *cyme* + *-oid*.] Having the form of a cyme.

Cymol (sīm'mol), *n.* [< *L. cym* (inum) + *-ol*.] Same as *cymene*.

Cymophane (sīm'mō-fān), *n.* [< *F. cymophane*, < *Gr. kupa*, a wave, + *-φανής*, < *φαίνω*, show.] Chrysoberyl.

Her white arm, that wore a twisted chain clasped with an opal-shiny cymophane.

G. W. Holmes, The Mysterious Illness.

Cymophanous (sīm'mō-fā-nūs), *a.* [As *Cymophane* + *-ous*.] Having a wavy floating light; opalescent; chalybeant.

Cymose, **Cymous** (sīm'mōs, sīm'mōs), *a.* [< *L. cyma*, a shoot, etc., of shoots, *cyma*, a shoot, sprout; see *cyme*.] Bearing a cyme; composed of cymes; pertaining to or resembling a cyme.

Cymosely (sīm'mōs-ēl), *adv.* In a cymose manner. *See cymose.*

Cymoth (sīm'mōth), *n.* [< *Gr. kupa*, a wave, + *-μοθ*, marine.] *See cyma*.

Cymothos (sīm'mōth'ōs), *n.* [NL., (Fabricius, 1768), < *Gr. kupa*, anything swollen, a wave, etc.,



Cymothos ant., upper and lower views.

(Line above natural size.)

+ *θός*, quick, also pointed.] The typical genus of the family *Cymothidae*. *C. antea* is a common kind of fish-louse, parasitic upon many fishes, to which it clings by the means of its hooked legs.

Cymothoid (sīm'mōth'oid), *a.* [< NL., < *Cymothos* + *-idae*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, of the group *Eusipoda*, typified by the genus *Cymothos*, mostly parasitic on fish. The technical characters are a broad abdomen, with short segments and a scutate caudal plate, the posterior maxilliped opercular, and the mouth-parts formed for biting or sucking. There are several genera besides *Cymothos*, as *Sorath*, *Ron*, *Eurydip*, *Ciradana*, and *Ceratohia*. Also written *Cymothidae*.

Cymous, *a.* See *cymose*.

Cymri, *n.* *See cymry*.

Cymric, **Cymric** (kīm'rik), *a.* and *n.* [With *acron*, *cym*, etc. < *W. cymraeg*, Welsh, *Cymric*, the Welsh language; < *Cymro*, pl. *Cymry*, a Welshman, *Cymry*, Wales; see *cymry*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cymry and their kindred, the Cornishmen and Bretons.

He [Monseigneur Edwards] . . . had abundant traces of the physical type which has been established as the *Cymric* trait existing in our population, and have descended from the old British possessors of our soil before the Saxon conquest.

M. Arnold, Study of Celtic Literature, III.

II. *n.* The name of the Celtic race of Britain.

Cymry, **Cymry** (kīm'ri), *n.* pl. [With *acron*, *cym*, etc. < *W. cymraeg*, Welsh, *Cymric*, a Welshman, *Cymry*, Wales; see *cymry*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cymry and their kindred, the Cornishmen and Bretons.

Physical marks, such as the square head of the German, the round head of the Gael, the oval head of the *Cymry*, which determine the type of a people.

M. Arnold, Study of Celtic Literature, III.

Cymule (sīm'ul), *n.* [< NL., *cymula* (cf. *L. cymula*, a tender sprout), dim. of *cyma* + *-ule*.] Same as *cymule*.

Cymul (sīm'ul), *n.* [< *L. cymul* (inum) + *-ul*.] Same as *cymulm*.

Cymulm (sīm'ulm), *n.* [Also, as *cymula* + *-ulm*.] Bearing or composed of cymules; pertaining to or resembling a cymule.

Cynalunine (sīm'nā-lūn'ē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Cynalunus* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Felidae*, represented by the genus *Cynalunus*; a synonym of *Guiparidae* (which see). Also written *Cynialunine*.

Cynalunus (sīm'nā-lūn'ē), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. kion* (cyn), a dog, + *alunus*, a cat.] A genus of dog-like cats, containing the she-cat or hunting leopard of India, *C. jubata*; a synonym of *Guiparidae* (which see). Also written *Cynialunus*. *Wagler*, 1830.

Cynanche (sīm'nang'kē), *n.* [LL. < *ult. E. cynanthy*, *gynanth*, *gyn*, < *Gr. κύνανθη*, dog-quince, a kind of sore throat, also a dog-collar, < *κύναν* (cyn), a dog (= *E.hound* = *L. canis*, a dog), + *ανθή*, choke, suffocation.] A name of various diseases of the throat or windpipe, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing, as *cynanche parotidea*, *tonsillaris*, *trachealis*, etc.—**Cynanche maligna**. Same as *angina nodosa* (which see, under *angina*).

Cynanchum (sīm'nang'kum), *n.* [NL., < LL. *cynanche*, in reference to its poisonous qualities; see *cynanche*.] An asclepiadaceous genus of climbing plants, of the Mediterranean region of Australia, of about 20 species. The most common, *C. vincetoxicum*, is emetic and purgative, and *C. acutum* is said to afford French or Montpellier scumony. *See cymen*.

Cynanthropus (sīm'nānth'rōp'us), *n.* [< *F. cynanthropus*, < *Gr. κύνανθρωπος*, < *κύνανθρωπος*, of a dog-man, < *κύναν*, a dog, < *άνθρωπος*, man; cf. *lynanthropus*.] A kind of madness in which the afflicted person imagines himself to be a dog, and imitates its voice and actions.

Cynara (sīm'nārā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κύνανθη*, dog-quince, < *κύναν*, a dog, < *ανθή*, the artichoke.] A small genus of composites, of the Mediterranean region, in many respects like the thistle, but having an involucre composed of thick, fleshy, spiny scales, and a remarkably thick, fleshy receptacle covered with numerous bristles. The two best-known species are the artichoke (*C. cynara*) and the cardoon (*C. cardunculus*), cultivated as vegetables. The other species are troublesome weeds, now widely naturalized upon the plains of central and South America. *See cym* under *artichoke*.

Cynaraceae (sīm'nārā'sē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Cynara* + *-aceae*.] Same as *cynaraceae*.

Cynaraceous (sīm'nārā'sē), *a.* [< *Cynara* + *-aceous*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Cynaraceae* or *Cynaroides*.

Cynarcoma (sīm'nār'kōmā), *n.* [< *Gr. κύνανθη*, dog-quince, < *κύναν*, a dog, < *άνω*, a bear, + *μάχη*, a fight.] Bear-baiting with a dog; a humorous word invented by Butler.

Some occult design both lie
In bloody cynarcomancy.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I, l. 722.

Cynareous (sīm'nār'ē-ſ), *a.* [< *Cynara* + *-eous*.] Cynaraceous.

Cynaroid (sīm'nār'oid), *a.* [< *Cynara* + *-oid*.] Same as *cynaraceous*.

Cynaroides (sīm'nār'oid'ēs), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Cynara* + *-oides*.] A tribe of the natural order *Compositae*, of which the genus *Cynara* is the type, and which are characterized by having the flowers conspicuously caudate, the flowers all hermaphrodite with tubular corollas and setose papipus, and the leaves usually prickly. The largest genera are *Cynara* and *Centaurea*. Also *Cynaraceae*. *See Cynara*.

Cynobot (A-S. pron. kīm'bōt'ōt), *n.* [AS., < *cyme* (in comp., *kup*, < *bōt*, fine, foot; see *king* and *boof*.)] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, that part of the fine imposed on the murderer of a king which was paid to the community, as distinguished from the wergild paid to the king's kin.

By the Mercian law it [wergild] payable to the king's kin on his death was a hundred shillings. A fixed equal amount, the *cynobot*, was at the same time due to his people.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 10.

Cynogetic (sīm'nō-jēt'ik), *a.* [< *F. cynogeticus*, < *Gr. κύνανθη*, dog-quince, < *κύναν*, a dog, < *ανθή*, lead.] Concerning or having to do with hunting or cynegetics. [Rare.]

Jacques du Fouilloux, the celebrated venger and cynogetic writer of the sixteenth century.

W. and G., 7th ser., IV, 45.

Cynogeticus (sīm'nō-jēt'ik), *a.* [< *L. cynogeticus*, < *Gr. κύνανθη*, neut. pl. of *κύνανθη*, pertaining to hunting; see *cynogetic* and *-ous*.] The art of hunting with dogs. [Rare.]

There are extant . . . in Great four books on cynogetic, or venation.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I, § 1.

cyhyena (sin-i-hi-'nā), *n.* [*< NL. cynhyena, < Gr. kyon (evn-), dog, + hyena, hyena.*] A book-name of the painted hyena or hyena-dog of Africa, *Lycyon pictus*, translated from its generic names, *Cynhyena*, which is not in use. See *Lycyon*.

cynic (sin-'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. cynikos, cynikos, = F. cynique, cynique, = Sp. cynico, cynico = It. cynico (cf. G. cynisch = Dan. cynisk, adj., G. Dan. cyniker, D. cyniker, n.), chiefly in the philosophical sense, < L. cynicus, cynicus, a cynic (also lit. in *spumans cynicus*, cynic spumans), < Gr. cynaios, dog-like, also cynic, a Cynic, so called, as popularly understood, in allusion to the coarse mode of life or the early disposition of those philosophers, but perhaps orig. without this implication in ref. to the Cynosarges, Κυνωσργεῖς, a gymnasium outside of Athens, where Antisthenes, the founder of the sect, taught. The literal sense 'dog-like' is thought of in E., apart from the bookish use in *cynic spumans* and *cynic year*, only as an etymological explanation of the philosophical term.*] **1.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a dog; dog-like; as, *cynic spumans*. **2.** Of or pertaining to the dog-star; as, the *cynic year*, = 36. Belonging to the sect of philosophers called Cynics; resembling the doctrines of the Cynics.

O foolishness of men! that lend their ears To those idle dog-trailers of the Night, And fetch their precepts from the Cynic tail, Frailings the lean and hollow allusion!

Milton, Comus, l. 708.

4. Having the character or qualities of a cynic; cynical.—**Cynic spumans**, *a.* kind of convulsive spasm of the muscles of one side of the face, distorting the mouth, nose, etc., into the appearance of a grin. **Cynic year**, the 36th year, or calendar year. See *Solar*.

II. n. **1.** [*cap.*] One of a sect of Greek philosophers founded by Antisthenes of Athens (born about 444 B. C.), who sought to develop the ethical teachings of Socrates, whose pupil he was. The chief doctrine was that of virtuousness, not only good, but that the essence of virtue is self-control, and that pleasure is an evil if sought for its own sake. They were accordingly characterized by their stern, self-denying, and ascetic life, and by their contempt of riches, art, science, and amusements. The most famous Cynic was Diogenes of Sinope, a pupil of Antisthenes, who carried the doctrine of the school to an extreme and ridiculous asceticism, and is improbably said to have slept in a tub which he took with him. **2.** A person of a cynical temper; a sneering faultfinder.

A cynic might suggest as the motto of modern life this simple legend:—Just as good as the dog!

C. D. Warner, Backing Sticks, p. 4.

cynical (sin-'ik-əl), *a.* [*< cynic + -al.*] **1.** Same as *cynic*, **3.**

Whether the bulk of our Irish nation are not kept from thriving, by that cynical contempt in dirt and beggary, which they possess to a degree beyond any other people.

By. Berkeley, Sermons, p. 10.

2. Having or showing a disposition to disbelieve in or doubt the sincerity or value of social usages or of personal character, motives, or doings, and to express or intimate the disbelief or doubt by sarcasm, satire, sneers, or other indirection; captious; sarcastic; satirical: as, a cynical remark; a cynical smile.

I hope it is no very cynical asperity not to confess obligations, where no benefit has been received.

Johnson, To Chesterfield.

=*grn. Prænitentia*, etc. (see *meantimorph*); morose; sarcastic; satirical; cynical; cynic; cynicism; cynically (sin-'ik-əl), *adv.* In a cynical, sarcastic, or sneering manner.

Rather in a satire and cynically, than seriously and wisely.

Bacon, Works, l. 176 (ed. 1857).

cynicalness (sin-'ik-əl-ness), *n.* The quality of being cynical; a cynical disposition or character; tendency to despise or disregard the common amenities of life. **cynicism** (sin-'i-izm), *n.* [*< cynic + -ism.* Cf. *LL. cynismus, < Gr. kynagōs, cynicism, < kynicē, *be* a cynic, < kynaios, a cynic; see *cynic*.*] **1.** The body of doctrine inculcated and practised by the Cynics; indifference to pleasure; stoicism pushed to austerity, asceticism, or asceticism. **2.** The character or state of being cynical; cynicalness.

This cynicism is for some called affect, and serves only as an excuse for the most trifling and vulgar culture in general.

Johnson, Introd. Lett. of Europe.

A charitable and good-tempered world it is, notwithstanding its reputation for cynicism.

C. D. Warner, Backing Sticks, p. 54.

Cynictidae (si-nik-ti-ti-'dē), *n.* [*< NL. < Cynictus (-nā) + -idae.*] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds of the family *Viverridae*, belonging to the cynopodous or dog-footed division of that family. The technical characters are:

lengthened, blunt, non-retractile claws; a short ventricose head; a flat, blunt, and grooved nose; a flattened bushy tail. There is but one species, *Cynictus*, of the *C. babuina*, inhabiting northern parts of Africa, where it lives in troops in rocky places. In the species of the chequers, *C. porreus*, of South Africa, and the sphinx baboon, *C. nabeus*, of West Africa. The chequers or chequers, *C. hanadrius*, of Abyssinia, differs in having long hair on the head and shoulders, and a shorter tail, only about one fourth of the total length. *Cynopithecus* is nearly a synonym of *Papio*, of prior date.



African Meerkat (*Cynictus penicillatus*).

quadrupeds, constituting the subfamily *Cynictidae*, *C. penicillatus*, of South Africa, is an example. **Cynipid** (sin-'ip-id), *a.* and *i.* **1.** An insect of the family *Cynipidae*.

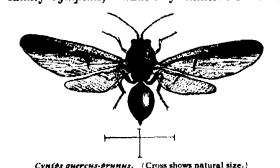
II. a. Of or pertaining to the family *Cynipidae*. **Cynipidae (sin-'ip-i-dē), *n.* [*< NL. < Cynipe + -idae.*] A family of hymenopterous insects; the gall-flies. By means of their ovipositors they puncture plants, depositing their eggs along it, it is believed, with some irritant fluid which produces tumors commonly called galls or nut-galls. Besides the true gall-flies, the *Cynipidae* include certain inquilinians and parasitic forms. The anterior wings lack a complete costal nerve and stigma (except in *Idolus*); the abdomen is generally compressed-ovate or ovate, rarely cylindrical; also, the ovipositor is subapical. Nearly 400 European cynipids have been described, and about 300 from North America, many of which later are known only by their galls. The family is divided into five subfamilies, *Cynipinae*, *Idolopinae*, *Aspilota*, *Blacus*, and *Phaenocarpa*, each named by Latreille. The name of the family is also written *Cynipidae*, *Cynipidæ*, *Cynipidæ*, and *Cynipidæ*. The terms *Cynipidae* of Latreille and *Cynipidae* of Cynipidae are synonyms of *Chalcididae*, not of the present family. See *Chalcid*.**

cynipideous (sin-'ip-i-dē-ū-s), *a.* Same as *cynipidous*.

The galls of Cynips and its allies are inhabited by members of other cynipidous genera, as *Syrphus*, *Amblystomus*, and *Synophorus*. *Keuper, Brit. S. 40.*

cynipidous (sin-'ip-i-dus), *n.* [*< Cynipidae + -ous.*] Pertaining to or consisting of the *Cynipidae* or gall-flies. **2.** Produced or affected by gall-flies; as, *cynipidous galls*. *Osten-Sacken.*

Cynips (si-nips), *n.* [*< NL., altered from LL. cynipis, cynipis, cynipis, cynipis, pl., a kind of stinging insect, corrupt forms of Gr. kynip, pl. cynipes, varying with cynip, pl. cynipis, applied to several kinds of insects, esp. such as live under the bark of trees.*] The typical genus of the gall-making hymenopterous insects of the family *Cynipidae*, founded by Linnaeus in 1748.



Cynipid wasp (*Cynipis quercus-prunus*). (Crown shows natural size.)

It was formerly a genus of large extent, but has been recently much subdivided. Its species in the main form galls on oak, in which their larvae develop.

cynopcephalus (si-nō-ṣe-fal-'ik or si-nō-ṣe-f-'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. cynopcephalus + -ic.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a cynopcephalus. **2.** In myth, etc., having a dog's head, or a head like that of a dog.

Hermes (Thoth) in temple holding caduceus and purse or calceatus and cynopcephalus.

B. V. Lead, Historia Numorum, p. 728.

cynopcephalous (si-nō-ṣe-fal-'us), *a.* [*< LL. cynopcephalus, adj.; see (Cynopcephalus).*] Dog-headed.

Cynopithecidae (si-nō-ṣe-fal-'us), *n.* [*< NL. < L. cynopithecus, < Gr. kynopithecus, dog-headed, the dog-faced baboon, < kyon (evn-), a dog, + pitechos, head, akin to L. pithecus, a genus of the baboons of the family Cynopithecidae.* It formerly included all those baboons to which the term 'dog-faced'

was applied, from the extremely prognathous jaws, giving a canine physiognomy; but it is now restricted to include the drill, mandril, etc. The common baboon is *C. babuina*, inhabiting northern parts of Africa, where it lives in troops in rocky places. In the species of the chequers, *C. porreus*, of South Africa, and the sphinx baboon, *C. nabeus*, of West Africa. The chequers or chequers, *C. hanadrius*, of Abyssinia, differs in having long hair on the head and shoulders, and a shorter tail, only about one fourth of the total length. *Cynopithecus* is nearly a synonym of *Papio*, of prior date.

2. [*cf.*] A dog-faced baboon.

Cynodia (sin-'i-dē-ā), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. kynodia, contr. of kynodios, dog-like, < kyon (evn-), dog, + eidos, form.*] In Blyth's classification of mammals, a term proposed instead of *Carnivora*, and covering the *Fera* of modern naturalists, or the *Carnivora* proper as distinguished from the *Insectivora* and from those *Marsupialia* which are also carnivorous. It was divided by Blyth into *Diplograda*, *Subdiplograda*, *Plantigrada*, and *Pinigrada*. The list of these subdivisions corresponds to the *Fera pinipedia* of modern naturalists, the other three to the *Fera haptopoda*.

Cynodon (si-'nō-don), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. kynodon, kynodion, the canine tooth, < kyon (evn-), dog, + idion (idōn-), = E. tooth, Cf. E. phorodon, quick-grass.*] **1.** A small genus of grasses, low creeping perennials, with digitate, one-sided spikes; so named from its sharp-pointed underground shoots. **2.** A subfamily of *Juncaceae* the well-known and widely distributed Bermuda grass. **3.** In *zoil*, a genus of apparently canine fossil mammals, of uncertain position.

Cynodontia (si-'nō-don-ti-ā), *n.* [*< NL. < Cynodon + -ia.*] A subfamily of *Juncaceae* tall grasses with an obconic shell and several transverse ridges about the middle of the collumella. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Also called *Fascia* and *Fascia*.

Cynogale (si-'nō-gal-ē), *n.* [*< NL. < Cynogale + -ia.*] A genus of the family *Viverridae*, typical of the subfamily *Cynogalinae*, containing a species, *Cynogale bennetti*, found in Borneo, Malacca, and Sumatra, called in Borneo *mampan*.

It is the most aquatic representative of the family, being partly web-footed, with soft, tick-like fur on its outer. It inhabits damp places along the banks of rivers.

Cynogalinae (si-'nō-gal-ē-nē), *n.* [*< NL. < Cynogale + -inae.*] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridae*, belonging to the viverridous or cat-footed division of that family, and represented only by the genus *Cynogale*.

The nose is hairy and ungrooved; the sectorial tooth has a large triangular ridge; the claws are retractile to some extent; and the toes are partially webbed.

Cynoglossum (si-'nō-glos-'um), *n.* [*< NL. < L. cynoglossum, Phly, < Gr. kynoglossos, bound-tongue, neut. of cynoglossus, dog-tongued; < kyon (evn-), a dog, + glosa, tongue.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Boraginaceae*, consisting of about 60 herbaceous species, of temperate regions and the mountains of the tropics. There are 6 species in the United States.

Cynopithecus (si-'nō-ṣe-fal-'ik), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. cynopithecus, dog-headed, the dog-faced baboon, < kyon (evn-), a dog, + pitechos, head, akin to L. pithecus, a genus of the baboons of the family Cynopithecidae.* It formerly included all those baboons to which the term 'dog-faced'

was applied, from the extremely prognathous jaws, giving a canine physiognomy; but it is now restricted to include the drill, mandril, etc. The common baboon is *C. babuina*, inhabiting northern parts of Africa, where it lives in troops in rocky places. In the species of the chequers, *C. porreus*, of South Africa, and the sphinx baboon, *C. nabeus*, of West Africa. The chequers or chequers, *C. hanadrius*, of Abyssinia, differs in having long hair on the head and shoulders, and a shorter tail, only about one fourth of the total length. *Cynopithecus* is nearly a synonym of *Papio*, of prior date.

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cyperologist (si-pə-ról'-ə-jist), n. [**< NL. Cyperus**, q. v., + Gr. *-logos*, write, + *-erl.*]
A writer on the *Cyperaceae*. *Bentham*, Notes on *Cyperaceae*, p. 361.
cyperologist (si-pə-ról'-ə-jist), n. [**< NL. Cyperus**, q. v., + Gr. *-logia* (see *-ology*) + *-ist.*]



cynopodous (sī-nop'ō-dus), *a.* [*< Nl. cynopodius, < Gr. κύων (κυν-), a dog, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. foot.*] Dog-footed; having feet like a dog's,

Cynopithecidae (sī' nŏ-pi-thē'si-dō), *n. p.*
[NL., < *Cynopithecus* + *-idae*.] The lower one
of the two great families into which the catarrhini



perologist (pi-per-ol'ô-jist), n. [*NL. Cyperus*, q. v., + *Gr. γράφειν*, write, + *-er*.] A writer on the *Cyperaceæ*. *Bentham*, *Notes on Cyperaceæ*, p. 361.

Common Weakfish or Squeteague (*Cynoscion regalis*).

In bot., a writer or an authority upon the genus *Cyperus*.

Cyperus (si-pré'rus), n. [NL. (*L. cyperus*, *cyperus*), < Gr. *kyperos* (Herodotus), an aromatic plant used in embalming, prob. same word as *kyperos*, name of a sweet-smelling marsh-plant, also sedge, gladiolus. The L. name appears in *E. as cyperus*, and in *E. as cyperus* (Gervais), *cyperus* (Cotgrave): see *cyperus*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Cyperaceae*, of about 700 species, very widely distributed, but especially abundant in tropical and subtropical regions. There are about 20 species in the United States. They are annual or perennial, with triangular naked culms usually bearing an irregular union of flattened subuliculate. A few of the species, as *C. pectinatus* and *C. bulbosus*, have tuberous roots which are used for food. *C. rotundifolius*, known as nutgrass, and *C. tenuifolius*, multiply rapidly by stenter tuberous rootstocks, and become pests in cultivated fields. The tubers of the former yield an oil, which is much used in upper India as a perfume.

cyphal (si-fel'), n. Same as *cyphella*, 1.

cyphella (si-fel'g), n. [NL., < Gr. *kyphēla*, the hollow of the ear, akin to *kyphos*, a drinking vessel, < *kyphē*, the hollow of a vessel; see *cyphal*.] 1. Pl. *cyphella* (-ē), a cup-like pit or depression on the under surface of the thallus in certain lichens. 2. In corals it is usually white or yellow. Also *cyphel*, -2. (*cyph*) A genus of hymenomyetous fungi, belonging to the family *Arctidactylariaceae*. The hymenium is inferior and confluent with the pileus, and the latter is somewhat cup-shaped and frequently pedicelate.

cyphelloform (si-fel'fōrm), a. [*cyphella*, q. v., + *L. forma*, shape.] Cup-shaped.

cyphellae (si-fel'fā), n. [*cyphella* + *-ellae*.] In bot., provided with cyphellae.

cypher, n. and v. See *cypher*.

cyphal, n. Plural of *cyphal*.

Cyphomandra (si-fō-nō-mā'ndrā), n. [NL. (so called from the thickened and curved connective), < Gr. *kyphos*, hump, + *mandra*, man (hand, stamens).]

A solanaceous genus, of South America, closely allied to *Solanum*, comprising about 20 species of shrubs, small trees or shrubs. *C. batesii*, the tree-tomato tree, is a native of the tropical countries of the large pear-shaped, or globose, fruit, which is used in the same way as the tomato.

Cyphon (si-fō'n), n. [NL., < Gr. *kyphos*, a crooked piece of wood, < *kyphē*, bent, stooping; see *cyphal*.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Dolichopodidae*, or giving name to a family *Cyphonidae*. *Pygmaea*, 1799.

cyphonantes (si-fō-nā'tēs), n. pl. *cyphonantes*. [NL., < Gr. *kyphos*, bent, stooping, + *naōs*, sail-or.] The larva of a gymnolenatus polyzoan of the genus *Membranipora*: formerly mistaken for a distinct organism, and ascribed to a special genus of rotifers by Ehrenberg.

Other larval forms (of *Polyzoa*), which are apparently of a very different structure, — e. g., *Cyphonantes*, it is the larva of *Membranipora* piliola.

Trans. Zoology (trans.), 17.

Cyphodonta (si-fō-dō'n'tā), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyphodon* + *-donta*.] A family of serricorn malacocephalous *Coleoptera* or beetles, related to the *Cebrionidae*. They are of small size, with rather soft, depressed, hemispherical or oval bodies, and acute lateral palps. They are beetles of dull colors, found on plants in damp situations, flying and running with agility. The family is also called *Isodactylidae*.

Cyphodonta (si-fō-nō'nizn), n. [*Gr. kyphodonta*, < *kyphos*, a pillow, in which slaves and criminals were fastened by the wrists; and *donta*, punishment practised in antiquity, supposed by some to have consisted in besmearing the criminal with honey, and then exposing him to insects, and by others to have been identical with the Chinese *carcano*. See *carcano*.]

Cyphophthalmidae (si-fel-thal'mi'dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyphophthalmus* + *-idae*.] A family of tracheate arachnids, named from the genus *Cyphophthalmus*, which still retains the name: synonymous with *Sirodidae* (which see).

Cyphophthalmus (si-fel-thal'mus), n. [NL., < Gr. *kyphos*, bent, + *ophthalmos*, eye.] A genus of harvest-apidid *Sirodidae*.

Cyphopoda (si-fō'pō'dā), n. [NL., < Gr. *kyphos*, a being hump-backed, < *podia*, hump-backed,

< *kyphos*, hump-backed, bent forward, < *kyphos*, bend.] In *pathol.*, a curvature of the spine, convex backward. Usually written *kyphosis*. **Cypripedium** (si-pré'pēd), n. [NL., appar. < Gr. *kypris*, bent, curved, < *kypris*, bent, 1. A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidae*. *Schöenherr*, 1820.—2. A genus of South American barbetts. The type is *C. macrodactylus*. Also *Cypripes*. N. Y. 1824.

Cypripes, n. See *scaphus*.

Cypripes (si-pré'pē), n. [NL., with allusion to *Cypripedium*, see *Cypripes*.] A genus of gas-

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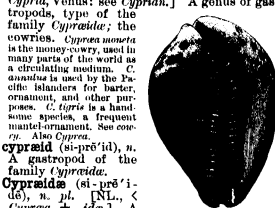
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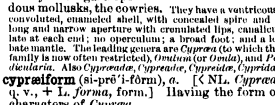
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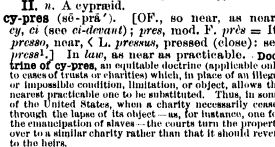
Fructing branch of *Cyphomandra batesii*.



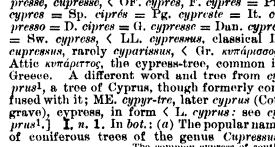
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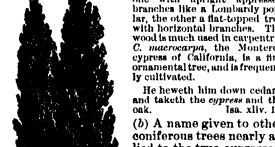
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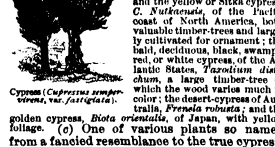
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cyprus-bird (s'prus-bird), n. The blackcap, or European black-capped warbler, *Sylvia or Curruca atricapilla*.

cypride (s'prus-id), n. [Irreg. < *Cyprus* + *-ide*.] An iron sulphate occurring in yellow incrustations in western Cyprus.

Cyprus turpentine. See *Chian turpentine*, under *Chian*.

cypsela (sip'se-lä), n. pl. *cypselae* (-lâ). [NL., < Gr. *κύψηλα*, any hollow vessel, the hollow of the ear (cf. *cyphella*), prob. akin to *κύψωλον*, a cup; see *cup*.] In bot., an achene with an adnate calyx, as in the *Compositae*.

Cypseli (sip'se-li), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *L. cypselus*, a swift; see *Cypselus*.] A superfamily group of pterian birds, approximately equal to the *Macrochiroi* of Nilsson, and now usually consisting of the three families *Cypselidae*, *Trochilidae*, and *Caprimulgidae*; same as *Cypseloides*, *Cypseliformes*, or *Cypselomorpha*.

Cypselidae (sip'se-li-dä), n. pl. [NL., < *Cypselus* + *-idae*.] A family of fœsirostral macrochiroan non-passerine birds; the swifts. The technical characters are: a very small, deeply cleft, unbristled bill, with a hook; extremely long pointed wings, with graduated primaries and short secondaries; small weak feet, initiated for progression, frequently with an abnormal ratio of the phalanges; unusually developed salivary glands; the sternum entire behind, the forelimbs with a single phalanx; the anal sac anomalous; and several narrowly alid, white eggs. The swifts are a well-marked family from 6 to 8 genera and about 150 species, resembling alvies, and often so called. They are divided into two subfamilies, *Cypselinae* and *Chaturinae*. The latter under *Chaturus* and *Cypselus*.

cypseliform (sip'se-li-form), a. [NL., *cypseliformis*, < *L. cypselus*, a swift, + *-forma*, shape.] Having the form or structure of a swift; resembling the *Cypselidae*. Also *cypselomorphous*.

Cypseliformes (sip'se-li-form), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *cypseliformis*; see *cypseliform*.] A superfamily group of macrochiroan non-passerine birds, containing the swifts, gnatcatchers, and humming-birds; the long-tails; the swifts; the darts; the birds; nearly the same as the *Macrochiroi*, and the same as the *Cypseloides* of Blyth and *Cypselomorphae* of Huxley. The swifts has not more than one pair of functional wings; the darts are gnatcatchers; the alvies are broad; the legs are anomalous; the sternum is broad, deeply keeled, entire or notched behind; the tail has 10 rectrices; the distal segments of the wing are greatly elongated in comparison with the proximal segments; the phalanges are graduated flight-feathers, producing a long, pointed wing; the feet are small, scarcely serviceable for progression, with variously modified digits; the anal sac is rudimentary; the phalanges, but neither syndactyl nor zygodactyl; and the hind limb is rudimentary. In some forms, in which also the front toes may be semi-synactyl. The bill shows two divergent types, being telostriated in the humming-birds and monostriated in the gnatcatchers. The group is contrasted among pterian birds with the *Cuculiformes* and the *Piciformes*.

Cypseline (sip'se-li-nä), n. pl. [NL., < *Cypselus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Cypselidae*; the swifts. The ratio of the phalanges is abnormal, all the front toes being 3-jointed, with very short basal phalanges; the hallux is reversed or lateral; and the feet are more or less completely feathered. It contains about 25 species, chief of the genus *Cypselus*, and mostly of the old world. *Panyptia* is the leading American form. See *cut under Cypselus*.

cypheline (sip'se-lin), a. [NL., < *Cyphus* + *-inel*.] Swift-like; having the characters of a swift; pertaining to the family *Cypselidae* or genus *Cypselus*.

cypheloid (sip'se-loid), a. [NL., *cypheloides*, < Gr. *κύψηλα*, a swift, + *-oides*, form.] Resembling a swift; cypseliform; specifically, pertaining to the superfamily *Cypseloides*.

Cypseloides (sip'se-loi-dä), n. [NL.; see *cypseloid*.] 1. A genus of the superfamily *Cypselidae* and subfamily *Chaturinae*, having the phalanges of the toes normal, the tarsi naked, and the tail forked, its feathers not mucronate. — 2. [Used as a plural.] The birds of the family *Cypselidae* and subfamily *Chaturinae*, consisting of the podagres and moth-hunters, or *Podagride* and *Caprimulgidae*, grouped together under the name *Parvirostris*, and of the swifts and humming-birds, *Cypselidae* and *Trochilidae*, grouped together under the name *Teniotrostris*.

cypselomorpha (sip'se-lo-môr-fa), n. One of the *Cypselomorphae*.

Cypselomorphae (sip'se-lo-môr-fä), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *κύψηλα*, a swift, + *-μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's system of classification (1867), a group of ægithornathous birds, including the *Cypselidae*, *Cypseloides*, or *Cypseliformes*, considered as connecting the *Coracomorphae* and the *Coccyomorphae*. The technical characters are: a broad, deeply carinate sternum, entire or slightly notched behind, without a furcate manubrium; a rudimentary hypo-

chordum or none; no expanded aculear end of the clavicle; and not more than one pair of intrinsic syringeal muscles. **Cypselomorphie** (sip'se-lo-môr-fä), n. [Als *Cypselomorphae* + *-ie*.] Same as *cypseliform*. **Cypselus** (sip'se-lus), n. [NL., < *L. cypselus*, < Gr. *κύψηλα*, the swift.] The typical genus of swifts, of the family *Cypselidae* and subfamily



Common European Swift (*Cypselus apus*).

Cypselinae, having the hind toe versatile and the tarsi feathered. There are numerous species, chiefly of the old world. *C. apus* is the common swift of Europe.

Cyrena (si-rä-nä), n. [NL., < *L. Cyrene*, Gr. *Κύρην*, a name of several nymphs.] The typical genus of mollusks of the family *Cyrenidae*. *Lamarck*, 1806.

Cyrenaic (si-rä-nä-ik), a. and n. [NL., < *L. Cyrenicus*, < Gr. *Κυρηνάϊος*, < *Κύρην*, *L. Cyrene*.] 1. a. 1. Pertaining to Cyrene, an ancient Greek city, capital of Cyrenaica, on the north coast of Africa. — 2. Pertaining or belonging to the Greek school of hedonistic philosophy established by Aristippus of Cyrene, a disciple of Socrates. According to Aristippus, pleasure is the only rational aim, and the relative values of different pleasures are to be determined by their relative intensities and durations. It maintained also that cognition is limited to sensation.

There is not that sect of Philosophers among the heathen who disavow, as not Epicurean, or Aristippian, with all the *Cyrenæus* too, but would shut his school doors against such greasy sophistry.

Wilson, Church-Government, II., Concl.

Also *Cyrenian*.

II., n. One of the Cyrenaic school of philosophers. See I., 2.

Cyrenacism (si-rä-nä-sizm), n. [NL., < *Cyrenæus* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Cyrenaic philosophers. See *Cyrenæus*, a., 2.

Cyrenian (si-rä-nä-n), a. and n. [NL., < *Cyrena* + *-ian*; *L. Cyrenæus*, *Cyrenæicus*, etc.; see *Cyrenæus*.] 1. a. Same as *Cyrenæic*.

II., n. A native or an inhabitant of Cyrene. See *Cyrenæic*.

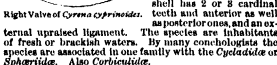
The said host upon one Simon, a Cyrenæan, coming out of the country, and on him they laid the cross.

Cyrenid (si-rä-nä-id), n. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Cyrenidae*.

Cyrenidae (si-rä-nä-idä), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyrena* + *-idae*.] A family of siphonate lamellibranchiate mollusks, typified by the genus *Cyrena*. They have a sub-circular shell, an external ligament, and several hinge-teeth. The animal has separate short siphons, a large compressed foot, and triangular pall; the shell has 2 or 3 nodules, teeth and anterior as well as posterior ones, and an external ligament. The species are inhabitants of fresh or brackish waters. By many conchologists the species are included in one family with the *Cyrenoidae* or *Siphonidae*. Also *Cyrenioidae*.

In fresh waters the world over occurs a group of usually small bivalves, covered with a smooth brown or greenish, while in the brackish waters of warmer countries occur some larger forms. The family under which these are assembled is variously known as *Cyrenidae* or *Cyrenæidae*, the latter name being preferable.

See *Nat. Hist.*, I., 2. **Cyreniellaceae** (si-rä-nä-ä-ä-ä), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyrenella*, the typical genus (prob. < *Cyrenilla*, *Cyren*), + *-aceae*.] A natural order of small evergreen



Right Valve of *Cyrena cyrenoides*.

dicotyledonous trees or shrubs, of uncertain relationship, but now placed among the polyptalean orders, near the *Hamamelidaceae*. There are about 6 known species, constituting a genus, all native to the tropical Americas. *Cyreniella*, *Cyreniella*, and *Elmopsis*, each of which is found in the southern United States, with fragrant white flowers in racemes, and heavy and compact wood, whence the common name of *trunkwood*.

Cyreniella (si-rä-nä-ä-ä), n. [NL., < Gr. *Κύρην*, a proper name, *Cyren*.] 1. Of or pertaining to St. Cyril; specifically, noting an alphabet adopted by the Slavic peoples belonging to the Eastern Church, invented by Cyril and Methodius, the apostles of the Slavs, in the ninth century. It is believed to have superseded the *Glagolitic* as easier both for the clergy to write and for the laity to acquire. Some of its signs and letters, common to the Glagolitic, but those which are Slavic have in common are taken from the Greek. It was brought into general use by St. Cyril's pupil, Clement, first bishop of Bulgaria. The Russian alphabet is a slight modification of it.

cyriologist (si-rä-nä-ä-ä-ä), n. [Also formerly *cyriologic*; < Gr. *Κυριολογία*, speaking literally (applied to hieroglyphics which consist of simple pictures, not symbols, of the things meant), < *κύριος*, authorized, legitimate, proper, vernacular, lit. having power (see *church*), + *-λογία*, < *λογος*, speech.] 1. Relating to hieroglyphics of a certain sort (see *etymology*). — 2. Relating to certain Egyptian hieroglyphs.

Cyrtellaria (sär-tä-lä-ä-ä-ä), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *κύρτος*, curved, arched, + *-ella*, a dim. + *-aria*.] A family or an order of nasellariid radiolarians, having compound latice-shell enveloping the central capsule. It is divided into the sub-orders *Spyroidea*, *Butyroidea*, and *Cyrtellaria*.

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Oystococcus (sis-to'-kok'-us), n. [NL. < Gr. *oistros*, bladder, < *oikos*, herry.] A genus of the lowest chlorophyll-green fresh-water algae, consisting of spherical cells, single or clustered in small families. They are common on damp earth, bark of trees, etc., and are thought to constitute the zooids of some lichens.

cystocyte (sis-to'-sit), n. [< Gr. *cystis*, a bladder (see *cyst*), & *cyto*, a hollow, a cavity (cell).] In sponges, one of the large cyst-like cells of cystenchyma, filled with fluid, and containing a nucleus with its included nucleolus supported in the fluid contents by fine protoplasmic threads which extend to the inner surface of the cell-wall and there spread out in a film.

cystodynia (sis-to'-jion'-e-sia), n. [< Gr. *cystis*, bladder, & *odynē*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the bladder.

cystofibroma (sis-to'-fibrō'-ma), n.; pl. *cystofibromata* (-mā-tā). [NL. < *cystis* & *fibroma*.] A fibroma containing cysts.

cystogenesis (sis-to'-jion'-e-sis), n. [< Gr. *cystis*, bladder (see *cyst*), & *genesis*, origin.] Same as *cytogenesis*.

cystogenous (sis-to'-jion'-e-sia), n. [< Gr. *cystis*, bladder (see *cyst*), & *gennē*, producing; see *-genous*.] Producing or bearing cells; cystiferous.

cystoid (sis-to'id), a. [< *cyst* & *-oid*.] 1. Presenting the appearance of a cyst; cystiform. — 2. Pertaining to the *Cystoides*; cystoiden.

Cystoides (sis-to'id-ē-sia), n. pl. [NL. < Gr. *cystis*, bladder, & *oidēs*, form.] An order of fossil erinoids, ornamented with stone-lines, having a rounded body inclosed in many pentagonal sutured plates, a jointed stalk, and a lateral orifice closed by a pyramid of jointed plates. The order is correlated with *Blattaria* and *Crinoida*. See *Crinoida*, 2. Also *Cystoides*, *Cytoides*, *Cystid*.

cystoidean (sis-to'id-ē-an), a. and n. I. a. Having the character of a cystoid; *cystoiden*, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cystoides*. II. n. A member of the *Cystoides*.

cystolith (sis-to'-lith), n. [< Gr. *cystis*, bladder, & *lithos*, stone.]

A peculiar concretion formed within the cells of certain plants, composed chiefly of crystals and attached to the wall of the cell by a short pedicel. It occurs frequently in the orders *Vitaceae* and *Asclepiadeae*. In the cells of the epidermis or adjacent tissue, but is rarely found in other orders.

Section of Leaf of *Ficus elastica*.

a, epidermis; b, hypodermis; c, glandular cells; d, spongy parenchyma; e, cystolith.

In the epidermal cells of species of *Ficus*, ... prolongations inward of the cell-wall occur, at the extremity of which small crystals of carbonate of lime are deposited; in these the tissue *cystolith* has been applied.

Euge. Brit. IV. 85.

cystolithiasis (sis-to'-lith'-i-as), n. [NL. < Gr. *cystis*, bladder, & *lithos*, stone, & *iasis*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of a stone in the urinary bladder.

cystolithic (sis-to'-lith'-ik), a. [< Gr. *cystis*, a bladder, & *lithos*, a stone (see *cystolith* and *cystolithiasis*).] < *-ic*.] In *med.*, relating to stone in the bladder.

Cystoma (sis-to'-mā), n.; pl. *cystomata* (-mā-tā). [NL. < *cystis*, a cyst, & *oma*.] A tumor containing cysts.

cystomorphous (sis-to'-mōr'-fū-s), a. [< Gr. *cystis*, bladder (see *cyst*), & *morphē*, form, & *-ous*.] Cyst-like; cystiform; cystoid.

cystoparalysis (sis-to'-pā-rā'-lē-sis), n. [NL. < *cystis*, bladder, & *paralysis*, from *paralys*, to be weak, & *-ia*, a condition.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the bladder.

Cystophora (sis-to'-fō-rā), n. [NL. < Gr. *cystis*, bladder, & *phorā*, to bear.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Cystophorinae*, containing only the hooded or bladder-nosed seal of the northern seas, *Cystophora cristata*.

Cystophorinae (sis-to'-fō-rā'-nā), n. pl. [NL. < *Cystophora* & *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Phocidae*, or ordinary earless seals, containing the bottlenosed, bladder-nosed, and elephant seals. They have an instatable process-like eye, the snout, accompanied by modifications of the nasal and intermaxillary bones, and a incisor in each half of the upper and in each half of the lower jaw. The snout consists of the bones *Cystophora* and *Megastoma*, containing respectively the acroic bladder-nosed and the anteroic bottlenosed seals. See also *under seal*.



Head of Bladder Seal (*Cystophora cristata*), showing relation of the infundibular process to the snout. (From "Tram.")

cytoplast (sis-to'-plast), n. A nucleated cell having an envelop.

cystoplastic (sis-to'-plas'-tik), a. [< *cystoplasty* & *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cystoplasty.

cystoplasty (sis-to'-plas-ti), n. [< Gr. *cystis*, bladder, & *plastis*, verbal adj. of *plassein*, to form.] A surgical operation for repair of the bladder, as the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula.

cystoplegia (sis-to'-plē'-ji-ā), n. [NL. Also improp. *cystoplegic*; < Gr. *cystis*, bladder, & *plēgē*, a blow, stroke, < *plassein*, strike. Cf. *myoplegia*.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the bladder.

cystoplegic (sis-to'-plē'-jik), a. [< *cystoplegia* & *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling cystoplegia.

cystoplex (sis-to'-plēk'-si-ā), n. [NL. < Gr. *cystis*, bladder, & *plēgē*, a blow, stroke, < *plassein*, strike.] Same as *cystoplegia*.

Cystopteris (sis-to'-pē-ris), n. [NL. (so called from its bladder-like indusium), < Gr. *cystis*, bladder, & *ptēris*, a fern.] A genus of delicate filicoid polypodiaceous ferns having the sorbore on the back of the leaf on the middle of a vein and covered with a membranaceous indusium.

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tode; especially, a nucleated cell, of whatever character, regarded as the fundamental form-element of all tissues. The word alone is rare, but common in composition, as *cytogenetic*, *cytologic*, *cytologic*, *cytologic*, etc.

cytharist, n. An obsolete spelling of *cytharist*.

Cythera (si-thē-rā), n. [NL. < L. *Cythere*, *Cythera*, < Gr. *Kythera*, Aphrodite (Venus); see *Cytherean*.] The typical genus of marine ostracodes of the family *Cytheridae*. Müller, 1785.

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There are numerous species, mostly of the warmer seas.

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Cythera (si-thē-rā), n. [NL. after L. *Cytherea*, a name of Venus; see *Cytherean*.] A genus

plants. It is of a nauseous taste, emetic, and poisonous.

Cytisus (sit'-i-sus), n. [NL., < L. *cytissus*, a shrubby kind of clover, prob. *Medicago arborea* (Linnaeus).] A genus of hardy leguminous papilionaceous shrubs, natives almost exclusively of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.



Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*).
a, flowering branch; b, flower, natural size.
(From Le Moest and Decandolle's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Cytis (sit'-i-tis), n. [NL., < Gr. *kytios*, skin (see *cutis*), + *-itis*.] Same as *dermatitis*.

Cytoplast (sit'-tō-plast), n. [< Gr. *kytos*, a hollow, a cavity (a cell), + *plastēs*, a sprout, germ.] 1. Same as *cytoblast*.—2. One of the amoeboid cells or cell-embryos of the cytotelasma of sponges; a cytode of a sponge.

Cytotelasma (sit'-tō-blast-mā), n. [NL., < Gr. *kytos*, a hollow (a cell), + *telasma*, a sprout, germ.] 1. The protoplasm or viscid fluid in which animal and vegetable cells are produced. Hence.—2. The blastema or germinal or formative material of a cytode; protoplasmic cell substance; specifically used of the common gelatinous matrix of protozoans, as sponges.

Cytoplastematous, **cytoplastematic** (sit'-tō-blast-mat'-us, -ik), a. [Same as *cytotelasmatic*.]

Cytoplastomatous (sit'-tō-blast-mat'-us), a. [< *cytotelasma* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to cytotelasma.

Cytoplastoma (sit'-tō-blast-mā), n. [NL., < Gr. *kytos*, a hollow (a cell), + *plasma*, the nucleus of a parent cell; the nucleus of a cytula. A cytoplastoma differs from the nucleus of an ordinary cell in that it is supposed to include in itself some of the substance of the spermatozoa by which the female ovum is fecundated and made to become a cytula. Also *cytoplastoma*. *Haeckel*.]

Cytode (sit'-tōd), n. [< Gr. as if **kytōdēs*, contr. of **kytōdēs*, like a hollow, < *kytos*, a hollow (a cell), + *dōs*, form, shape.] In *biol.*: (a) A term applied by Haeckel to a unicellular organism or element which has the form of a simple cell, but possesses no distinct nucleus.

It is, nevertheless, a deeply significant fact, that the building stones of the bodies of higher animals are never represented by single cells.

Frsg, Histol. and Histology, (trans.), p. 64.

(b) A cell in general.

I shall, therefore, assume provisionally that the primary form of every animal is a nucleated protoplasmic body, *cytode*, or cell, in the most general acceptance of the latter term.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 363.

Cytogenesis (sit'-tō-jen'-sis), n. [< Gr. *kytos*, a hollow (a cell), + *genesis*, generation, Cell-formation; the genesis or development of cells in animal and vegetable organisms: originally used in vegetable physiology. Also *cytogenesis*, *cytogeny*.]

Cytogenetic (sit'-tō-jen'-et'-ik), a. [< *cytogenesis*, after *genesis*.] (a) Relating to developing cells; cytogenous; relating to cytogenesis.

Cytogenous (sit'-tō-jen'-us), a. [< Gr. *kytos*, a hollow (a cell), + *gēnos*, producing; see *genous*.] Producing cells; cytogenetic; specifically applied by Kölliker to retiform, reticular, acellular, or ordinary cellular tissue, but properly predicable only of cells themselves, as all other organic structures arise from cells.

Cytogeny (sit'-tō-jen'-i), n. Same as *cytogenesis*.

Cytoid (sit'-tōid), a. [< Gr. *kytos*, a hollow (a cell), + *-oidēs*, like.] Colli- like; a term applied by Hæmle to corpuscles, as of lymph, chyle, etc., which seem to resemble

each other essentially in their chemical and microscopical characters. *Dunglison*.

Cytophore (sit'-tō-fōr'), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *kytos*, a hollow (a cell), + *phorōs*, < *phero* = E. bear.] A class of protozoans, after a manner of *Amoeba*.

Cytoplasm (sit'-tō-plazm), n. [< Gr. *kytos*, a hollow (a cell), + *plasma*, anything formed. Cf. *cytoplasmic*.] Same as *protoplasm*.

It [protoplasm] has also received from Beale, Kölliker, and Huxley respectively, the names *bioplasm*, *cytoplasm*, and *astrophyl*. *Frsg*, Histol. and Histology, (trans.), p. 66.

Cytoplasmic (sit'-tō-plazm'-ik), a. [< *cytoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to cytoplasm.

Strasburger refers these phenomena to the necessity of securing for the differentiating reproductive nucleus a definite cytoplasmic condition. *Micros*, Science, XXVI, 601.

Cytoppye (sit'-tō-pi-jē), n.; pl. *cytoppyes*. [NL., < Gr. *kytos*, a hollow (a cell), + *pye*, the rump.] The so-called excretory or anal aperture of unicellular animals. *Haeckel*.

Cytopome (sit'-tō-pōm), n. [< Gr. *kytos*, a hollow (a cell), + *pōm*, mouth.] The mouth of a single-celled animal; the oral aperture or orifice of ingestion of unicellular organisms.

Cytostomous (sit'-tō-mōs), a. [< *cytopome* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to a cytopome.

Cytophore (sit'-tō-fōr'), n. pl. *cytophores* (sit'-tō-fōr'), n. [< Gr. *kytos*, a hollow (a cell), + *phorōs*, < *phero* = E. bear.] Same as *thoracotheca*.

Cytosoa (sit'-tō-sō), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *kytos*, a hollow (a cell), + *soia*, animal.] Same as *Sporozoa* or *Tricarinata*. See the extract.

With few (if any) exceptions, the falciform young (germs) of *sporozoa* penetrate the cells of the host and there undergoes the first stages of its growth (hence called *Cytosoa*). *Engel*, Brit., XIII, 652.

Cytil (sit'-i), n. A fish of the family *Cytilidae*. (See *id.*)

Cytilidae (sit'-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cytilus* + *-idae*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a family of *Acanthopterygii* *cyto-scombriformes*, with no bony stay for the preoperculum, an elevated body, two indistinct divisions of the first fin, and an increased number of vertebrae; synonymous with *Zenidae*.

Cytilina (sit'-i-nā), n. pl. [NL., < *Cytilus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the third group of *Scombridae*. It is characterized by a distinct division of the dorsal fin into two, the spine being less developed than the soft part, an elevated body, and very small or rudimentary scales. The group was later raised to the rank of a family, *Cytilidae*.

Cytiloid (sit'-i-oid), n. [< *Cytilus* + *-oid*.] A fish of the family *Cytilidae*.

Cytilus (sit'-i-us), n. [NL., (Günther, 1860), < Gr. *kytilos*, an unknown fish referred to by Athenaeus in the *Deipnosophistae*.] A genus of scombriform fishes, giving name to the family *Cytilidae*.

Cytula (sit'-i-lā), n.; pl. *cytulas* (-lā). [NL., dim. of Gr. *kytos*, a hollow, a cavity (a cell).] In *biol.*, a fertilized egg-cell; an impregnated ovum; the parent cell of any organism. It is the ovum of the female, which is fecundated by becoming fertilized, and the substance of one spermatozoon, or more, of the male.

The parent-cell (cytula), which was formerly regarded as the female germ-cell, differs very essentially, therefore, not only in point of form (morphology), and in point of composition (chemically), and lastly also in point of development (physiology). It is originally patently paternal, partly maternal; and we need not, therefore, be surprised when we see that the child which develops from a parent-cell inherits individual characters from both parents. *Haeckel*, *Evol. of Man* (trans.), I, 132.

Cytilococcus (sit'-tō-lō-kōk'-us), n. [NL., < *Cytilus*, q. v., + Gr. *kōkcos*, berry. Cf. *cytilococcus*.] Same as *cytilococcus*. *Haeckel*.

Cytiloplasm (sit'-tō-plazm), n. [NL., < *Cytilus*, q. v., + Gr. *plasma*, anything formed, < *plassein*, form, mold.] The protoplasmic substance of a cytula or fecundated ovule, resulting from the mingling of spermoplasm with ovoplasm.

Cyval (sit'-vā), n. [W. *cyf*, lit. joint; plowing. Cf. *cyf*, cyf, together (= L. *cum*, co-); + *aru*, plow; of *ar*, plowed land.] A Welsh measure of land, from one half to two thirds of an acre.

Cyvalin (sit'-vā-lin), n. [W. *cyf*, a cubit, half yard; cf. *cyf*, cyf, together, + *lin*, elbow; see *ell*, elbow.] A Welsh measure of cloth, equal to 9 feet.

Cyzicene (sit'-i-sēn), a. [< L. *Cyzicus*, < Cyzicus, a city of Mysia, Persing.] Pertaining to the ancient Greek city of Cyzicus in Mysia, Asia Minor.

czar, **tsar** (tsar, tsar'), n. [Also written sometimes *tsar*; or, perhaps, according to the Russ. form, *tsar*, but in E. first and still more usually *czar*.] = 1. *czar* = Dan. *sw. czar* = Sp. *czar*, *tsar* = Pg. *czar*, *tsar*, or *tsar*, after *czar* = *tsar*, also *tsar*, through G. *tsar*, also *tsar*, through OPol. *czar*, < Russ. *tsar*, more exactly *tsarri* or *tsars* (the first letter being *ts*, the 22d letter of the Russ. alphabet, pron. *ts*, and the last being *ri* (note final *i*), or *ts*, after *ts* = *tsar*, or *tsar*), formerly spelled *czar* = Bohem. *tsar*, Bulg. *czar* (Russia), the name and title of the Emperor of Russia, also applied to the Sultan of Turkey; in fuller form Russ. *tsarski*, *tsarski* = Pol. *czarski* = Bohem. *tsarski* = Croat. *czar* = Slov. *czar* = Obulg. *tsarski*, emperor, *czar*; derived, prob. through the OHG. *keiser* (MHG. *keiser*, q. *keiser*; see *keiser*, *czar*), from L. *czar*, emperor, orig. the cognomen of Caius Julius Cæsar; see *czar*, and cf. *keiser*, with which *czar*, *tsar* is suit. identical.]

1. An emperor; a king; specifically, the common title of the Emperor of Russia. In old Russ. annals the Mongol princes of Russia from the twelfth century were called *tsars*; the first independent Russian prince to assume the title was Ivan IV, the Terrible, who in 1547 was crowned czar of Moscow. The title *czar*, though historically equivalent to *emperor*, was not recognized as involving imperial rank at the time it was assumed by Peter the Great's ancestor; and such rank under the title of *emperor*, in addition to that of *czar*, was long contested by their powers.

2. An article of dress, apparently a cravat, in use in the early part of the eighteenth century; probably named in compliment to Peter the Great, who visited England in 1699.

czardas (tsar'-dash), n. [Hung. *czardas*, a Hungarian national dance.

czarevitch, **tsarevitch** (tsar'-vitch), n. [< F. *czarévitch*, *tsarévitch* = G. *tsarevitch*, < Russ. *tsarevich* (the last two letters being *ch*), the 24th and 25th letters of the Russ. alphabet, prince, < *tsar*, emperor; see *czar*, *tsar*. Another Russ. form is *tsarevich*.]

G. *tsarevitch*, F. *tsarevitch*, G. *tsarevitch* or *czarevitch*.] A Russian prince (imperial); formerly applied to the son of the Emperor of Russia, now specifically to the eldest son. Also *czarevitch*, *tsarevitch*, *czarevitch*, and (in another form) *czarevitch*, *czarevitch*.

czarevitch, **tsarevitch** (tsar'-vitch), n. [Russ. *tsarevich*, prince, < *tsar*, emperor; see *czar*, *tsar*. Another Russ. form is *tsarevich*.]

G. *tsarevitch*, F. *tsarevitch*, G. *tsarevitch*.] A Russian princess (imperial); formerly applied to any daughter of the czar, now only to the wife of the czarovich.

czarina, **tsarina** (tsar'-tsar'-in), n. [= F. *czarine*, *tsarine* = Sp. *czarina*, *tsarina* = Pg. *czarina*, *tsarina* = It. *czarina* = G. *czarina*, *tsarina*; < *czar*, *tsar*, + fem. term, F. *-ine*, etc., G. *-in*. The Russ. form is *tsarina*; see *czarina*.] An empress of Russia; the wife of the Czar of Russia, or a Russian empress regnant. Also *czarina*, *tsarina*, *tsarina*.

czarist (tsar'-ist), a. [< *czar* + *-ist*.] Pertaining to the Czar of Russia.

His *czarist* majesty despatched an express to General Goltz with an account of these particulars.

Teller, No. 55.

czaritz, **tsaritz** (tsar'-tsar'-it), n. [< *czarina*, < Russ. *tsarina*, empress, < *tsar*, emperor; see *czar*, *tsar*.] Same as *czarina*.

czarowitz, **tsarowitz**, n. See *czarina*.

Czech (chek; more accurately, *chesh*), n. [Also written *Czech*, *tschek*, *tschek*, or *tschek*, according to the orig. "Chesh"; Bohem. *tschek* (the first letter being *ch*, also written *ch*), pron. *ch*, and the last *ch*, pron. *ch*) = Russ. *Cheshki* = Slov. *Chesh* = Upper Sarmatian *Cheshk*, Lower Sarmatian *tschek* (Hung. *Chesh*, a *Chesh*).]

1. A member of the most westerly branch of the great Slavic family of races, the term including the Bohemians, or Czechs proper, the Moravians, and the Slovaks. They number nearly 7,000,000, and live chiefly in Bohemia, Moravia, and northern Hungary. The language of the Czechs, usually called *Bohemian*. It is closely allied to the Polish. See *Bohemian*, n. 5.

Czech (chek'-ik), a. and n. [< *czar* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or belonging to the Czechs.

To result in a Czech. The Austrians and Austrians into one Czechian realm. *The Nation*, XXXVI, 545.

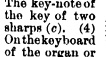
II. n. Same as *Czech*, 2.



Egyptian.
Hieroglyphic. Hier



2. As a numeral, in the Roman system, D stands for 500; when a dash or stroke is placed over it, as D̄, it stands for 5,000.—3. As symbol: (a) In *music*: (1) The second tone, or *re*, of the scale of C. The ratio between the vibration-numbers of these two tones, when in the relation of *do* and *re*, is $\frac{8}{5}$. The tone above *haas* C is represented by D̄, the octave above *do* and *re*. See C, 3. (2) A note which represents this tone. On the treble staff D̄ is placed on the second space below, *or* on the fourth line (*a*) and on the bottom line standing *below* *or* on the second added space above (*b*). When other clefs are used, the position of D is different. See *clef*. (3)


$$di, \frac{2}{2-2}, de, \frac{1-1}{1-1}, dm, \frac{2-2}{2-2} = \frac{10}{10} = 20;$$

1487

dabble (dab'l), v.; pret. and pp. *dabbled*, *ppr. dabbling*. [*Early mod. E. also dabble; =* *ML. dabbelen*, pinch, knead, fumble, *dabble*, = *med. dafle*, *dablie*; *of* *dab*, v.] **I. trans.** To dip a little and often; hence, to wet; moisten; spatter; sprinkle.

Then came wandering by
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood. *Shak., Rich. III., l. 4.*

The lively Lagoon-tad
With dabbled heels had swelling cluons trod.
Sylvester, in of the Harts's Works, l. 4.

II. intr. 1. To play in water, as with the hands; splash or play, as in water.

The good housewives of those days were of kind of amphibious animal, delighting exceedingly to be dabbled in water.
Trojan, Knickerbocker, p. 167.

Where the duck dabbles mid the rustling sear.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

2. To do anything in a slight or superficial manner; touch or try here and there; dip into anything; with *in*: as, to dabble in railway shares; to dabble in literature.

On the old frame remain these lines, probably written by the painter [Hussey de Hecet] himself, who, we have seen, dabbled in poetry [Hussey, *Anecdotes of Painting*, i. 17].
I had dabbled a little in the University.
Lamb, My First Year.

3. To tamper; meddle.

You, I think, have been dabbling . . . with the text.
Sp. Atterbury, To Pope.

dabbler (dab'ler), n. 1. One who dabbles or plays in water, or as in water.—2. One who dabbles in or dips slightly into some pursuit, business, or study; a superficial worker or thinker.

In matters of science he [Jefferson] was rather a dabbler than a philosopher.
Thoreau, Parker, Historic Americans, p. 288.

dabbingly (dab'ling-ly), adv. In a dabbling manner; as a dabbler.

dabby (dab'by), a. [*< dabl + -y*]. Moist; soft; adhesive. [*Local*].

dabchick (dab'chik), n. [*A var. of* *dobchick*, *dobchick*]. 1. A newly hatched or unfledged chick.

As when a dab-chick waddles through the copse
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops.
Pope, Dunciad, ll. 68.

Hence.—2. A delectable morsel; a child, tender, delicate person.

She is a delicate dabchick! I must have her.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

8. A small grebe; a water-bird of the family Podicepsidae; especially applied in Europe to the Podiceps minor, the little grebe, and in the United States to the Podilymbus podiceps, the Carolina or pied-billed grebe. Also flap-chick, daberlark (dab'er-lark), n. [See 1]. The sea-weed *Alaria esculenta*: same as *badderlocks*.

2. Any wet, dirty strip of cloth or leather.—3. The hair of the head hanging in lank, tangled, and separate locks.

dabitis (dab'i-tis), n. The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word, a, i, e. The letter *a* at the end shows that the mood is reduced to direct reasoning by simply converting the conclusion, while the letter *i* at the end shows that the mood to which this reduction leads is *darii*.

daboya (da-boi'), n. [*E. Ind.*] A venomous

dabster (dab'ster), n. [*< dab + -ster*]. 1. One who is skilled; one who is expert; a master of his business; a dabo. [*Colloq.*].—2. A dabbler; a bungler. [*Colloq. and rare*].

The work of some hired daster is all the mainfornation that can be extorted from the statistics of national wealth and progress.
N. A. Rev., CXV, 1.

dabshi, n. [*Appar. repr. Ar. dhab*, a hyena.] An name of the mandrill. [*Exotic minion*].

The second kind of hyena, called papio or baboon.
Topsell (1688).

dab-wash (dab'wash), n. A small wash-glove after the regular family wash. [*Prov. Eng.*]

That great room itself was sure to have clothes hanging to dry at the fire, whether day or the week it was; some one of the large irregular family having had what was called in the district a dab-wash of a few articles forgotten on the regular day.
Arn. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, v.

da capella (da'ka-pel'la), [*It.: da, < L. de, of, from; capella, a chapel: see chapel, n.*] In music, a direction to play a piece or passage in church style—that is, with solemnity; in a stately manner.

da capo (da'ka'po), [*It., from the beginning: da, < L. de, of, from; capo, < L. caput = E. head: see capo*]. In music, a direction to repeat from the beginning; usually abbreviated to *D. C.* The end of the repeat is generally indicated by the word *fine*.—**Da capo al fine**, a direction to repeat from the beginning to the *fine*.—**Da capo al segno**, a direction to repeat from the beginning to the sign *S*.

dace (dä's), n. [*Early mod. E. also dace, dars; < ME. dars, dars; < OF. dars, a dace, same as dars, dars; < dard (ML. noun, dardus) = F. dard, a dace, ML. acc. dardum, whence also E. dard, dars, < dace; so called from its swiftness: see dard*]. For the changes, *of dace*, formerly *bace, bace*.]

1. A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Leuciscus vulgaris* or *Squalius laietanus*.

2. A small fish of the same genus, *Squalius laietanus*, resembling and closely related to the roach and chub. It has a stout, tapering shape, sharp-pointed teeth in two rows, and a compressed body. It chiefly inhabits the deep and clear waters of quiet streams, Italy, France, Germany, etc., and is common in the rivers of England. It is gregarious and swims in schools. It seldom exceeds a pound in weight, but from its activity affords the angler good sport. Also called *dars*, and *dard*.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling place.
Where I may see my quill or cork down sink
With eager bite of perch, or bleak, or dace.
J. Dryden, quoted in L. Watson's Complete Angler, l. 1.

3. A name of sundry similar or related fishes. (a) In some parts of the United States, a cyprinoid fish of the genus *Leuciscus*, distinguished by the projection and blackish color of the prenasal region. (b) The rolin, *Miniscus cornutus*.

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Alcedo, but most inhabit the Australian, Papuan, and C. Asian regions. Leading genera are *Dacelo*, *Halepeta*, *Alcedo*, and *Ceryle*.

dacey (dä'si), n. The usual name in Beng and in sericultural works, of a race of sil worms of which there are eight annual gene tions.

The silk-worm yielding eight crops is found in Ben, and is there called *dacey*.
L. F. Brockett, Silk-weaving, p. 18.

da chiesa (dä'kiä'sä), [*It.: da, < L. de, of, from; chiesa, < L. ecclesia, < Gr. ἐκκλησία, church see ecclesia*]. In music, for the church; in chiu style.

dachshund (G. pron. daks'hönt), n. [*G. dachle, badger; hund, dog*]. A breed of short-legged, bodied dogs used to draw or bait badgers.

Dacian (dä'siän), a; and n. [*< L. Dacia, province so called, < Daci = Gr. Δάκται. The adj. was Dacicus or Dacicus, rarely Dacicus*].

a. Pertaining or belonging to the Daci, an ancient barbarian people, or to their country, cian, made a Roman province after their conquest by Trajan in A.D. 106, comprising part of Hungary, Transylvania, nearly all of Rumania and some adjacent districts.

There were his young barbarians all at play,
There were their Dacian mother, his, his wife,
Butchered to make a Roman holiday.
Bryon, Childe Harold, iv.

II. n. One of the Daci; a native of Dacia.

In the time of Trajan were executed the reliefs which represent the emperor conquering the Dacians.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), §

dactile (dä'sit), n. [*< Dacia (see Dactian)*].

dactyl (dä'sil), n. [*< Dacia (see Dactian)*]. A name first used by Fr. Von Ha and Stachy, in 1865, in describing the genus of Transylvania, to include the variety of greenstone-trachyte which contain quartz.

It occurs except in a more or less altered form, especially interesting as being one of the rocks associated with the granites and the gneisses of Transylvania and the Cordillera regions of North and South America. It is a rock the composition and classification of which has been the cause of much discussion among geologists. See *Rhyolite*.

dactyl (dä'sil), n. A contraction of *auda*.

I have played a major in my time with as good ears as a hobby-horse has.
Scott, Rob Roy.

dacker, daker (dak'er, dä'kör), v. [*E. and Sc. (usually spelled daker), also do ducker; origin obscure; cf. Olfend. dacker: move quickly, move to and fro, vibrate.*]

intr. 1. To go about in a careless, saunter; or feeble manner; loiter; saunter.

I've dacker on wi' the family tree year's end to end.
Scott, Rob Roy.

Ill play your thousand pound Scots . . . gin ye'll just dacker up the gate wi' this season's crop.
Scott, Rob Roy.

2. To labor after the regular hours;—traffice; truck.—4. To engage; grapple.

I dacker wi' him by myself.
Scott, Rob Roy.

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family *Leuciscus*, resembling and closely related to the roach and chub. It has a stout, tapering shape, sharp-pointed teeth in two rows, and a compressed body. It chiefly inhabits the deep and clear waters of quiet streams, Italy, France, Germany, etc., and is common in the rivers of England. It is gregarious and swims in schools. It seldom exceeds a pound in weight, but from its activity affords the angler good sport. Also called *dars*, and *dard*.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling place.
Where I may see my quill or cork down sink
With eager bite of perch, or bleak, or dace.
J. Dryden, quoted in L. Watson's Complete Angler, l. 1.

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dabchick (dab'chik), n. [*A var. of* *dobchick*, *dobchick*]. 1. A newly hatched or unfledged chick.

As when a dab-chick waddles through the copse
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops.
Pope, Dunciad, ll. 68.

Hence.—2. A delectable morsel; a child, tender, delicate person.

She is a delicate dabchick! I must have her.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

8. A small grebe; a water-bird of the family Podicepsidae; especially applied in Europe to the Podiceps minor, the little grebe, and in the United States to the Podilymbus podiceps, the Carolina or pied-billed grebe. Also flap-chick, daberlark (dab'er-lark), n. [See 1]. The sea-weed *Alaria esculenta*: same as *badderlocks*.

2. Any wet, dirty strip of cloth or leather.—3. The hair of the head hanging in lank, tangled, and separate locks.

dabitis (dab'i-tis), n. The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word, a, i, e. The letter *a* at the end shows that the mood is reduced to direct reasoning by simply converting the conclusion, while the letter *i* at the end shows that the mood to which this reduction leads is *darii*.

daboya (da-boi'), n. [*E. Ind.*] A venomous

family *Leuciscus*, resembling and closely related to the roach and chub. It has a stout, tapering shape, sharp-pointed teeth in two rows, and a compressed body. It chiefly inhabits the deep and clear waters of quiet streams, Italy, France, Germany, etc., and is common in the rivers of England. It is gregarious and swims in schools. It seldom exceeds a pound in weight, but from its activity affords the angler good sport. Also called *dars*, and *dard*.

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language of the deaf and dumb. See *daef-mute*.

Dactylometra (dak'ti-lō-met'ri), n. [NL., < Gr. *dactylus*, a finger, + *metron*, a measure.] A genus of jellyfishes, of the family *Pelagiada* and order *Disophora*, related to *Pelagia*, but with more numerous tentacles. See out on preceding page.

Dactylomys (dak-ti-'ō-mis), n. [NL., < Gr. *dactylus*, finger, + *mys*, mouse.] A genus of hystricomyrodent rodents, of the family *Octo-*



Heidelberg rat (*Dactylomys* sp.).

donidae and subfamily *Echinomyia*, peculiar to South America. *D. typus*, the leading species, has a long scaly tail, and lacks the spines in the pelage which most of the group of heidelberg rats possess.

Dactylomyia (dak-ti-lō-'mī-ā), n. [Gr. *dactylus*, finger, + *myia*, < *myiōs*, root, = *μῦς*, law; see *none*.] The art of counting or numbering on the fingers.

Dactylomyia (dak-ti-lō-'mī-ā), n. [Gr. *dactylus*, a finger or toe, + *myia* (root), = *μῦς*, foot, + *-mī-ā*.] In crustaceans, the seventh and last (distal) segment of a limb; a dactylus. It is the last segment of a developed endopodite, succeeding the propodite, forming in a chelate limb, as of the lobster, with a process of the propodite, the nippers or pinners of the claw. See cut under *endopodite*.

Dactylopora (dak-ti-lō-'pō-rā), n. [NL., < Gr. *dactylus*, finger, + *poros*, passage.] The typical genus of the family *Dactyloporidae*.

Dactylopore (dak-ti-lō-'pō-rē), n. [Gr. *dactylus*, finger, + *poros*, passage, pore.] In zoöl.: (a) The pore or opening of a dactylotroch in the hydrozoallus hydrozoans, as milky coral. *Moseley*, 1881. (b) A foraminifer of the family *Dactyloporidae*.

Dactylorip (dak-ti-lō-'pō-rē), a. [Gr. *dactylus*, finger, + *rip*, < *rip*, to cut.] Of or pertaining to a dactylorip.

Dactyloripidae (dak-ti-lō-'pō-rē-'ī-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Dactylorip* + *-idae*.] A family of imperforate milneform foraminifera.

Dactyloripidae (dak-ti-lō-'pō-rē-'ī-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Dactylorip* + *-idae*.] A family of mail-cheeked fishes, typified by the genus *Dactylorip*. They have a distinct short spinous dorsal and a short soft dorsal and anal; and the pectorals are divided into a small upper and very long lower portion, and are expandible in the horizontal direction. The species are capable of long flying leaps from the water. *Cephalepothidae* is a synonym.

Dactyloripoid (dak-ti-lō-'pō-rē-'ōid), a. [Gr. *dactylorip* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dactyloripidae*.

Dactyloripous (dak-ti-lō-'pō-rē-'us), a. [NL. *dactylorip*, < Gr. *dactylus*, finger, + *rip*, < *rip*, to cut, = *E. feather*.] In *ichth.*, having several internal rays of the pectoral fin free, in part or entirely; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of *Dactyloripidae*.

Dactyloripus (dak-ti-lō-'pō-rē-'us), n. [NL.; see *dactyloripous*.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Dactyloripidae*.

to divide and become hard and useless. It is believed to be due to the nature of the soil, and is distinct from *dactylitis*, which is caused by the attack of a mite.

Dactyloscopidae (dak'ti-lō-'skō-'pē-ī-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Dactyloscopus* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Dactyloscopus*. They have an oblong, somewhat triangular head, with a sub-cuneiform head, fringed opercles, very wide branchial apertures, a long single dorsal with its anterior portion spinous, and approximated ventral with a spine and 3 rays each. The species are of small size, and inhabitants of the tropical seas.

Dactyloscopus (dak-ti-lō-'skō-'pūs), n. [NL., < Gr. *dactylus*, finger, + *skopein*, view; cf. *Uranoscopus*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Dactyloscopidae*, and distinguished by finger-like or inarticulate ventral rays.

Dactylose (dak'ti-lō-'sē), a. [NL. *dactyloscopus*, < Gr. *dactylus*, finger; see *dactyl*.] In bot., same as *dactyloscopus*.

Dactylothea (dak'ti-lō-'thē-'kē), n. [NL., < Gr. *dactylus*, finger, + *thea*, a case; see *thea*.] In ornith., the integument of the toes of a bird; the horny, leathery, or feathered covering of the toes. [Little used.]

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daddie (dad'ī), n. The hand. [Slang and prov. Eng.]

Werry unexpected pleasure; tip up your daddie. [Prov. Eng.]

daddock (dad'dok), n. [Origin unknown.] The heart or body of a tree thoroughly rotten. [Rare.]

The great red daddocks lay in the green pastures where they had lain year after year, crumbling away, and sending forth innumerable new and pleasant scents. *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, et al.

daddock (dad'dok), n. [Gr. *daddock* + *-y*.] Bottom, like a wavy tree. [Prov. Eng.] **daddy** (dad'dī), n. pl. **daddies** (-ī-ē). [Formerly also *dadd*; dim. of *dad*, q. v.] A father; papa; diminutive of *dad*.

I'll follow you through frost and snow, I'll stay no longer wif my daddie. *Thomas Prynne* (Child's Ballads, IV, 77).

daddy-long-legs (dad'dī-lōng'legs), n. 1. In Great Britain, a name of tipularian dipterous insects, or crane-flies, of the family *Tipulidae*. Also called *father-long-legs* and *Harry-long-legs*. —2. In America, a popular name of the opilionine or phalangid arachnids or harvestmen, spider-like creatures with small rounded bodies and extremely long slender legs. It is called *grandfather-long-legs* and *granddaddy-long-legs*. See *Phalangium*.

daddy-sculpin (dad'dī-skul'pin), n. A cottoid fish, *Cottus grandiscapus*. See *sculpin*.

dade (dadē), r.; pret. and pp. **daded**, pp. **dading**. [Origin obscure; cf. the freq. *daddie*.] Hardly connected with *toddle*. *I. intrant*. To walk slowly and hesitatingly, like a child in leading-strings; hence, to flow gently. [Rare.]

No sooner taught to dade, but from their mother trip. And, in their speedy course, arrive others to outstrip. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, l. 265.

But easy from her swaying daddie's hand. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, l. 289.

II. trans. To hold up by leading-strings. [Rare.]

The little children daded to and fro, by painful mothers daded to and fro. *Drayton*, *Ballad of Surrey to Lady Geraldine*.

dadge (dadj), r. A dialectal variant of *dodge*.

dadian (dā'di-an), n. [Mingrelian.] The title borne by the governor or prince of Mingrelia. See *Mingrelia*.

dado (dā'dō), n. [It. *Sp.* *dado*, a die, a cube = *E. die*; see *die*.] In arch.: (a) That part of a pedestal between the base and the torus; (b) The finishing of the lower part of the walls in the interior of a house, made somewhat to represent the dado of a pedestal, and consisting frequently of a skirting of wood about 3 feet high. The dado is also sometimes represented by wall-paper, India matting, or some textile fabric, or by painting.

The walls of the drawing room are covered with a tapestry of yellow and white, the figure being scrolls of yellow on a cream-white background. *Art of the Day*, v. 48.

dado (dā'dō), n. 2. [Gr. *dado*, n.] 1. To groove. —2. To insert in a groove, as the end of a shank into its upper part.

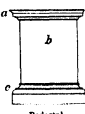
dado-plane (dā'dō-plān), n. A plane with projecting blade used for cutting grooves.

Dadoxylon (da-dok-si-lon), n. [NL., < Gr. *dagō* (dagō), Attic onychium, = *dagō*, a torch (< *dagō*, r., kindle), + *xylos*, wood.] The gemeric name given by Endlicher to certain fossil trees not uncommon in the coal-measures of Great Britain and of other countries. The wood of this tree is generally recognized as being similar in some respects to that of many recent conifers. *Grand* *Uxy*, however, considers *Dadoxylon* as belonging to the cycadean genus *Cordaites*, while Kraus allies it with the araucaria, and puts it as a subdivision of the genus *Araucarioxylon*.

dadial, a. See *daded*.

Dadalea (dā-dā-lē-ā), n. [NL. (with ref. to their labyrinthine pores), < Gr. *dadalea*, the builder of the labyrinth of Crete, < *da-da*, skilfully wrought; see *dada*.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, belonging to the family *Polypterus*, having the pores firm and, when mature, sinuous and labyrinthine. The species are indurated in texture and grow on dead wood. There are 13 species known in Europe, and over 20 are known to occur in North America, some being common to both continents.

dadaleonchyma (dā-dā-lēng'ki-mē), n. [NL., < Gr. *dadalea*, skilfully wrought, + *lychnus*, in-



a, base of pedestal; b, dado; c, torus.

having the pectoral fins enormously enlarged and wing-like, and divided into two portions. *D. notatus* is the flying mackerel, also called *trachurus*, a name shared by the members of another family, *Xenodermatidae*. *Cephaloscyllium* is a synonym.

dactylorip (dak-ti-lō-'pō-rē-'us), n. [NL., < Gr. *dactylus*, finger, + *rip*, < *rip*, to cut.] Finger-and-toe, a disease of the roots of turnips, causing them

Flying Gurnard (*Dactyloripus volitans*).

llak; a mark of reference in the form of a dagger, thus: †. It is the second mark of reference used when a page has more than one, following the asterisk or star (*). See *doties*.

4. In entom., the popular name of several noctuid moths of the genus *Acronycta*: so called from a black dagger-like mark near the inner angle of the fore wings. The popular-dagger, *A. populi*, feeds in the larval state on cottonwood-leaves. The caterpillar is clothed with long yellow hairs, and carries five long black tufts. See note on preceding page. The smeared dagger, *A. ditincta*, feeds in the larval



Caterpillar of Smeared Dagger (*Acronycta ditincta*), natural size.

state on many plants, as *apocynaceae*, cotton, and smartweed; it is black, with a bright-yellow band at the side and a cross-row of crimson warts and stiff yellowish or rust-red bristles across each joint.

5. In Solin's nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a form of the hexagonal spicule resulting from reduction of the distal ray and great development of the proximal ray.—6. *pl. in bot.*: (a) The sword-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*, or perhaps *Poa aquatica*. (b) The yellow flag, *Iris pseudacris*. At *daggers drawn*, with daggers ready to strike; hence, in a state of hostility; mutually antagonistic.

They have been at *daggers drawn* ever since, and Seton has revealed himself by a thousand jokes at the King's expense. *Greville*, *Memoirs*, June 24, 1829.

Dagger of Iath, the weapon given to the Vice in the old plays called *moralities*; often used figuratively of any weak or insufficient means of attack or defense.

Like to the old Vice, . . .
Who with *daggers of law*, . . .
In his rage and his wrath,
Cries, *Alas!* he is to the devil.

Shak., T. N., iv. 2 (cont.).

If I do not beat thee out of thy kingdom with a *dagger of Iath*, and drive all thy subjects after thee like a flock of wild geese, I'll never wear hair on my chin.

Shak., I. iv. 1, (4).

Double dagger, *In printing*, a reference-mark, it is used next in order after the dagger. Also called *double*.—**Spanish dagger**, *See dagger-point*. To look or speak *daggers*, to look or speak fiercely or angrily.

I will speak *daggers* to her, but use none. *Shak.*, Hamlet, III. 2.

As you have *spoke daggers* to him, you may justly dread the use of them upon your breast.

Donne, Letters, xlv.

Dagger (dag'ér), v. t. (< ME. *daggenen* (in def. 2); < *dagger*, n.) 1. To pierce with a dagger; stab.

How many gallants have drank healths to me
Out of their *dagger's* arms? *Decker*, *Honest Whore*.

2†. To provide with a dagger.

Thou knowest not how to be clothed; now long, now short, . . . now availed, now *daggered*.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 137.

To dagger armat. *See armat*.

Dagger (dag'ér), n. 1. [Supposed to have a corruption of *diagonal*.] In ship-building, any timber lying diagonally.

Dagger-ale, n. A kind of ale much spoken of in the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth century, sold at the Dagger, a celebrated public house in Holborn. *Nares*.

But we must have March beer, double dooble beer, *dagger-ale*, *Klungh*.

Dagger-cheep (dag'ér-chép), a. [*< dagger*] (said to allude also to the name of a public house in Holborn: see *dagger-ale*) + *cheep*. Dirty-cheep.

We act our wars at a very easy price; he [the devil] may buy us even *dagger-cheep*, us we say.
Rp. Andrews, *Sermons*, V. 540.

Dagger-fiber (dag'ér-fí-bér), n. The fiber of the dagger-plant.

Dagger-knee (dag'ér-kné), n. [*< dagger* 2 + *knee*.] In ship-building, a knee that is inclined from the perpendicular.

Dagger-knife (dag'ér-níf), n. A dirk-knife.

Dagger-murder (dag'ér-múr-í), n. A sum of money formerly paid in England to the Justices

of assize on the northern circuit to provide arms against marauders.

Dagger-plant (dag'ér-plant), n. A name of several cultivated species of yucca. The fiber of this plant is known as *dagger-fiber*. Also called *Spanish dagger*. See *yucca*.

Daggers-drawing (dag'ér-drá'ing), n. Readiness to fight, or a state of contest, as or as if with daggers.

They are at *daggers-drawing* among themselves.
Holland, tr. of *Amintanus Marcellinus* (1600).

They always are at *daggers-drawing*.
And one another clapperclawing.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. II. 79.

Daggersweyne, n. See *Dagwean*.

Daggett (dag'et), n. A dark red-brown tar obtained by the dry distillation of the wood and bark of species of birch. It has a strong and persistent odor, like that of Russia leather.

Daggle (dag'l), v.; pret. and pp. *dagged*, ppr. *dagging*. [Freq. of *dag*, v.] I. trans. To draggle; trail through mud or water, as a garment. [Obsolete or rare.]

Petithoe goes off in that
Croud of *dagged* down there, than canst find him.
W. Worsley, *the Irish Dealer*, III.

The warrior's very plume, I say
Was *dagged* by the dusting spray.
Shak., I. of I. M., i. 29.

II. intrans. 1. To run through mud and water.

Nor, like a puppy, *dagged* through the town,
To fetch and carry sing-song up and down.
Pope, *Epit.*, to *Satires*, I. 225.

2. To run about like a child; toddle. *Grove*.
Like a duffel son you may *daggle* about with your mother and saint paint.
Venbrugh, *Confederacy*, I.

Daggle-tail (dag'-tái), n. and a. [*< daggle* + obj. *tail*]. I. n. One whose garments trail on the wet ground; a slattern; a draggletail.

II. a. Having the lower ends of skirts of one's garments delled with mud. Also *daggle-tailed*.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choked at the sight of so many *daggle-tail* persons that happen to fall in their way.
Swift.

Daggly (dag'li), a. [*< daggle* + -y]. Wet; shewery. [Prov. Eng.]

Daghesh (dag'esh), n. [Also written *dagesh*, *prer*. Heb. *daghesh*.] In Heb. grammar, a point placed in the bowen of a letter, to indicate its degree of hardness. *Daghesh lene* (Latin *lene*, soft), when used with the consonants *b, ph, dh, kh, ph, and th*, removes the h-sound, thus: *2b, 2h, 2c*; *daghesh forte* (Latin *forte*, hard) doubles the letter in which it is placed. The latter is always preceded by a vowel; the former never.

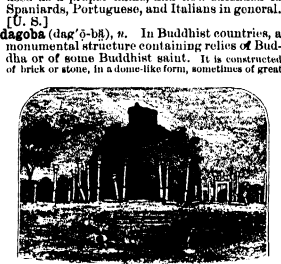
Dag-lok (dag'lok), n. [*< dagl* + *lock*]. Cf. *deu-lap*.] A lock of wool on a sheep that hangs and drags in the wet. [Scotch.]

Dago (dá'go), n. [Said to be a corruption by American and English sailors of the frequent Sp. name *Diego* (= E. Jack, James, ut. < I. L. *Jacobus*): applied from its frequency to the whole class of Spaniards.] Originally, one born of Spanish parents, especially in Louisiana: used as a proper name, and now extended to Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians in general.

Dagoba (dag'ó-bá), n. In Buddhist countries, a monumental structure containing relics of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint. It is constructed of brick or stone, in a dome-like form, sometimes of great height, and is erected on a natural or artificial mound.

The *dagoba* is included under the general term *stupa*, and is sometimes confounded with the *stupa*. See *stupa* and *stupa*.

At all kinds and forms are to be found, . . . the bell-shaped pyramidal of dead brickwork in all its varieties, the bluff knob-like dome of the *Ceylon*, *India*, *Martin*, *Asia*.



Ceylonese Dagoba.

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At all kinds and forms are to be found, . . . the bell-shaped pyramidal of dead brickwork in all its varieties, the bluff knob-like dome of the *Ceylon*, *India*, *Martin*, *Asia*.

dagon¹, n. [ME., also *dagoun*, an extension of *dagge*: see *dag*.] A slip or piece.

Yeve us . . .
Chaucer, *Summoner's Tale*, l. 48.

Dagon² (dá'gon), n. [L. *Dagon*, Gr. *dagōn*, Heb. *dag*, a fish.] The national god of the Philistines, represented as a horned or bearded



Dagon of the Ammonites.—Baal-el from Kilmabod.

Dagon his name; sea-monster, upward man.
And downward fish.
Milton, P. L., l. 402.

Dagonal³ (dá'gon-al), n. [*< Dagon* 2 + -al, as in *Laperel*.] A feast in honor of Dagon. [Rare.]

A banquet worse than Job's children's, or the *Dagonale* of the Philistines (like the bacchanals), when for the shutting up of their stomachs the house fell down and broke their necks. *Res. T. Adams*, *Vol. I*, 180.

dagwan (dag'wán), n. [*< ME. dagwene*, *dagwene*, of obscure origin, but prob. connected with *dag*, q. v.] A kind of carpet; a rough or coarse covering for a bed.

Pyatide cloths,
I chee a piece by peee pykkyde tyhe other.
Budydye with *dagwanen* dwolyde they same.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3630.

Under coverlets none of *dagwanen*.
Harrison, description of Britain (Hollnath's Chron.).

dag-tail'd (dag'tái'd), a. Same as *daggletail*.
Would it not vex thee, where thy shoes did sleep,
To see the dunged folds of *dag-tail'd* sheep?

Shak., T. N., iv. 2 (cont.).

dag (dag'), n. [*< F. see dag*.] 1†. A dagger.—2. A spike-horn, or unbranched antler.

Its deer, which are few, include those which never pierce more than the *dag*, or the first horn of the northern cervine. *Orbigny*, *Orig. des Ois.*, i. 116.

Dague a *rollet*, a dagger which has a disk-shaped guard and pommel.

Daguerrean (dag-ér'gá-n), a. Pertaining to Daguerre, or to his invention of the daguerreotype.

daguerreotype (da-ger'gá-tip), n. and a. [*< F. daguerreotype*; < *Daguerre* + -type]. I. n. 1. One of the earliest processes of photography.

The invention of L. J. M. Daguerre of Paris, first published in 1839, by which the lights and shadows of a landscape or a figure are fixed on a prepared metallic plate by the action of reticent light-rays. A plate of copper, thinly coated with silver, is subjected in a close box in a dark room to the action of the vapor of iodine; and when it has assumed a yellow color it is placed in the chamber of a camera obscura, and an image of the object to be reproduced is projected on the surface of a lens. The plate is then withdrawn and exposed to vapor of mercury to bring out the impression distinctly; after which it is plunged into a solution of sodium hyposulphite, and is washed in distilled water. See *photography*.

2. A picture produced by the above process.

II. a. Relating to or produced by daguerreotype.

daguerreotype (dag-ér'gá-tip), v. t.; pret. and pp. *daguerreotyped*, ppr. *daguerreotyping*. [*< daguerreotype*, n.] To produce by the daguerreotype process, as a picture.

daguerreotypist, **daguerreotypist** (da-ger'gá-tip-íst, -íst), n. One who takes daguerreotype pictures.

daguerreotypic, **daguerreotypic** (da-ger'gá-tip'ík, -ík), a. [*< daguerreotype* + -ic, *scal.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a daguerreotype.

daguerreotypy (da-ger'gá-tip-í), n. [*< daguerreotype* + -y.] The art of producing photographic pictures by the method introduced by Daguerre.

dahabiyah, **dahabieh** (dá-há-bé'-e), n. [Also *dahabebah*, *repp*. Ar. *dahabiya*, *dahabiya*.] A kind of boat used on the Nile. It is of considerable breadth at the stern, which is rounded, but narrows toward the prow, which terminates in a sharp, acutely curving outwater. It has one or two masts, each furnished with a yard armed with sails of various sizes. The *dahabiyah* are of various sizes, and afford good accommodation for passengers. There is a deck fore and aft, on the center of which are seats for rowers, who are needed to propel the boat. On the fore part of the deck is the kitchen, and after part there is a small stowed cabin, which contains a sitting-room and sleeping apart.

dandy

SAGE, *Illustrat*, v. 2

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

dangerous

3. In danger, as from illness; in a perilous condition: as, he is not *dangerous*. [Colloq., and now only vulgar.]

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

With these—and a short line I showed to angle for chub—you may dape or dapp.

dapalant (da-pat'-lānt), *n.* [*L. dapalant*, *n.* 1. 5. *dapalant* (rare), sumptuous, *< L. dapal*, a feast.] Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey*.

dapper (dap'), *v. t.* prot. and pp. *daped*, ppr. *dap- ing*. Same as *dap*.

daphnad (daf'-nad), *n.* One of the *Thymelaeaceae*. *Lindley*.

daphnal (daf'-nāl), *a.* [*Daphne* + *-nal*.] In bot., of pertaining to, or related to the daphnads; as, the *daphnal* alliance (the daphnads and the laurels). See *Daphne*.

Daphne (daf'-nō), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< L. daphne*, *< Gr. daphnē*, the laurel, or rather the bay-tree (in myth, a nymph beloved of Apollo and metamorphosed into a laurel), also, later, *daphnē*, dial. *dāphnē*, also *dāphnē*, *dāphnē*, prob. orig. **dāphnē* (with var. term.) *L. laurus*, laurel; see *Laurus*, laurel.] 1. In bot., a genus of small erect or trailing shrubs of the natural order *Thymelaeaceae*, including about 40 species of the temperate regions of Europe and Asia. Some of the species are cultivated in gardens for their beauty or fragrance, others are of medicinal importance, and a few are employed in the manufacture of hemp and paper from the tough stringy bark. The most generally known species are the *daphne*-orange-laurel, *D. Laureola*, with evergreen leaves and green axillary flowers; the mezerion, *D. Mezereum*, with very fragrant flowers; the spurge-laurel, *D. Genkwa*; and *D. Genkwa*, a trailing shrub with a profusion of bright rose-colored and exultantly fragrant flowers. The bark and the fruit of the mezerion and some other species are strongly emetic properties, and have been used for various purposes in medicine.

2. [*L. e.*] A plant of this genus.

daphnetin (daf'-net-in), *n.* [*Daphne* + *-et-* + *-in*.] A crystalline substance derived from daphnin, having the formula $C_{10}H_{10}O_4 + H_2O$.

Daphnia (daf'-ni-ā), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. daphnē*; see *Daphne*.] A genus of minute, fresh-water or cladoceran crustaceans, the type of the family *Daphniidae*, and representative of the whole order *Daphnacea* or *Cladocera*. The species are among the most numerous crustaceans known as water-flea. The best-known species is *D. pulex*, the "branchiopod" water-flea, which is a favorite microscopical object. The head is prolonged into a rostrum, and is provided with a single central compound eye; it is also furnished with antennae which act as arms, propelling it through the water by a series of short springs or jerks.

These animals are very abundant in many ponds and ditches; and as they are also a favorite food of many aquatic insects, the swarms which abound in the spring of the year are a source of annoyance to the farmer. In significant water labor, it is the most common aquatic insect.

Daphniacea (daf-ni-ā'-si-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *< Daphnia* + *-acea*.] The water-fleas as a superfamily; same as *Cladocera*.

daphniaceous (daf-ni-ā'-si-ā), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Daphniacea*.

daphniad (daf-ni-ad), *n.* [*Daphnia* + *-iad*.] One of the *Daphniidae* or *Daphniacea*; a cladoceran crustacean; a water-flea.

daphniid (daf-ni-id), *n.* [*Daphnia* + *-iid*.] Same as *daphniad*.

Daphniidae (daf-ni-ā'-si-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *< Daphnia* + *-idae*.] The family of water-fleas, typified by the genus *Daphnia*. It is sometimes contemporary with the order *Cladocera*, and is then identical with *Daphniacea*; but it is usually much restricted, as one of about six families in the order *Cladocera*. See *Daphnia*, *Daphniidae*, *Daphniidae*, *Daphniidae*.

daphnia (daf'-ni-n), *n.* [*Daphne* + *-nia*.] A glucoside found in the bark and flowers of plants of the genus *Daphne*. It forms prismatic transparent crystals, having a bitter taste. It has received the formula $C_{10}H_{10}O_4 + H_2O$.

daphnioid (daf-ni-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*Daphnia* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Daphniidae*; cladoceran, as a water-flea. 2. *n.* A cladoceran, as a water-flea.

daphnoid (daf'-noid), *a.* Same as *daphnioid*. *Encyc. Brit.*

daphnomancy (daf'-nō-man-si), *n.* [*< Gr. daphnē*, the laurel-tree, + *mancy*, divination.] Soothsaying by means of the laurel.

dapifer (dap'-i-fer), *n.* [*L.*, *daps*, a feast, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] A court official corresponding to the steward of an ordinary household. Sometimes called *discephen*.

dapper (dap'-er), *a.* [*< M.E. daper*, pretty, neat, *< L. dapper*, brave, valiant, = *M.L.G. lēd*, dapper, heavy, weighty, strong, brave, = *O.H.G. tapfer*, heavy, weighty, *M.H.G. tapfer*, dapper, *tapfer*, heavy, firm, brave, *G. tapfer*, brave (cf. *Dan.* and *Sw. tapfer*, brave, prob. of *D.* or *G. origin*.)] 1. Pretty; elegant; neat; trim.

The dapper ditty that I want devise To feed ye youths faine and the flocking fry, Dolphens much. *Spenser*, *Rhep. Cal.*, October.

A spirit of dapper intellectual dandyism, of which elegant verbiage and a dainty and debilitating spiritualism are the outward shows and covering. Infects too much of the popular verse. *Whipple*, *Ess. and Rev.*, I. 47.

2. Small and active; nimble; brisk; lively.

A little dapper man. *Milton*, *lil.*, Eng. v.

On the tawny sands and shelves, Trip the pert faeries and the dapper elves. *Milton*, *Comus*, I. 118.

We [mankind] are dapper little bodies, and run this way and that with superciliousness. *Emerson*, *Civilization*.

[Now only sarcastic or contemptuous in both senses.]

dapperling (dap'-er-ling), *n.* [*dapper* + *dim.* *ling*.] A dwarf; a little fellow.

dappery (dap'-er-i), *a.* Of dappled and variegated woollen cloth. [*Scotch*.]

O he has put't off his dappery coat, The silver buttons gleamed heavy. *Annals*, *War* (Child's *Ballads*, II. 180).

dapple (dap'-l), *n.* and *a.* [*< M.E. dappel*, *dappul* (in comp. *dappul-gray*; see *dappul-gray*), a spot, *< Icel. dapp* (for *dappil*), a spot, a dot (hence *deppil*, a dog with spots over his eyes) (= *Norw. depl*, a pool, a splash of water or other liquid, a puddle, mud), *< dapi* = *Norw. dape* = *Sw. dial. dapi*, a pool; cf. *Dan. dial. dapp*, a hole where water collects; *M.D. deppel*, a pit, pool; = *E. dial. dūb*, a pool; see *deppel*.] 1. *n.* A spot; a dot; one of a number of various spots, as on an animal's skin or coat.

He had . . . as many eyes on his body as my gray mare had on her tail. *Vir P. Sidney*, *Arctid*, II. 271.

2. A dappled horse.

II. *a.* Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color; as, a dapple horse.

Some dapple mists still floated along the peaks of the hills. *Scott*.

dapple (dap'-l), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *dappled*, ppr. *dapplying*. [*< L. dappile*, *n.*] To spot; variegate with spots.

The gentle day Dapples the drowsy cast with spots of gray. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, v. 3.

A surface dappled with shades of blue. From many a leaping cloud. *Wordsworth*.

Its summer, and the flickering shadows of forest-leaves dapple the roof of the little porch. *Lowell*, *Amos*, *Books*, 1st ser., p. 240.

dapple-bay (dap'-l-bā), *a.* [*< dapple* + *bay*; see *dapple-gray*.] Of a bay color variegated by dapples, or spots of a different color or shade.

dappled (dap'-l-id), *a.* [*< dapple*, *n.*, + *-ed*.] Spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades.

Dappled *Phlox* maras. *Pope*, *Epiques*, to Miss Mount, I. 62.

The sky-lark shakes his dappled wing. *J. R. Drake*, *Chilp. P.*, 50.

dapple-gray (dap'-l-er-ik'), *a.* [*< M.E. dappile*, *dappul-gray*, *< dappel*, *dappul*, a spot (see *dapple*), + *gray*.] Of a gray color variegated by spots of a different color or shade.

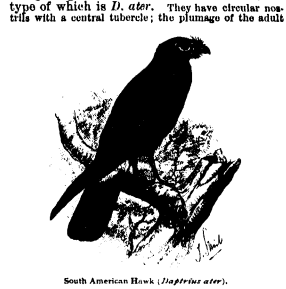
His steed was all dapple-gray. *Chaucer*, *Sir Thopas*, l. 1735.

Daption (dap'-ti-on), *n.* [*N.L.* (Stephens, 1823); also written *Daptium*, and *Dapties*; *< Gr. dāptō*, an enter, *< dāptō*, devour.] A notable genus of petrels, of the family *Procellariidae* and section *Estreptidae*. They have the bill comparatively dilated, with a wide and partly naked internal mandible, and the edge of the upper mandible, a small weak unguit, and long nasal tubes; a short, rounded tail; and plumage spotted on the upper parts of the head and sides of the neck. They are large. The type and only species is *D. expense*, the damier, Cape of Good Hope. *Swains*, *Swains*, 1873. It is a synonym. See out in next column.



Cape Pigeon (*Daption capense*).

Daptrins (dap'-tri-un), *n.* [*N.L.* (Viellot, 1816), *< Gr. dāptō*, to enter, *< dāptō*, an enter; see *Daptō*.] A genus of South American hawks, the type of which is *D. ater*. They have circular nostrils with a central tubercle; the plumage of the adult



South American Hawk (*Daptrins ater*).

is black with a white band on the tail; the produced cere and naked sides of the head are reddish. The length of the adult is about 16 inches.

dar', *v. t.* An obsolete form of *dare*.

dar' (dār'), *n.* Same as *dare*, 1.

dareapt (da-rap'-ti), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism in which the two premises are universal and affirmative and the conclusion is particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word, *a-e-a*. The letter *p* indicates that the reduction to direct reasoning is to be performed by converting by accident the minor premise, and the initial *d* shows that the direct mood so reached is *darii*. The following is an example of a syllogism in *dareapt*: All griffins breathe fire; but all griffins are animals; therefore, some animals breathe fire. Some logicians deny the validity of this mood.

darbar, *n.* See *darbar*.

darbha (dar'-bā), *n.* [*Skt. darbha*.] A coarse grass, the *Poa cynosuroides*, much venerated by the Hindus, and employed by the Brahmins in their religious ceremonies.

darby (dar'-bi), *n.*; pl. *darbies* (-bi-z). [*Appar.* from the personal name *Darby* or *Dorby*.] The phrase "father Darbies wand" for handcuffs occurs in *Cassiopeia's* "Steel Glass" (1879). 1. pl. Handcuffs. [*Slang*.]

Hark ye! Jim Clink will fetch you the darbies. *Scott*, *Peveril of the Peak*, *lxxxiii*.

2. A plasterer's tool consisting of a thin strip of wood about 3 or 3½ feet long and 7 inches broad, with two handles at the back, used for floating a ceiling.

Darbyites (dar'-bi-i-tes), *n. pl.* See *Plymouth Brethren*, under *brother*.

darcet (dār'), *n.* [*Also dare*; *< M.E. darcet*, *darse*; see *dare*.] An earlier form of *dace*.

Roche, *dace*, *Makerele*.

Robes *Book* (R. E. T. S.), p. 156.

Dardan (dār'-dan), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Dardanius*, *adj.*, *< Dardus*, *< Gr. dārdanō*; see *dārd*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Dardania or Dardania, an ancient city near the later Troy in Asia Minor, or to its people, the Dardani, named from a mythical founder, Dardanus, ancestor of Priam, king of Troy; hence, in poetical use, Trojan.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Dardania or Dardania; poetically, a Trojan.

Dardanian (dār-dā-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Dardanus* = *Dardanius*; see *Dardus*.] Same as *Dardan*.

To the right towers Arthur's lofty seat; . . . to the left
daries the castle. *Blackwood's Mag.*

2. To become dark or gloomy.

His honest brows *darking* as he looked towards us.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lvi.

darkling (därk'ling), adv. [= *Se. darknes*, *dark-*
+ *dim.* -*ling*]. 1. In the dark.

As the wakaful bird
Sings *darkling*, and in shadowy covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton, P. L.*, III, 39.
That thought I wrestle *darkling* with the fiend,
I shall overcome it. *J. Hallie.*

Hence—3. Blindly; uncertainly.

Do nations *dark* *darkling* down the stream of the ages,
... swaying with every wind, and ignorant whether they
are drifting? *Shakespeare, Coriolanus, II, 3.*

darkling (därk'ling), a. [Pp. of *darkle*, v.]

1. Dark; obscure; gloomy.

And down the *darkling* precipice
Are dash'd into the deep abyss.
Moore, Five Womans.

What storms our *darkling* pathway sweep!
Whittier, Penn.

2. Blinded.

The falconer started up, and *darking* as he was—
for his eyes watered too fast to permit his seeing anything—
he would soon have been at close grips with his
adversary. *Scott, Abbot, xix.*

3. Rendering dark; obscuring.

As many poets with their rhymes
Obliviate *darking* that *crayfish*.
Lowell, To Holmes.

darkling-bæte (därk'ling-bê'te), n. A name
of the *Blaps mortuaria*, a black beetle of the
family *Tenebrionidae*. It is about an inch long,
and is found in cellars, caverns, and other dark
places. See cut under *Blaps*.

darklings (därk'ling), adv. [*Se. darknes*; <
E. *darkling* + adverbial suffix -*ly*]. In the dark.

Thou wouldst fain persuade me to do like some idle
wanton servant, who play and talk out their candlelight,
and then go *darklings* to bed. *Sp. Hall, Works, VII, 344.*

She through the year's darkness
An to the kin she goes then.
An *darkling* graip (grappled) for the banks,
An in the blue-cold flow then.
Burns, Hallowsen.

darkly (därk'li), adv. [*MF. darkle, derliche*,
[*AS. deorlice, dæore, E. dark*]; *Se. darkly*].

1. In a dark manner; so as to appear dark; as
a dark object or spot.

Vainly the Fowler's eye
Might mark thy *darkly* darting shaft as wrong,
As, *darkly* seen against the crimson sky,
Thy figure floats along.
Byron, To a Waterfall.

What forms were those which *darkly* stood
Just to the margin of the wood?
Whittier, Punctate.

2. Blindly; as one deprived of sight; with un-
certainty.

The spere tene *darkly*, rou the heul, be-forn te le go;
After ny *darkly*, derly, as un blynd.
Gen. of Parvane (E. E. S.), I, 4476.

3. Dimly; obscurely; faintly; imperceptibly.

For now we see through a glass, *darkly*; but then face
to face.
1 Cor. xii, 12.

In other great disputes it answers dubiously and *darkly*
to the common reader. *Milton, Areopagitica, p. 19.*

4. Mysteriously; with sinister vagueness; as,
it was *darkly* hinted that murder had been
committed.

How *darkly*, and how deadly, dost thou speak!
Your eyes do menace me. *Shak., Rich. III., I, 4.*

darkness (därk'nes), n. [*ME. darkness, dark-*
ness; < *därk* + *-ness*]. 1. The absolute or com-
parative absence of light, or the modification
of visual sensation produced by such absence;
gloom. It may be due either (a) to a deficient illumi-
nation, or (b) to a low degree of luminosity or transparency
in the dark object.

Darkness was upon the face of the deep. *Gen. I, 2.*
A Province of the Contro, that hatte wet in dreynt 3
tormentes, that men chogen Hanyen, is alle covered with
Darkness, with outen any brightnesse or light; so that
no man may see no here, no no here.
Mandelville, Travels, p. 200.

Darkness might then be defined as either at rest, or
active in motion. But in reality, neither is never at
rest, for in the absence of light-rays we have heat-waves
always speeding through it. *Tyndall, Radiation, § 2.*

2. Secrecy; concealment; privacy.

What I tell you in *darkness*, that speak ye in light.
Mat. x, 27.

3. Though lately he intended
To keep in *darkness* what occurred to him.
Revels.

4. The state of being blind physically; blind-
ness.

His eyes, before they had his will,
Were shrivell'd into *darkness* in his head.
Tennyson, Godiva.

Hence—4. Mental or spiritual blindness; lack
of knowledge or enlightenment, especially in
religion and morality; as, heathen *darkness*.

Men loved *darkness* rather than light, because their
deeds were evil. *John III, 19.*

The Barlary States, after the decline of the Arabian
power, were enveloped in *darkness*, rendered more
powerful by the increasing light from the Christian
East. *Shaw, 3 Hen. VI., I, 4.*

5. The kingdom of the evil one; hell; as, the
powers of *darkness*.

Descend to *darkness* and the burning lake;
False feed, avoid it. *Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I, 4.*

6. The gloom and obscurity of the grave; death.

If I must die,
I will encounter *darkness* as a bride,
And long it in mine arms to lie. *Shak., M. for M., III, 1.*

7. Obscurity of meaning; lack of clearness or
intelligibility.

The use of old words is not the greatest cause of Sa-
lutaries roughness and *darkness*. *Aescham, The Schoolmaster, p. 156.*

Let others therefore dwell about the Scriptures for
their *darkness*, I shall wish I may decide to be reckoned
among those who admire and dwell upon their
clearness. *Milton, Church-divines, Pref.*

The prince of darkness, the devil; Satan. *syn. Dark-*
ness, theocracy, Diavolus, Gloom. *Darkness* is the opposite
of light, physical or mental, and indicates that, in
the state of being overclouded or concealed through the
intervention of something which obscures or shuts out
the light, causing objects to be imperfectly illuminated;
as the obscurity of a landscape, the style of this author
is full of *obscurity*. *Diavolus* is indistinctness caused by
the intervention of an imperfectly transparent medium,
or by imperfection in the eye of the person looking. It
is specifically applied to the sight itself; as, *diavolus* of
vision, *darkness* of approach, approaching absolute *dark-*
ness, but is now much less often used in that sense, or in
the sense of a corresponding darkness of mind, than to ex-
press the state of the feeling skill to *darkness*; the lack of
ability to see light ahead; deep depensancy; lack of hope or
joy; as, he lived in constant *darkness*.

Yet from those flames
No light, but rather *darkness* vialth.
Milton, P. L., I, 62.

Obscurity of expression generally springs from con-
fusion of ideas. *Macaulay, Macmillan.*

The store had a twilight of *darkness*; the air was spicy
with mist and odors. *G. W. F. Carter, Fair and a, 98.*

A change comes over me like that which befalls the
traveller when clouds overspread the sky. . . . and *gloom*
settles down upon his unconscious way, till he is
conscious of deep shade, approaching absolute *dark-*
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the sense of a corresponding darkness of mind, than to ex-
press the state of the feeling skill to *darkness*; the lack of
ability to see light ahead; deep depensancy; lack of hope or
joy; as, he lived in constant *darkness*.

8. Obscurity of meaning; lack of clearness or
intelligibility.

To *darken* up the rents of schism by calling a council.
Milton.

darn' (därn), n. [*cf. darn'*, v.] A darned
patch.

darn' (därn), v. t. [*A minced form of darn*].
To darn (when used as a colloquial oath);
commonly used as an exclamation. [*Low*.]

"My boy," said another, "was lost in a typhoon in the
China sea; darn they lousy typhoon!"

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long, with a vaulted, dilated hood, which terminates in a
large forked appendage above the contracted orifice. The
muscle side of the
leaf is winged, and
a green secretion
is found along this
wing and about the
orifice. The tube
within is lined with
right and left
downward, and
the bottom is filled
with a liquid which
has a digestive ef-
fect upon the nu-
merous insects that
are entrapped.

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darn' (därn), v. t. [*cf. darn'*, v.] A darned
patch.

Did you step in to take a look at the grand picture on your way back?—Tis a melancholy daub, my lord!

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, III. 12.

Daubentonia (dā-ben-tō-ni-ā), n. [NL., name after the distinguished French naturalist L. J. Daubenton (1716–1800), noted as a collaborator of Buffon.] The proper name of the genus more commonly called *Chironys* (which see), containing the eye-eye, *D. madagascariensis*, and having priority over the others. See cut under eye-eye.

Daubentonidae (dā-ben-tō-ni-ā-dā), n. pl. [NL., < *Daubentonia* + *-idae*.] A family of prosimians, typified by the genus *Daubentonia*; generally called *Chironyidae* (which see).

Daubentonoides (dā-ben-tō-ni-oides), n. pl. [NL., < *Daubentonia* + *-oides*.] A superfamily of lemuroide or prosimians, distinguished by the gliriform incisors and want of canines in the adults; the *Daubentonitidae* considered as a suborder. *Gill, 1872.*

dauber (dā-bēr), n. One who or that which daubs. Specifically—(a) One who builds walls with clay or mud mixed with straw.

I am a younger brother. . . of mean parentage, a daubster's son; am I therefore to be blamed? *Burton, Annot. of Mel., p. 330.*

(b) A coarse, ignorant painter.

But how should any sign-post dauber know The worth of Titian or of Angelo?

Dryden, Epistle iv, To Mr. Lee.

(c) A low and gross flatterer. (d) A copperplate-printer's plat, consisting of rags firmly laid together and covered over with a piece of canvas, for inking plates. (e) A mud-wasp: from the way in which it builds mud in building its nest. (f) The brush used to spread blacking upon shoes, as distinguished from the polish, or brush used for polishing: they are sometimes combined in one.

daubery (dā-bēr-i), n. Also formerly *daubry*, *daubry*; < *daub* + *-ery*. 1. A daubing.—2t. A crudely artful device.

She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and such daubery as this is. *Shak., M. W. of W., IV. 2.*

daubing (dā-bing), n. [Verb. n. of *daub*, v. 2.] 1. Something which is applied by daubing, especially plaster or mortar; specifically, in recent use, a rough and most commonly applied to a wall to give it the appearance of stone. See *chinking*, 1.

Lo, when the wall is fallen, shall it not be said unto you, Where is the daubing wherewith ye have daubed it? *Mat. xlii. 12.*

2. The process of forming walls by means of hardened earth: extensively employed in the sixteenth century.—3. A mixture of tallow and oil used to soften leather and render it more or less water-proof.—4. A coarse, inartistic painting.

She is still most splendidly, gallantly ugly, and looks like an ill Piece of Daubing in a rich Frame. *Fletcher, Plain Dealer, I. 1.*

5. Gross flattery. *Bur. Parnet.*

My Lord, if you examine it over again, it is far from being a gross piece of daubing, as some dedications are.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, I. 9.

daubreilite (dā-brē-il-ī), n. [See *daubreite*.] Native chromium sesquioxide, a rare mineral known to occur only in certain meteoric irons. It has a black, metallic luster, and is associated with troilite.

daubreilite (dā-brē-il-ī), n. [After the French mineralogist G. A. Daubreine (born 1814).] Native bismuth oxichloride, occurring in compact or earthy masses of a yellowish color in Chili.

daubry, n. An obsolete form of *daubery*.

dauby (dā-bū), a. [< *daub* + *-y*.] 1. Viscous; glutinous; silny; adhesive.

And therefore not in vain th' industrious kind With dauby wax and flow'r the child's hair lin'd. *Dryden, Tr. of Virgil's Georgics, IV. 54.*

2. Made by daubing; appearing like a daub; as, a dauby picture.

Daucus (dā-kūs), n. [NL., < *L. daucus*, *daucus*, < *Gr. daikon*, also *naon*, *daikon*, a plant of the carrot kind, growing in Crete. See *dauke*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, roughly hispid, with finely divided leaves, and small, white, or oblong fruit covered with hooked prickles. There are about 30 species belonging to the northern temperate regions of the old world, and only indigenous in Asia. The only important species is the cultivated carrot, *D. Carota*, which is also widely naturalized as a noxious weed. See *carrot*. See cut in carrot.

daud (dād), v. t. [Se., a var. of *dad2*.] To kneel or touch; pelt with something soft and heavy.

He'll daub a shangan on her tail, And set the balms to daub her Wirt dirt this day. *Burns, The Ordination.*



Carrot (*Daucus Carota*). a, Flowering branch; b, fruit.

daud (dād), n. [Se.; a var. of *dad2*.] A large piece, as of bread, cheese, etc. Also spelled *daud*.

An cheese an' bread, frae women's laps.

Was dealt about in hunches.

At daud's the day. *Burns, My Fair.*

daugh (dāch), n. [Se., = *E. dough*, q. v.] In coal-mining, under-clay, or the soft material which is removed in holing.

daugh2 (dāch), n. [Se., contr. of earlier *dauch*, *dauch*, *dauch*, said to be < Gael. *dámh*, p. *daimh*, ox, & *achadh* (not *ach*), a field.] An old Scotch division of land, capable of producing 48 bolls. It occasionally forms and enters into the names of farms in Scotland, as the Great and Little *Daugh* of Ruthven; Edin-daugh. Also written *dauch*.

daughter (dā-tēr, formerly sometimes *daf* tēr), n. [Der. mod. E. also *daughter*; < ME. *daughter*, *daught*, *daught*, *douter*, *dohter*, etc.; < AS. *dohtor*, pl. *dohtor*, *dohtra*, *dohtru*; = OS. *dohter* = OFries. *dochter* = OD. *D. dochter* = MLG. *lō. dochter* = OHG. *tohtar*, MHG. *tohter*, G. *tochter* = Icel. *dohtir* = Old Norse. *dohtir*, Sw. *dotter* = Dan. *datter* = Gr. *thyrátr* (not in L., where *filia*, daughter, fem. of *filios*, son; see *filia*) = Obulg. *diach* (gen. *diachter*). Bulg. *dohter* = Ser. *dohter*, Ger. = Bohem. *dohter*, *dohter* = Pol. *coła*, = Little Russ. *dohtka* = Russ. *dochéri*, *docht* = Lith. *duktė* = Ir. *deur*, etc. = Skt. *duhitā* = Zend *dughdar*, daughter. (Ultior origin unknown): appar. 'milkier,' or 'suckler,' < *√* *daugh*, *dag*, milk. 1. A female child, considered with reference to her parents.

The first time at the looking glass

The mother sets her daughter

The image strikes the smiling lass

With self-love over art.

Gay, Beggar's Opera.

2. A female descendant, in any degree.

Ought not this woman, being a daughter of Abraham, . . . be loosed from this bond on the sabbath day? *Luk. xiv. 13.*

3. A woman viewed as standing in an analogous relationship, as to the parents, to her husband (daughter-in-law), to her native country, the church, a guardian or elderly adviser, etc.

Daugh . . . went out to see the daughters of the land. *Gen. xxiv. 1.*

And Naomi said unto her two daughters-in-law, Turn again, my daughters. *Ruth i. 8.*

But Jesus turned him about, and when he saw her, he said, *Daughter*, be of good comfort; thy faith hath made thee whole. *Mat. ix. 22.*

Fre. Are you at leisure, holy father, now; Or shall I come to you at evening hours?

My leisure serves me, pensive daughter, now. *Shak., R. and J., IV. 1.*

4. Anything (regarded as of the feminine gender) considered with respect to its source, origin, or function: as, the Romance tongues are the daughters of the Latin language.

Stern daughter of the Voice of God,

O Duty! if that name does thee move,

Wardmore's Duty.

In this country at this time, other interests than religious fanaticism are predominant, and the daughters of enthusiasm, do not flourish. *Emerson, Art.*

Duke of Exeter's daughter. See *brake*, 12.—*See Exeter's daughter*, women.—*See Exeter's daughter*. *See Exeter's daughter*.

dauntlessness

daughter-cell (dā-tēr-sel), n. See *cell*.

daughter-in-law (dā-tēr-in-lā), n. A son's wife: correlative to *mother-in-law* and *father-in-law*.

I am come to set . . . the daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law. *Mat. x. 35.*

daughterless (dā-tēr-less), a. [< ME. *daughterless*; < *daughter* + *-less*.] Without daughters. *Yo shall for me be daughterless.*

Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 305.

daughterliness (dā-tēr-li-ness), n. Conduct becoming a daughter; diffidence. *Dr. H. More.*

daughterling (dā-tēr-ling), n. [< *daughter* + *-ling*.] A little daughter. [Rare.]

What am I to do with the daughter? *Daunting* of me! she neither grows in wisdom nor in stature. *Charlotte Brontë, Vilette, xiv.*

daughterly (dā-tēr-li), a. [< *daughter* + *-ly*.] Becoming a daughter; filial; dutiful.

For Christian charity, and natural love, & your very daughterlike dealing . . . both bind me and strain me thereto. *Str. T. More, Works, p. 1469.*

daunk, n. See *dauk*.

daunk (dāuk), n. [< L. *daucum*, *daucus*, daucus, < Gr. *daikon*, a parsnip or carrot; see *daucus*.] The wild variety of the common carrot, *Daucus Carota*.

daunkin, n. See *daukin*.

Daulias (dā-li-as), n. [NL., < Gr. *Δαυλίς*, epithet of Philomela, in Greek legend, who was changed into a nightingale, lit. a woman of *daulias*, L. *Dauleia*, a city of Phocia.] A genus of birds which contains only the two kinds of nightingales, *D. philomela* and *D. luscinia*. See *nightingale*.

daunter, n. An obsolete form of *dan1*.

daunder (dān-dēr), v. t. [Se.] See *daunder1*.

daundering (dān-dēr-ing), p. a. [Se.] See *daundering*.

dauner (dā-nēr), n. [Se.] See *daunter1*.

dauner (dā-nēr-ing), p. a. [Se.] See *daundering*.

daunt (daint or dānt), v. t. [E. dial. also *daunt* (and *dauntion*, dānt, q. v.); < ME. *daunt*, *daunter*, < OF. *daunt*, *dauter*, *dampier*, *daunter*; < It. *domitare*, *daunt*, subdue, tame, < L. *domitare*, tame, freq. of *domare*, p. *domitus*, tame, = E. *tame*; see *tame*, t. v.] 1. To tame.

In to Surry he sought and threw his soft wittes *Daunted* a dowse (dove) with day and wyde hie. *Piers Plowman (B), xv. 308.*

2t. To subdue; conquer; overcome.

Kide *daunth* daunter ate late.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 590.

3. To subdue the courage of; cause to quail; check by fear of danger; intimidate; discourage.

The Nightingale, whose happy note hath No dols can *daunt*, nor fearful force affright. *Gauevine, Steele's Glas (ed. Arber), p. 49.*

What *daunts* thee now?—what *shakes* thee so? *Whittier, My Soul and I.*

4. To cast down through fear or apprehension; cower down.

Rest on my word, and let not discontent *Daunt* all your hopes. *Shak., Tit. And. I. 2.*

I find not anything therein able to *daunt* the courage of a man, much less a well resolved Christian.

Mat. St. Brown, Reliquie Mediev., I. 38.

daunt1, n. [SE. *daunt*; from the verb.] A fright; a check.

Till the crosses *daunt* (dint) xaf him a *daunt*. *Holy Land (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.*

daunter (dānt- or dānt-ēr), n. One who daunts.

dauntingness (dānt- or dānt-ing-ness), n. The quality of being terrifying.

As one who well knew . . . how the first clients are those which incense a *dauntingness* or daring, (Scapula) employed all means to make his expedition salutary, and his execution cruel. *Quintil. Hist. Rom. p. 4.*

dauntless (dānt- or dānt-less), a. [< *daunt* + *-less*.] Incapable of being daunted; bold; fearless; intrepid.

The *dauntless* spirit of revolution.

Shak., R. John, v. 1.

Dauntless he rose and to the right returned. *Dryden, Aeneid.*

If yet some desperate action rests before resolution, That asks high conduct and a *dauntless* mind.

Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses, I. 588.

She visited every part of the works in person, cheering her defenders by her presence and *dauntless* resolution. *Prescott, Fort, and Inv., I. 1.*

dauntlessly (dānt- or dānt-less-li), adv. In a bold, fearless manner.

dauntlessness (dānt- or dānt-less-ness), n. Fearlessness; intrepidity.

The bell seemed to sound more *dead* than it did when just before, it sounded in the open air. *Boyle*



deadhead

entertainment, or to obtain any privilege having its public price, without payment. [U. S.] **deadhead** (ded'hod'), *v. tr.* To provide free passage, admission, or a pass or admission without payment, as on a railroad or into a theater: as, to **deadhead** a passenger, or a guest at a hotel.

II. Intrans. To travel on a train, steamboat, etc., or gain admission to a theater or similar place, without payment.

deadheadism (ded'hed'izm), *n.* [*deadhead* + *-ism*.] The practice of traveling, etc., as a **deadhead**.

dead-house (ded'hous'), *n.* An apartment in a hospital or other institution, on a separate building, where dead bodies are kept for a time; a morgue.

deadling (ded'ling), *n.* [*dead* + *-ing*.] In a steam-engine, a jacket inclosing the pipes or cylinder of a steam-boiler, to prevent radiation of the heat. Also called **deadling** and **teppin**.

dead-latch (ded'lach'), *n.* A latch which is held in its place by a catch, or of which the bolt may be so locked by a detent that it cannot be raised by the latch-key from the outside, nor by the handle from within. *E. H. Knight.*

dead-light (ded'lit), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a strong wooden or iron shutter fastened over a cabin-window or port-hole in rough weather to prevent water from entering.—2. A luminous appearance sometimes observed over putrescent animal bodies. [*Scotch*.]

At length it was suggested to the old man that there were always **dead lights** hovering over a corpse by night, if the body was left exposed to the air.

dead-likelihood (ded'li'hood'), [*dead* + *-likelihood*.] The state of the dead.

Christ, after expiration, was in the state or condition of the dead, in **deadhood**. *Bp. Pearson*, *Exposition of Creed*, v. **dead-line** (ded'lin'), *n.* A line drawn around the inside or outside of a military prison, which no prisoner can cross without incurring the penalty of being immediately shot down: used during the American civil war especially with reference to open-air inclosures or stockades for prisoners.

Should he some day escape alive across the **dead-line** of Winchester, he will be hunted with bloodhounds.

deadliness (ded'li-ness), *n.* [*ME. deadlinesse, deadlynese*; *AS. deadlines, mortality*; *Q. deadline, deadly*; *see deadly*, *a.*] The quality of being deadly; the character of being extremely deadly of life.

As for my relatives, I . . . know their danger and . . . their deadliness.

By. Hall, *Satan's Fiery Dart* Quenched, ii. **dead-lock** (ded'lok'), *n.* 1. A lock worked on one side by a handle and on the other side by a key. *E. H. Knight*.—2. A complete stoppage, standstill, or entanglement; a state of affairs in which further progress or a decision is for the time impossible, as if from an inextricable locking up; as, a **dead-lock** in a legislature where parties are evenly balanced. [Often written **deadlock**.]

There's a situation for you! there's a heroic group!—You see the ladies can't stab Winkler—and he durs't not strike them, for fear of their own bodies. They don't kill him, because of their niceness—I have them all at a **dead lock**!—for every one of them is as good as dead.

Sheridan, *The Critic*, III. i.

The opposition were not convinced, and the parties came to a **dead-lock**. *A. S. Rev.*, CXIII. 127. **deadly** (ded'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also **deadly**, *ME. deadly, deadly, -lich, fatal*, *dead*, *mortal*; *AS. deadlic*; = *OFries. dātlīc*, *dādīk*; = *D. doodlich*; = *MidG. dālich*, *G. tödtlich*; = *Lat. dādlīch*; = *Dan. dødelig*; = *Sw. dödlig*, *fatal*, *mortal*, *<dead*, *dead*, + *-lic*, *E.-ly*, *Cl. deathly*.] 1. Mortal; liable to death; being in danger of death.

The image of a deadly man. *Wyclif*, *Rom.* I. 23.

Hyp. How does the patient? *Clod.* You may inquire Of more than one; for two are sick and deadly.

Brax. and Fl., *Custom of the Country*, v. 4.

2. Occasioning or capable of causing death, physical or spiritual; mortal; fatal; destructive: as, a deadly blow, or wound.

The ankers tank, and the topmate lap, It was as a deadly storm.

Sir Patrick Spence (Chilts Ballads, III. 154).

He mounted . . . and set out on the errand which, neither to him nor to Perilla, seemed to involve any deadly peril. *J. Hawthorne*, *Dust*, p. 146.

3. Mortal; implacable; aiming or tending to kill or destroy; as, a deadly enemy; deadly malice; a deadly feud.

Thy assailant is quick, skilful, and deadly.

Shak., T. N., III. 4.

Deadlier emphasis of curse. *Scott*, J. of the I., III. 4.

In England every preparation was made for a deadly struggle. *Lecky*, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., III.

4. Adapted for producing death or great bodily injury: as, a deadly weapon; a deadly drug.

He drew his deadly sword. *Sherborne*, *Chastelard*, VIII. 203.

Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Chilts Ballads, VIII. 203).

Shot from the deadly level of a gun.

Shak., R. and J., III. 3.

5. Dead. [Rare.]

And great losses have you clothed with funeral flames.

And your crown girtled over deadly brows. *Shak.*, *Rich.* III., IV. 1.

6. Very great; excessive. [Colloq.]

To the privy seal, where I signed a deadly number of pardons, which do trouble me to get nothing by.

Deputy Carrot. See carrot.—**Deadly nightshade**, *See nightshade*.—**Deadly sins**. *See sin*.—**Deadly**, *Deadly*. **Deadly** is applied to that which inflicts death; deathly, to that which resembles death. We properly speak of a deadly poison, and of deathly paleness. *A. S. Hill*, *Rhetoric*, p. 50.

Anointed let me be with deadly venom; And die, ere men can say—God save the queen!

Shak., *Rich.* III., IV. 1.

Her hands had turned to a deadly coldness. *George Eliot*, *Felix Holt*, xiv.

deadly (ded'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also **deadly**, *ME. deadly, deadly, -liche*, *AS. deadlic*, *adv.*, *deadly*, *deadly*; *see deadly*, *a.*] 1. Mortally.

He shall groan before him with the groanings of a deadly wounded man. *Exek.* xxi. 28.

2. Implacably; destructively.

For though that I have hated you yener so deadly, ye have here such children that have do me soche service that I may have no will to do you noon enel.

Martin (E. E. T. 8.), III. 478.

3. In a manner resembling death; deathly: as, deadly pale.

Such is the aspect of this shore; The Greece, but living Greece no more! No coldly sweet, so deadly fair.

We start, for soul is wanting there. *Byron*, *The Ghaoul*, I. 62.

4. Extremely; excessively. [Colloq.]

deadly (ded'li), *adj.* [*dead* + *-ly*.] 1. Sanguinarily; disposed to kill. [Rare.]

The deadly-handed Clifford slew my steed.

Shak., v. Hen. VI., v. 2.

deadly (ded'li), *adv.* Blending the aspect or effect of gloom and liveliness: as, a deadly-lively party. [Eng.]

Even her black dress assumed something of a deadly-lively air from the jaunty style in which it was worn.

Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, xli.

dead-man's hand (ded'manz-hand'), *n.* 1. A name of the male fern, *Aspidium Filix-mas*, and of some other ferns, from the fact that the young fronds before they begin to unroll resemble a closed fist.—2. The devil's apron, *Laminaria digitata*. Also called **dead-man's toe**.

dead-march (ded'march'), *n.* A piece of solemn music played in funeral processions, especially at the funeral of a monarch; as, the **dead-march** in Handel's oratorio of Saul.

Hush, the **Dead-March** walks in a people's ears: The dark crowd moves, and there are souls and tears: The black earth yawns: the **Dead-March** is there! *Tennyson*, *Death of Wellington*.

dead-men's-bells (ded'menz-bells'), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis*.

dead-men's-fingers (ded'menz-fing-ers'), *n.* 1. The hand-orchids, *Orchis naupactoides*, so called from its pale hand-like tubers. The name is also given to other species of *Orchis* and to some other plants.

Our cold mads do dead men's fingers call them. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, IV. 7.

2. An aleyonarian or aleyonoid polyp of the order *Aleyonacea*, family *Aleyonidae*, and genus *Aleyon*, *Aleyon digitatus*. Also called **coo-caps** and **mermaid's-glove**. *See Aleyonium*.

dead's-part

dead-men's-lines (ded'menz-lins'), *n.* An *algæ*, *Chorda filum*, having cord-like fronds about one foot of an inch in diameter and sometimes 12 feet long.

dead-nap (ded'nep'), *n.* The lowest stage of the nap.

deadness (ded'ness), *n.* The state of being dead. (a) Want of vitality or of part in one animated body, as an animal or a plant, or in a part of it.

When he seemed to show his weakness in seeking fruit from that tree that had none, he manifested his power by curing it to deadness with a word. *South*, *Works*, VII. 1.

(b) The state of being by nature without life; inanimateness. (c) A state resulting out of death: as, the **deadness** of a fainting fit. (d) Want of activity or sensitiveness; lack of force or susceptibility; dulness; torpor; frigidity; indifference: as, the **deadness** of the affections.

The most curious phenomenon in all Venetian history is the vitality of religion in private life, and its **deadness** in public policy. *Macaulay*.

This appeared to be no news to Sylvia, and yet the words came on her with a great shock; but for all that she could not cry; she was surprised herself at her own **deadness** of feeling. *Mrs. Unwin*, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xxv.

(f) Flatness; want of spirit; as, the **deadness** of liquors.

Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessels. *Mortimer*, *Huntsley*.

dead-nettle (ded'net'l'), *n.* The common name of labiate plants of the genus *Lamium*, the leaves of which are said to be deadly. *See nettle*, *n.* The nettle, though they do not sting. There are several species found in Great Britain, as the white **dead-nettle** (*L. album*), the red (*L. purpureum*), and the yellow (*L. catenulatum*).

dead-oil (ded'oil'), *n.* A name given in the arts to those products, consisting of carbolic acid, naphthalene, etc., obtained in the distillation of coal-tar, which are heavier than water and which come off at a temperature of about 340° F. or over. Also called **heavy oil**.

dead-pay (ded'pay'), *n.* Conveyed pay dishonestly drawn for soldiers and sailors actually dead; a person in whose name pay is so drawn. [Eng.]

Like you, o ye commanders That, like me have no dead-pay, *Manning*, *Unnatural Combat*, IV. 2.

dead-plate (ded'plat'), *n.* A flat iron plate sometimes fitted between the bars of a furnace, for the purpose of causing bituminous coal to assume the character of coke before it is thrust into the fire.

dead-pledge (ded'plej'), *n.* A mortgage or pawning of lands or crops, or the thing pawned.

dead-point (ded'point'), *n.* *See dead-center*.

dead-reckoning (ded'rek'ning'), *n.* *Naut.*, the calculation of a ship's place at sea independently of observations of the heavenly bodies, and simply from the distance she has run by the log and the courses steered by the compass, this being rectified by due allowances for drift, leeway, etc.

dead-rise (ded'rīz'), *n.* In ship-building, the distance between a horizontal line joining the top of the floor-frames amidships and the top of the keel.

dead-rising (ded'rīz'ing'), *n.* Same as **dead-rise**.

dead-rope (ded'rop'), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope which does not run in any block. [Rare.]

Dead Sea apple. *See apple*.

dead-set (ded'set'), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* The fixed position of a dog in pointing game.—2. A determined effort or attempt; a pointed attack; as, to make a **dead-set** in a game.—3. Opposition; resolute antagonism; hostility: as, it was a **dead-set** between them. *Bartlett*.—4. A concerted scheme to defraud a person in gaming. *Crane*, *Blang*, II. 12.

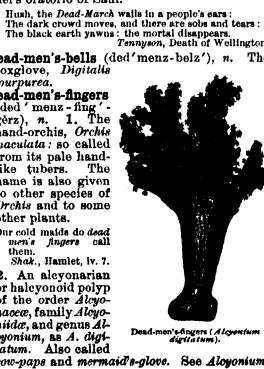
II. a. Extremely destructive, or determined to get or to do, something: generally with *on* or *upon*.

Dead-shave (ded'shev'), *n.* *Naut.*, a score in the heel of a topmast to receive an additional mast-rope as a preventer.

dead-shore (ded'shōr'), *n.* A piece of wood built up vertically in a wall which has been broken through for the purpose of making alterations in a building.

dead-small (ded'smal'), *n.* In coal-mining, the smallest coal which passes through the screens. [*North Eng.*]

dead's-part (ded'spārt'), *n.* In *Scots law*, that part of a man's movable succession which he is entitled to dispose of by testament, or that which remains after the debts and above what is due to the wife and children. Sometimes **dead man's part**.



Dearness; costliness; high price.

The **death-bill**, called by some the mortuary roll or brief, which was a list of its dead sent by one house to be remembered in the prayers and sacrifices of the other with which it was in fellowship. *Book*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 281.
death-bird (deth' bērd'), n. 1. A small owl of North America. *Nyctala richardsoni*.—2. The death-head moth.
death-blow (deth' blō'), n. 1. A blow causing death; a mortal blow.

Her [Lucretia]

Whose death-blow struck the daisies down of kings.
Tennyson, *Lucretia*.

2. Figuratively, something which destroys, extinguishes, or blights.

By the death-blow of my hope,
 My memory immortal grew.
Byron, *Lines written beneath a Picture*.

death-cord (deth' kōrd'), n. A rope for hanging; the gallows-rope.

Have I done well to give this holy vetran,
 Who has for thirty years fought in our wars,
 To the death-cord unshorn?

J. Baillie

death-damp (deth' damp'), n. The cold, clammy sweat which sometimes precedes death.
death-dance (deth' dāns'), n. The dance of death (see, under *dance*), n. *Burke*.
death-day (deth' dā'), n. The day of the death; *[ME. dethday, dedday; < death + day.]* The day on which one dies.

Also on the day of a brother, every couple to geyn
 Joy, *English Gild* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 13.
 They esteem this life as mass occupation, but his death-day is his birth-day unto that time and happy life.
Purkiss, *Pilgrimage*, p. 463.

death-fire (deth' fir'), n. A luminous appearance or flame, as the ignis fatuus, supposed by the superstitious to prelude death.

About, about, in free and root,
 The death-fire danced at night.

Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, ii.

deathful (deth' fūl'), a. *[< death + ful.]* 1. Full of slaughter; murderous; destructive.

These eyes beheld

The deathful scene. *Pope*, *Odysey*.
 Thon who, amidst the deathful field,
 By godlike chiefs alone beheld,
 Or with thy bosom bare art foiled.

Coltine, *To Mercy*.

Oh! deathful stars were death space,
 The battle deepen'd in its place.

Tennyson, *Orion*.

2. Cruel; painful, as death.

Your cruelty was such as you would argue his life for
 many deathful tortures. *Sir F. Sidney*, *Arden*, ii.

3. Liable to death; mortal.

The deathless gods, and deathful earth. *Chapman*.
deathfulness (deth' fūl-ness), n. An appearance of death or as of death; the state of being suggestive of or associated with death. *Jer. Taylor*.

The whole picture [Turner's Slave-ship] is dedicated to the most sublime of subjects and impressions, . . . the power, majesty, and deathfulness of the open, deep, illimitable sea. *Ruskin*.

death-hunter (deth' hun'tēr'), n. One who follows in the rear of an army, in order to strip and rob the bodies of the dead after an engagement.

deathify (deth' fī'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *deathified*, pp. *deathifying*. [*Improv. < death + -ify.*] To make dead; kill. *Coleridge*. [*Rare*].

deathiness (deth' ī-ness), n. *[< death + -ness.]* Deathfulness; death-producing influence; period of death. [*Rare*].

Look! it burns clear; but with the air around
 Its dead ingredients mingle deathness.

Soutley, *Thalaba*, v.

deathless (deth' les'), a. *[< death + -less.]* 1. Not subject to death or destruction; immortal; as, deathless beings.

Gods there are, and deathless. *Tennyson*, *Lucretia*.

2. Unceasing; unending; perpetual; as, deathless fame.

Ne'er shall oblivion's murky cloud
 Obscure his deathless praise. *Sir W. Jones*.

deathlessness (deth' les-ness), n. *[< deathless + -ness.]* The state of being deathless; freedom from death; immortality; as, the deathlessness of the soul.

He [man] is immortal, not because he was created so, but because he has chosen so, deriving his deathlessness from Him who alone hath immortality.

Boydston, *Creative Work*, p. 216.

deathliness (deth' lī-ness), n. The quality of being deathly; resemblance to death in its aspects or phenomena.

Not a blade of grass, not a flower, not even the hardiest lichen, springs up to relieve the deathliness of the scene. *H. B. Swann*, *Grass of Sorrento*, ii. 1.

deathling (deth' ling'), n. *[< death + -ling.]* One subject to death; a child of death. *Sylvester*.
deathly (deth' lī'), a. *[< ME. dedly, dedlī, etc. (see, under, dedly, q. v.); < AS. deaðlic, also deaðlic; < death, or deað, dead, + -lic, E. -ly.]*

1. Like or characteristic of death; partaking of the nature or appearance of death; as, a deathly swoon; deathly pallor.—2. Threatening death; fatal; mortal; deadly. [*Rare*].

Unwholesome and deathly. *J. Udall*, *On 2 Cor. ii.*

=*syn.* See *deadly*.

deathly (deth' lī'), adv. *[< ME. dedely, etc. (same as deathly, adly, q. v.); < AS. deaðlice, adly, adlī; < see deathly, a.]* So as to resemble a dead person, or death.

I saw Lucy standing before me, alone, deathly pale.

death-mask (deth' mask'), n. A mask, usually of plaster, taken from a person's face after death.

death-point (deth' pōint'), n. The limit of the time during which an animal organism can live in a certain degree of heat; specifically, the point of time, from the beginning of the immersion, when an organism is killed by water at a temperature of 212° F.

death-rattle (deth' rat'), n. The proportion of deaths among the inhabitants of a town, country, etc., in a given period of time, usually reckoned on many in a thousand per annum.
death-rattle (deth' rat'l'), n. A rattling sound sometimes heard in the last labored breathing of a dying person.

There was a sound in her convulsed throat like the death-rattle.

J. Wilson, *Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life*, p. 194.

death-ruckle (deth' ruk'l'), n. Same as *death-rattle*. [*Scott.*]

death's-head (deth's hēd'), n. 1. The skull of a human skeleton, or a figure or painting representing such a skull.

There never to be married to the death's head with a bone in his mouth. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, i. 2.

2. Specifically, in the sixteenth century, a ring with a death's-head on it.

Sell some of my cloaths to buy thee a death's head, and put upon thy middle finger.

Middleton, *Maieringer*, and *Rowley*, *Old Law*, iv. 1. These are all rings, death's-heads, and such mementos, her grandmother and were waxes unto left to her.

To tell her what her beauty must arrive at.

Pletcher, *Wife for a Month*, i. 2.

3. A name of one of the *saimiri* or titi monkeys of South America, *Chloropithecus* *scutellatus*.

Death's-head moth, or **death-head hawk-moth**, *Acherontia atropurpurea*, the largest species of lepidopterous insects found in Great Britain. The markings on the back of the thorax very closely resemble a skull or death's head.



Death's-head moth (*Acherontia atropurpurea*), about one half natural size.

hence the English name. It measures from 4 to 5 inches in expanse of the wings. It emits peculiar sounds, somewhat resembling the squeaking of a mouse, but how these sounds are produced naturalists have not been able to satisfactorily explain. It attacks beehives, pillages the honey, and despoils the bees. It is regarded by the superstitious as the forerunner of death or some other calamity. Also called *death-bird*.

death's-herb (deth's ērb'), n. The deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*.

deathman (deth's mən'), n.; pl. *deathmen* (men'). An executioner; a hangman; one who executes the extreme penalty of the law; one who kills.

He's dead; I am only sorry
 He had no other death's-man. *Shak.*, *Lea*, iv. 6.

Far more expressive than our term of executioner is the (ancient writers') solemn one of *deathman*.

Also called *death-bird*. *Doraci*.

death-sough (deth's ūch'), n. The last heavy breathings or sighings of a dying person. [*Scott.*]

Head and hoys the long-drawn death-sough! The death-sough of the Moricans (as is hollow as a groan from the grave. *Blackwood's Mag.*, Sept., 1820, p. 652.

death-stroke (deth's trōk'), n. A death-blow.

death-struck (deth's struk'), a. Mortally wounded, or ill with some fatal disease.

death-throe (deth' thrō'), n. *[< ME. deth-throose; < death + throo.]* The struggle which in some cases accompanies death.

death-tick (deth' tik'), n. The common death-watch. *Anisotoma scutellaris*. *Darwin*.

death-token (deth' tō'kn'), n. That which indicates approaching death.

He is a plucky proof, that the death-tokens of it. *Cry*. No recovery. *Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, i. 3.

death-trance (deth' trāns'), n. A condition of apparent death, the action of the heart and lungs, the temperature, and other signs of life being so reduced as to produce the semblance of death.

death-trap (deth' trāp'), n. A structure or situation involving imminent risk of death; a place dangerous to life.

A wooden man-of-war is now as worthless as an egg-shell; more so, for it is a death-trap. *New York Tribune*, March 18, 1902.

deathward (deth' wārd'), adv. *[< death + -ward.]* Toward death.

Alas, the sting of conscience
 To deathward for our fault.

Fletcher and another, *Love's Pilgrimage*, iv. 8.

death-warrant (deth' wə'rant'), n. 1. In law, an order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal.—2. Figuratively, anything which leads to death, or to hope or expectation.

death-watch (deth' wōch'), n. 1. A vigil beside a dying person.—2. A guard set over a condemned criminal for some time prior to his execution.—3. The popular name of several small beetles which make a ticking or clicking sound, supposed by superstitious persons to be ominous of death. (a) Some species of the genus *Anisotoma*, or scutigerous beetles, as the family *Primus*, as *A. domesticum*, *A. longellatum*, and *A. stratum*. These insects abound in old houses, where they get into the wood by boring, and make a

clicking sound by standing up, or by their hind legs and knocking their heads against the wood quickly and forcibly several times in succession, the number of distinct strokes being in general from seven to ten. This is the call of the sock.

Few ears have escaped the noise of the death-watch ticks. . . . This is the little clicking sound heard in many rooms, especially what resembling that of a watch.

A. Anisotoma scutellaris, a *Protoparce* *fulvipes*. (Lines show natural size.)

and this is conceived to be of an evil omen or prediction of some person's death. . . . This note is made by a little death-watch insect, found often in walnut benches.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, ii. 7.

"Alas! the poor gentleman will never get from hence," said the landlady to me—"for I heard the death-watch all night long."

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, vi. 6. (b) A minute, wingless, pseudoscorpionous insect, *Atrops pulex*, of the family *Pseudoscorpionidae*, a great pest in botanical and entomological collections. It also makes a ticking sound.

death-wound (deth' wōund'), n. A wound causing death.

deathly (deth' lī'), adv. *[< death + -ly.]* So as to resemble death; deathly. [*Rare*].

The cheeks were deathly dark,
 Dark the dead skin upon the hairless skull.

Shak., *Tit. And.*, i. 3.

deaurate (dē-ā' rāt'), v. t. *[< L. L. deauratus, pp. of deaurare, glid. L. de, down, + aurare, to overlay with gold, glid. < aurum, gold: see aurate.]* To gild. [*Rare*].

deaurate (dē-ā' rāt'), v. t. [*< ME. deaurat; < L. L. deauratus, pp.; see the verb.*] 1. Golden; gilded. [*Rare*].

Of so eye-bewitching a deaurate ruddy dy is the skin of this deaurate. *Darwin*.

Nashe, *Leaves*, *Stuffs* (Hall. Misc. vi. 164).

2. In entom., having a dull metallic-golden luster resembling worn gilding.

deaurations (dē-ā' rā' shōns'), n. [*< F. deauration; < deaurate + -ion.*] The act of gilding.

deave (dāv'), v.; pret. and pp. *deaved*, pp. *deaving*. [*Another form of deaf, q. v.*] I trans. To sound deaf to; ignore; stun with noise. [*Scott* and prov. Eng.].

If I hear they deave us w't their din,
 or patronage intrusion. *Burns*, *The Ordination*.

"You know my name; how is that?" "Foolish boy, it is not cried at the gate loud enough to deave thee."

Shak., *Tit. And.*, i. 3.

II. intrans. To become deaf.

decachord (dek-*k*-hord), *n.* [*Fr.* *decachorde*, *dec.* (*Gr.* *deca*, prop. nom. of *decachord*, ten-stringed, *chord*, = *E. ten*, + *χρῶδ*, a string, cord, chord).] A musical instrument with ten strings; specifically, an obsolete French musical instrument of the guitar class having ten strings.

Thou City of the Lord!
Whose everlasting music
Is the glorious decachord!
J. M. Neale, in *Prayers of Bernard of Cluny's Hours Novitimus*.

decachordion (dek-*k*-hord-ion), *n.* [*Fr.* *decachordion*, neut. of *decachord*, ten-stringed; see *decachord*.] Same as *decachord*, 2.

A decachord of ten quidditional questions concerning religion and state. *Sp. Watson*, *Quiddities of Religion*.

Decademidia (dek-*k*-rid-i-*d*), *n.* *pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr.* *deka*, = *E. ten*, + *μῆδρις*, *polim*, of *coipm*, fountain.] A group of pneumonophorous holothurians, constituted by the genus *Rhopalodia* (which see). *Brown*.

decadumnated (dek-*k*-*u*-*n*-*a*-*t*ed), *a.* [*L.* *decadumnatus*, pp. of *decadumare*, cut the top off, *de*, from, + *cadumen*, a point.] Having the top cut off.

decad (dek-*k*-ad), *n.* [*F.* *decade* = *Sp.* *decada* = *Fr.* *decade* = *It.* *decade* = *Lat.* *decas* (*decad*), (*Gr.* *deka* (*decad*), the number ten, a company of ten, *deka* = *E. ten*.] 1. The number ten; in a Pythagorean or cabalistic sense, as an element of the universe, the tetractys or quaternary number. In this sense the term *decad* is exclusively used. The *decad* was considered significant in being the base number and potentially emitting all numbers, and thus representing the cosmos or its source. It was further considered a highly significant that the *decad* is 1 + 2 + 3 + 4, for four mutually suggest organic perfection, since melodies and other compositions are best divided into four parts, and for other reasons; so that the greatness of Pythagoras as a philosopher was summed up in his title of "revealer of the quaternary number." By cabalists it is considered important as being the number of the commandments.

All numbers and all powers of numbers appeared to them [the Pythagoreans] as comprehended in the *decad*, which is therefore called by Philolaus great, all-powerful, and all-producing, the beginning and the guide of the divine and heavenly, as of the terrestrial world. *Zeller*, *Prolegomena Phil.*, tr. by Aethyrie, I, 471.

2. A set of ten objects; ten considered as a whole or unit. Specifically—3. A period of ten consecutive years. [In this sense the form *decade* is more common.]

So sleeping, so aroused from sleep,
Thou sunny decade went and strange,
Or gay quinquennials, would we reap
The flower and quinquennials of change.

Pemgen, *Day-Evening*, *L'Envoi*.
Decade, which began with denoting any "aggregate of ten," has now come to mean "decennium" or "space of ten years." *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 304.

4. In music, a group of ten tones, having precise acoustical relations with one another, arranged so as to explain and correct problems in harmony and modulation. It consists of two complete trines, the first based on the root or assumed starting tone, and the second on the fifth above the first, together with two incomplete trines, one above and the other below the complete trines, the whole of which have a common cell (or fundamental group of tones). Compare *duodecim*.

5. A division of a literary work containing ten parts or books.

The best part of the third *Decade* in *Lullie*, in a manner translated out of the third and rest of *Pulcinella*. *Johnson*, *The Spectator*, p. 130.

6. Same as *decad ring*.—**Decad ring**, a ring having knots or bosses on the circumference, usually ten of one form for the axis, one for the pater, and sometimes a twelfth for the cord; used like a ring in numbering. Also called *rosary ring*.

decadal (dek-*k*-dal), *a.* [*decad* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or comprising ten; consisting of tens.

decadation (dek-*k*-*d*-*a*-*t*ion), *n.* [*decad* + *-ation*.] In music, the theory, process, or act of passing from one decad to another related decad; a generalized statement of modulation.

decada, *n.* See *decad*.
decadencia (dek-*k*-den-sa), *n.* [*F.* *decadencia* = *Sp.* *decadencia* = *It.* *decadenza*, (*ML.* *decadenza*, *decad*, *ML.* *decadent* + *-ia*), *decaying*; see *decadent*, and cf. *ocadencia*, *falling off or away*; the act and process of falling into an inferior condition or state; the process or state of decay; deterioration.

We have already seen that one remarkable feature of the intellectual movement that preceded Christianity was the gradual decadence of patriotism.

Lucky, Europe, *Morals*, II, 148.

The *Decadence*, specifically, the last centuries of the history of the world.

decadency (dek-*k*-den-si), *n.* Same as *decadence*. [*Rare*.]

decadent (dek-*k*-dent), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp.* *Fr.* *It.* *decadent* (*ML.* *decadent*), pp. of *decadere*, *decad*; see *decad*.] 1. *a.* Falling away; decay; deteriorating.

In the classical language [Sanskrit], the artist is a *decadent*. *Miner*, *Amer. Jour.*, p. 281.

II. *n.* One who or that which exhibits decadence or deterioration; specifically, one whose literary or artistic work is supposed to show the marks of decadence; applied especially to a certain group of French writers and artists.

decadomania (dek-*k*-d'-*o*-*n*-i-a), *n.* [*Gr.* *deka*, = *E. ten*, + *μανία*, *distribution*, (*distribu*, *distrib*, *through*, *d*, *through*, + *μεν*, *distribute*).] In math., a quartic surface (a dianome) having ten conical points.

decadist (dek-*k*-dist), *n.* [*decad* + *-ist*.] One who writes a work in ten parts.

decadramm, *n.* See *decadramm*.

decagon (dek-*k*-gon), *n.* [= *F.* *decagone* = *Sp.* *decagon* = *Fr.* *decagone*, (*Gr.* *deka*, = *E. ten*, + *γωνία*, an angle).] In *geom.*, a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles. When all the sides and angles are equal, it is a regular *decagon*.

decagonal (dek-*k*-gon-al), *a.* [= *F.* *decagonal*; as *decagon* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or being a *decagon*; having ten sides.

decagram, *n.* [*decagon* + *-gram*.] *Gr.* *deka*, = *E. ten*, + *γράμμα*, a certain weight, *γ*, *gramme*, *gram*; see *gram*.] In the metric system, a weight of ten grams, equal to 32.150 grains. It is 3.353 times as much as an avoirdupois, or 0.3215 ounce troy. Also *decagram*.

decagyn (dek-*k*-jin), *n.* [= *F.* *decagyne* = *Sp.* *decagyna* = *Fr.* *decagyne*, (*Gr.* *deka*, = *E. ten*, + *γυνή*, female).] In bot., a plant having ten pistils.

Decagynia (dek-*k*-jin'-i-a), *n.* *pl.* [*NL.*; see *decagyn*.] The name given by Linnaeus to the first three orders of plants in his system of the vegetable system, characterized by the presence of ten stamens.

decagynian (dek-*k*-jin'-i-an), *a.* Same as *decagyn*.

decagynous (dek-*k*-i-nus), *a.* [*As* *decagyn* + *-ous*.] In bot., having ten pistils.

decahedral (dek-*k*-hed-*d*ral), *a.* [*decadhedron* + *-al*.] In *geom.*, having ten faces.

decadhedron (dek-*k*-hed-*d*ron), *n.* [= *F.* *decadèdre* = *It.* *decadèdre*, (*NL.* *decadhedron*, *Gr.* *deka*, = *E. ten*, + *ἑδρά*, a seat, base, = *E. settle*, a seat; see *settle*, *seat*, *sit*.] In *geom.*, a solid having ten faces.

decadist, *v. i.* [*ML.* *decadere*, *decad*; see *decad*.] To fall away; decay. [*Scotch*.]

Decagnes (dek-*k*-nē-gēs-*n*-gēs), *n.* [*NL.*, after Joseph Decagne, a French botanist (1807-82).] A genus of plants, natural order *Berberidaceae*, discovered on the Himalayas, 7,000 feet above the sea. There is but one species, *D. insignis*, which grows on several erect stalks 2 to 3 feet high, bearing leaves 2 feet long. Its fruit, which resembles a short cucumber, is palatable, and is eaten by the Lepchas of Sikkim.

decalcification (dek-*k*-si-fi-*k*-a-*t*ion), *n.* [*de* + *calcify* + *-ation*; see *calcify*.] The removal of calcareous matter from bones; the process of *dentistry*, the removal of the hardening element of the teeth by chemical agency.

decalfity (dek-*k*-si-fi), *v. t.* *pres.* and *pp.* *decalfies*, *decalfied*. [*de* + *calcify*; see *calcify*.] To deprive of, as bones or teeth of their calcareous matter.

If dentine has been decalcified at any place by the action of acids, it undergoes petrification under the influence of bacteria which do not seem to belong to any specific species. *Nature*, XXX, 140.

decalcomania (dek-*k*-si-fi-*k*-a-*n*-i-a), *n.* [*XX.* *decalcomania*, *decalquer*, counter-transfer, + *Gr.* *μανία*, *mania*, *the practice or process of transferring pictures to marble, porcelain, glass, wood, and the like*. It consists usually in simply gumming a film bearing a colored print to the object, and then rubbing the paper backing of the print with warm water, the colored image remaining fixed.

decalot (dek-*k*-lot), *n.* [*Gr.* *deka*, = *E. ten*, + *λότος*, a lotus, = *E. lotus*.] A genus of ten lines. [*Humorous*.]

decalitro, *n.* [*dekaliter* = *Fr.* *decalitre*, (*Gr.* *deka*, = *E. ten*, + *λίτρον*, a measure, = *E. litre*; see *liter*.] In the metric system, a measure of capacity, containing 10 liters, or 61.02 cubic inches, almost exactly equal to 2½ imperial gallons, or 2½ U. S. gallons (wine) gallons. Also *dekaliter*.

decalitron (dek-*k*-lit'-ron), *n.* *pl.* *decalitres* (-*ri*). [*Gr.* *dekalitron*, a coin worth ten *litrai*, neut. of *dekalitros*, worth ten *litrai*, *deka*, = *E. ten*, + *λίτρον*, a silver coin of Athens; see *liter*, *litron*.] In *anc. numismatics*, the Syracuse name of the didrachm of the Attic standard.

decalogist (dek-*k*-al'-o-jist), *n.* [*As* *decalogue* + *-ist*.] One who explains or comments on the decalogue.

Through which [languages] he miraculously translated, without any guide, except Mr. Dodd, the *decalogist*. *Proface*, to *J. Gregory*, *Orthodox* (1860).

decalogue (dek-*k*-al'-og), *n.* [*Formerly* also *decalogs*, (*ML.* *decalogs*; *F.* *decalogue* = *Sp.* *decalogo* = *Fr.* *decalogo*, (*L.* *decalogus*, (*Gr.* *dekalogs*, the decalogue, *deka*, = *E. ten*, + *λόγος*, a word, speech, (*lygen*, say, speak).] The ten commandments. *See* *decals*, *decal*, *decal*, according to the account in Exodus, by God to Moses on Mount Sinai, and originally written on two tables of stone.

The greatest kind of slander is that which in the *decalogue* is called bearing false testimony against our neighbor. *Barnes*, *Sermons*, I, xvii.

Men who can hear the *decalogue*, and feel No self-reproach. *Wardsworth*, *Old Cumberland Beggars*.

decalomale, *see* *dekamale*.

Decameronic (dek-*k*-am-*n*-o-n'-i-k), *a.* [*Decameron* (*L.* *Decameron*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or imitating the *Decameron*, a celebrated collection of tales by Boccaccio.

decamerous (dek-*k*-am-*n*-o-n'-i-k), *a.* [*Gr.* *deka*, = *E. ten*, + *μερος*, part.] In bot., having the parts of the flower in tens. Sometimes written *10-merous*.

decameter, *n.* [*deca* + *-meter*.] *Gr.* *deka*, = *E. ten*, + *μετρον*, a measure, = *E. metre*, *meter*.] In the metric system, a measure of length, consisting of 10 meters, and equal to 32.81 English inches, or 32.81 feet.

decamp (dek-*k*-amp), *v. i.* [*F.* *decamp*, *formerly decamp* (*Fr.* *decamp*) = *Sp.* *decampar*, (*L.* *de*, away, + *campus*, camp.)] 1. To depart from a camp or camping-ground; break camp; march off; as, the army *decamped* at six o'clock.

The army of the King of Portugal was at Elvas on the 22nd of last month, and was to *decamp* on the 24th. *Teller*, No. 11.

2. In a general sense, to depart quickly, secretly, or unceremoniously; take one's self off; run away; as, he *decamped* suddenly.

My Uncle Toby and Trim had privately *decamped* from my father's house in town. *Stowe*, *Tristram Shandy*, vii.

The fathers were ordered to *decamp*, and the house was once again converted into a tavern. *Goldsmith*, *Essays*, v.

3. To camp. [*Rare*.]

The first part of the ascent (of the mountain) is steep, covered with chestnut, hazel, and beech; it leads to a plain of 10 miles long. *Poore*, *Description of the East*, II, 113.

decampment (dek-*k*-amp-ment), *n.* [*F.* *decampement* = *Sp.* *decampamento*, *decamp*, *decamp*, *decamp*.] Departure from a camp; a marching off. [*Rare*.]

decanal (dek-*k*-anal), *a.* [*L.* *decana*, a dean; see *dean*.] 1. Pertaining to a dean or a deanery.

His recital as well as *decanal* residence, he would be near his friend. *Charton*, A. Towell, p. 72.

2. Same as *decanal*.

The pall-bearers and executors in the scene on the *decanal* side; the other noblemen and gentlemen on the cantorial side. *Malone*, Sir J. Reynolds.

decanate (dek-*k*-nāt), *n.* [*ML.* *decanatus*, the office or dignity of a *decanus*, a chief of ten; see *dean*.] In *astron.*, a third part, or ten degrees, of a zodiacal sign assigned to a planet, which it has the least possible essential dignity.

decander (dek-*k*-dér), *n.* [*Fr.* *decandère*, *decand*, *Gr.* *deka*, = *E. ten*, + *ἀνδρ* (*and*), *man*, male.] *In bot.*, a plant having ten stamens.

Decandria (dek-*k*-an-dri-a), *n.* *pl.* [*NL.*; see *decander*.] The tenth class of plants in the artificial system of Linnaeus, characterized by

declinate (dek'il-nāt), a. [*L. declinatus*, pp. of *declinare*: see *decline*.] 1. In bot., bending or bent downward; declining: applied to stamens when they are thrown to one side of a flower, as in *Amargyris*; also applied to mosses. Also *declinated* and *declinuous*.—2. In zool., declined; bending or sloping downward; declivous: opposed to *acclinate*.

declination (dek'il-nā'shon), s. [= *ME. declinacion*, *declinacioun* = *OF. declination*, *declinacion*, *declinacion*, *F. declination* and *declination* = *Sp. declinacion* = *It. declinazione* = *D. declination*.] 1. A bending or sloping downward; a sloping or bending from a higher to a lower level; subsidence: as, the *declination* of the shore. Like the sun in his evening declination.

Johnston, Rambler.

2. A falling to a lower or inferior condition; deterioration; decline: as, *declination* in or of vigor, virtue, morals, etc.

Your manhood and courage is always in increase; but our force growth in declination.

J. Brede, Jr. of Quintus Curtius, ix.

In our declinations now, every accident is accompanied with heavy clouds of melancholy.

Donne, Letters, lxx.

Mary gave men, finding their fortune grow faint, and feeling the declination, have thrown themselves from great attempts.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., II. 10.

3. Deviation from a right line; oblique motion.

The declination of atoms in their descent.

Bentley.

4. Deviation from the right path or course of conduct: as, a *declination* from duty.

The declination from religion, besides the privative, which is atheism, and the branches thereof, are three: heresia, idolatry, and witchcraft.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 379.

5. Aversion; disinclination.

The returne of sundry letters into France, signifying the queen's declination from marriage, and the people's unwillingness, to match that way.

Shakespeare, Henry Elizabeth, an. 1581.

6. The act of declining, refusing, or shunning; refusal: as, a *declination* of an office. [U. S.]—7. In astron., the distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator, measured on a great circle passing through the poles and through the body. It is equal to the complement of the polar distance of the body, and is said to be north or south according as the body is north or south of the equator. Great circles passing through the poles, and cutting the equator at right angles, are called *circles of declination*. Small circles parallel to the celestial equator are termed *parallels of declination*.

He was that time in Gemini, as I guess, But told for his declination.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, I. 979.

8. The angle between the magnetic meridian and the geographical meridian of a place.—9. In dialing, the arc of the horizon contained between the vertical plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if reckoned from north or south.—10. In geology, declension; the inflection of a noun through its various terminations.—**Apparent declination**. See *apparent*.—**Declination of atoms, or *declination of principles* (N. L. cincesm. privative), the slight inclination averting aside of atoms from their vertical paths, which was supposed by the ancients to be the cause of explaining free will and the variety of nature.—**Declination of the compass or needle**, or *magnetic declination*, the variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian of a place. The amount of this variation is found by the difference between the declination (which see).**

In the northeastern part of the United States the needle points west of north (about 8° W. at New York city in 1881, while in the southern portions it points east of north. Further, the declination is now westerly in Europe, Africa and America, and easterly while it is easterly for the larger part of North America, South America, the Pacific ocean, and most of Asia. The declination is subject to large variations (see 467), embracing a cycle of several centuries; it has been increasing in the eastern United States since the middle of the nineteenth century. See *gauss* and *isogonic*.

declinational (dek'il-nā'shon-al), a. [*Declination* + -al.] Of or pertaining to declination, declination.

Declinational tide, a tide produced by the moon's changes of declination.

declinator (dek'il-nā'tor), s. [= *F. declinator* = *It. declinator* = *L. declinator*, < *Nl. declinator*, < *L. declinare*, decline: see *decline* and *declination*.] 1. An instrument used in ascertaining the declination, as in dialing, of a plane, and in astronomy, of the stars. Also *declinator*.—2. One who declines to join or agree with another; a dissentient.

The votes of the declinators could not be heard for the noise.

Sp. Hacket, Apud. Williams, II. 66.

declinatory (dē-kil'no-tō-ry), a. and n. [= *F. declinatoire* = *Sp. Pl. declinatorio*, < *Nl. declinatorius*, < *L. declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to declination; characterized by declining; intimating refusal.—**declinatory plea**, in old Eng. law, a defense trial or conviction, intended to show that the party was not liable to the penalty of the law, or was specially exempted from the jurisdiction of the court, such as the plea of benefit of clergy.

II. n.; pl. *declinatories* (-ries). 1. Same as *declinator*, 1.—2. An excuse or plea for declining.

This matter came not to the judges to give any opinion; and it had, they had a *declinatory*, of course, viz., that matters of Parliament were too high for them.

Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 10.

declinature (dē-kil'no-tūr), s. [*L. a.* < *declinaturus*, < *declinare*: see *decline*.] 1. The act of declining or refusing; declension. See *extract* under *declension*, 3.

The declinature of that office is no less graceful.

The Scotsman (weekpaper).

Specifically.—2. In *Scots law*, the privilege which a party has, in certain circumstances, to decline judicially the jurisdiction of the judge before whom he is cited.

decline (dē-klin'), v.; pret. and pp. *declined*, *declined*. [*ME. declinen*, *declaynen* = *D. declinere* = *G. declinere* = *Dan. declinere* = *Sw. declinera*, < *OF. decliner*, *F. decliner* = *Sp. Fg. declinar* = *L. declinare*, *declinare*, *declinare*, from the inflection of the course, such as the inflection, decline < *de*, down, + *clinare*, bend, incline, = *E. lean*: see *cline* and *lean*.] I. trans. 1. To cause to bend or slope; bend down; incline; cause to assume an inclined position; depress. In their familiar salutations they lay their hands on their bosoms, and a little *decline* their bodies.

Sandys, Traveller, p. 60.

In melancholy deep, with head declined.

2. To lower; degrade; debase.

To decline the conscience in compliment to the senses.

Boght.

How would it sound in song, that a great monarch had declined his affections upon the daughter of a beggar.

Lamb, Great of Beggars.

3. To decrease; diminish; reduce.

You have declined his means.

Beau. and Fl.

4. To cause to deviate from a straight or right course; turn aside; deflect.

I were no man, if I could look on beauty without desire; without some pity; but no justice. If any superficial glass of feature could look me up to decline the course of Justice.

Pletcher (and Massinger's), Lovers' Progress, v. 3.

I would not stain your honour for the empire, Nor any way decline you to discredit.

Beau. and Fl. Valentinian, III. 1.

5. To turn aside from; deviate from. [Archaic.]

Your servants: who declining Their way, not able, for the throng, to follow, Slid down the Gemonies, and brake their necks!

R. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 1.

The right-hand path they now decline, And trace against the stream of time.

Scott, Marion, IV. 9.

6. To avoid by moving out of the way; shun; avoid in general. [Archaic.]

Him she loves most, she will seem to hate eagerest, to decline your jealousy.

Spenser, Epithem, II. 1.

He (the Baptist) exhorted the people to works of mercy; the publicans to do justice and to decline oppression.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1852), I. 88.

7. To refuse; refuse or withhold consent to do, accept, or enter upon: as, to *decline* a contest; to *decline* an offer.

Melliss... gained the victory by declining the contest.

Smalllet, Humphrey Clinker.

As the square said they could not decently decline his visit, he was shown up stairs.

The gospel came not to acknowledge the high place assigned to liberty in the councils of Providence.

Glenn, Minutes of Right, p. 271.

8. In gram., to inflect, as a noun or an adjective; give the case-forms of a noun or an adjective in their order: as, *dominus, domini, domum, domum*, decline.—*Syn. 7. See refuse*.

II. trans. 1. To sink; sink down; assume an inclined position; hang down; slope or trend downward; descend: as, the sun declines toward the west.

The beholder would expect it to fall, being built exceedingly dejectedly, by a rare address.

Swain, Diary, Oct. 17, 1844.

Green oxcrowns, that on their stalks decline.

The coast-line is diversified, however, by numerous water-worn headlands, which on reaching Cape Hatteras decline into rolling hills. Kane, See. Ocean. Exp., I. 221. 2. To deviate from a right line; specifically, to deviate from a line passing through the north and south points.

The latitudes of planets been commonly reckoned from the Ecliptic, because that none of them declines but few degrees out of the breadth of the zodiac.

Chaucer, Astrolobe, II. 10.

3. To deviate from a course or an object; turn aside; fall away; wander.

Sundry persons, who in fauour of the appt. Sc. Q. declining from her Majesty's court, by numerous water-worn headlands, which on reaching Cape Hatteras decline into rolling hills. Kane, See. Ocean. Exp., I. 221.

Here we began to decline from the Sea Coast, upon which we had travelled so many days before, and to draw off more Easterly, crossing obliquely over the Plains.

Maunders, Asippo to Jerusalem, p. 57.

4. To sink to a lower level; sink down; hence, figuratively, to fall into an inferior or impaired condition; lose strength, vigor, character, or value; fall off; deteriorate.

My beauty withered. I know not how. Of late is much declined in what he was.

R. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, II. 1.

5. To stoop, as to an unworthy object; lower one's self; condescend.

From me... to decline Upon a wretch whose natural gifts were poor To those of mine.

Shak. Hamlet, I. 5.

It is well to wish this happy—having known that, to decline On a range of lower feelings, and a narrower heart, to decline

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

6. To refuse; express refusal: as, he was invited, but declined. [Properly transitive, with the object implied or understood.]—7. To approach or draw toward a close.

The voice of God they heard, Now walking in the garden, by soft winds brought to their ears while day declined.

Milton, F. L., x. 90.

8. To incline; tend.

The purple tint... declineth in the end to the colour of wine.

9. To incline morally; be favorably disposed.

Your weeping sister is no wife of mine, Nor to her bed no home, do I owe: Far more far, far more, to you.

Shak. C. of E., III. 2.

Declining dial. See *dial*.—*Syn. 4.* To drop; languish; degenerate; deteriorate.—*Syn. 7.* To turn; decline (dē-klin'), n. [*Decline*, < *declinare*.] 1. A bending or sloping downward; a slope; declivity; incline. [Rare.]—2. A descending; progress downward or toward a close.

At the decline of day, Winding above the mountain's snowy term, New banners shone. Shakspeare, Revolt of Isalm, VI. 18.

Like a fly with the sun Looks thro' in his day decline.

Tennyson, Adelphi.

3. A falling or deterioration; a sinking into an impaired or inferior condition; falling; loss of strength, character, or value; decay.

Their fathers lived in the decline of literature. Swift.

We are in danger of being persuaded that the decline of our own long life is the decline of the world, and has already advanced too far to be averted or even arrested.

G. F. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., II. p. 5.

4. In med.: (a) That stage of a disease when the characteristic symptoms begin to abate in violence. (b) A popular term for any chronic disease in which the strength and plumpness of the body gradually diminish, until the patient dies; as, he is in a *decline*. (c) The time of life when the physical and mental powers are failing.

Quain.—*Syn. 3.* Degeneracy, falling off, drooping, decline (dē-klin'), p. a. In bot., same as *declivity*.

decliner (dē-kil'ner), n. 1. One who declines.

He was a studious decliner of honors and titles.

Swain, Diary, p. 4.

2. Same as *declining dial* (which see, under *dial*).

Declinograph (dē-kil'no-grāf), s. [Irreg. < *L. declinare*, decline, + *Gr. γράφω*, write.] An arrangement for recording automatically the observation of declination with a filar micrometer.

declinometer (dek'il-no-mē'ter), n. [Irreg. < *L. declinare*, decline, + *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.]

An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle, and for observing its variations. In magnetic observations there are permanent instruments of this kind, and there are commonly used self-registering by photographic means. It is the object of such instruments to observe the hourly and annual variations in declination, and also the variations due to magnetic storms.

declinuous (dē-kli'nū-s), *a.* [*F.* *declinūs*, adj. < *declinare*, bend down: see *decline*; + *E.-ous*.] [*in bot.*, same as *declinate*, 1.]

declivant (dē-kli'vānt), *a.* [*As declive* + *-ant*.] Same as *declinate*.

declivante (dē-kli'vānt), *a.* [*F.* *declivante*.] [*in bot.*, same as *declinate*, 1.]

declivous (dē-kli'vū-s), *a.* [*F.* *declivūs*, *L.* *declivus*, sloping: see *declive*.] *1.* Inclining downward: *in surg.*, applied to the most dependent portion of a tumor or abscess.

II. n. *In anat.*, the posterior portion of the nuchal muscle of the vermis superior of the cerebellum.

declivent (dē-kli'vent), *a.* [*Var.* of *declivant*.] *Downward*; sloping gently away from the general surface of a part; *in anat.*, specifically used in entomology: as, the sides of the elytra are *declivent*.

declivitous (dē-kli-vi'tū-s), *a.* [*Declivit* + *-itous*.] Same as *declivous*.

declivity (dē-kli'vī-ti), *n.* *pl.* *declivities* (-ī-ti). [*F.* *declivité* = *Sp.* *declividad* = *Pg.* *declividad* = *It.* *declività*, *L.* *declivitas* (-tys), a slope, declivity, *declivis*, *declivus*, *declive*, *declivus*, a slope, hill, < *de-* + *clivare*, slope, bend down: see *decline*. Cf. *declivity*, *proclivity*.] *1.* A downward slope. Specifically—(a) The portion of a hill or range of mountains lying on one side or the other of the crest or axis.

It the [Ural] contains, along its western declivity, the other paleozoic rocks. *Sir J. Herschel.*

The *Pyrenæes* made then, as they make now, no very serious difference between the languages spoken on opposite declivities. *Tucknor*, *Spain*, *lit.* 1, 277.

II. n. *In entom.*, a partly sloping away from the general plane of a surface. —*Declivity* is a metaphorical, sloping or perpendicular portion of the metathorax over the base of the abdomen.

declivous (dē-kli'vū-s), *a.* [*F.* *declivūs*, sloping (see *declivity*); + *E.-ous*.] [*Sloping downward*; having the character of a declivity; declivate: specifically, *in zool.*, said of parts which slope gently downward: as, a *declivous* mesosternum. Also, rarely, *declivitous*.]

decoat (dē-kōkt'), *v. t.* [*ME.* *decoaten*, *L.* *decoctio*, pp. of *decoquere*, boil down, < *de*, down, + *coquere*, cook; see *coquit*.] *1.* To prepare by boiling; digest in hot or boiling water; extract the strength or flavor of by boiling.

Holy thistle decocted in clear posnet drink was heretofore much used at the beginnings of agues. *Bayle*, *Works*, VI, 371.

2. To digest in the stomach.
There she decocts, and doth the food prepare;
Then she distributes it to every vein;
Then she exalts what she may truly spare. *Sir J. Davies*, *Immortal*, of *Excite*.

3. To warm as if by boiling; heat up; scold.
Can sudden water
Drench for sur-rend'ring turbid blood—
Decoet their cold blood to such valiant heat? *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, II, 5.

4. To concoct; devise.
What villanie are they decocting now?
Marston, *Antonio* and *Mellida*, II, iv, 3.

decoct (dē-kōkt'), *a.* [*ME.* *L.* *decoctus*, pp. of *decoquere*.] Cooked; digested.

decoctile (dē-kōkt'il), *a.* [*As decoct* + *-ible*.] That may be boiled or digested.

decolor (dē-kōk'ol), *a.* [*ME.* *decoloratus*, *L.* *decoloratus*, < *de*, down, + *color*, color; see *color*.] *1.* Deprived of color; bleached.

decolorate (dē-kōk'ol-āt), *a.* [*L.* *decoloratus*, < *de*, down, + *color*, color; see *color*.] *1.* Deprived of color; bleached.

decoloration (dē-kōk'ol-ā-shŭn), *n.* [*As de-colorate*.] *1.* The act or process of decoloring or depriving of color. —*2.* Absence of color; colorlessness.

decolorimeter (dē-kōk'ol-ī-mē-tēr), *n.* [*As de-colorimeter*.] *1.* An instrument for measuring the effects of bleaching-powder. —*2.* A graduated tube containing a solution of indigo and molasses, used to test the power of charcoal in a divided state in decolorizing solutions.

decolorize (dē-kōk'ol-ī-zē), *v. t.* [*As de-colorize*.] *1.* The act or process of decoloring or depriving of color; the process of bleaching or bleaching.

decolorous (dē-kōk'ol-ŭs), *a.* [*As de-colorous*.] *1.* The act or process of decoloring or depriving of color; the process of bleaching or bleaching.

decolorousness (dē-kōk'ol-ŭs-nē-s), *n.* [*As de-colorousness*.] *1.* The act or process of decoloring or depriving of color; the process of bleaching or bleaching.

decolorously (dē-kōk'ol-ŭs-lē), *adv.* [*As de-colorously*.] *1.* The act or process of decoloring or depriving of color; the process of bleaching or bleaching.

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The new continents are built out of the ruins of an old planet; the new races feed off the decomposition of the foregoing. *Enquiry, Essay, 1st ser., p. 374.*

The latter half of the nineteenth century will be known to the future historian as especially the era of the decomposition of orthodoxies. *—Pride, Evolution, p. 309.*

8. [With ref. to decomposition, q. v.] The act of compounding together things which are themselves compound; a combination of compounds.

A dexterous decomposition of two or three words together. *—Instruct, Consoling Oratory.*

Chemical decomposition. See *chemical*. — **Decomposition of forces.** In *mech.* same as *resolution of forces* (which see, under *force*). — **Decomposition of light.** The separation of a beam of light into its prismatic colors. **decomposition** (dê-kom-poun'd), v. t. [= *decomp.*] **decomposer** = *decomposer*, *N. L.* **decomponers**, *< L. de-priv.* (in *def.* 5, *de-intensive*) + *componere*, put together, compound; see *de-* and *compound*, and cf. *decompose*. 1. To decompose. [Rare.]

It divides and decomposes objects into a thousand envious parts. *—Habit.*

2. To compound a second time; compound or form out of that which is already compound; by a second composition.

All our simpler ideas which, however compound and decomposed, may at last be resolved into simple ideas. *—Locke, Human Understanding, li. 22.*

decomposition (dê-kom-poun'd), a. [*< de-* + *compound*, a. = *decompound*].

1. Composed of things which are themselves compound; compounded a second time.

2. In *bot.*, divided into a number of compound divisions, as a leaf or pinnule; repeatedly cleft or cut into an indefinite number of unequal segments. A decomposed leaf is one in which the primary veins give off secondary veins, each supporting a compound leaf. Also *decomposit*.

decomposition (dê-kom-poun'd), n. A decomposition (which see).

decomposable (dê-kom-poun-da-bl), a. [*< decompound* + *-able*]. Capable of being decomposed.

decomponibly (dê-kom-poun'di), adv. In a decomposed manner.

decompti, n. [*< OF. decompoti*, account, back reckoning; *< decompot*, account for, account back; see *discount* and *count*]. Deduction or percentage held as security.

deconcentrate (dê-kon-sen'trâ), v. i.; pret. and pp. *deconcentrated*, ppr. *deconcentrating*. [*< de-priv.* + *concentrate*.] To spread or scatter from a point or center; destroy the concentration of, as of bodies of troops. *—Times (London).*

deconcentration (dê-kon-sen-trâ-shun), n. [*< deconcentrate* + *-ion*.] The act of deconcentrating, or of dispersing whatever has been concentrated in one place or point: the opposite of concentration.

deconcoct (dê-kon-kok't), v. t. [*< de-priv.* + *concoct*.] To decompose or resolve.

Since these Benedicines have lost their credulous devotion. *—Pulley, Hist., VI. 307.*

deconsecrate (dê-kon-sê-kràt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *deconsecrated*, ppr. *deconsecrating*. [*< de-priv.* + *consecrate*. Cf. *deconsecrate*.] To deprive of the character conferred by consecration; secularize.

Though it was possible to sweep the idols out of the Kaaba, it was not so easy to deconsecrate the spot, but far more convenient to give it a new sacredness. *—Encyc. Brit., XIX. 33.*

deconsecration (dê-kon-sê-krà-shun), n. [*< deconsecrate* + *-ion*.] The act of deconsecrating or of depriving of sacred character; specifically, the ceremony employed in deconsecrating or rendering secular anything consecrated, as a church or a cemetery. The forms to be observed do not appear in the prayer-book and the ceremony is of very rare occurrence.

decontumace apiendo (dê-kon-tû-mâ-sê kap-i-en-dô), [*< L. (N. L.) de-*, of, away, + *contumace*, abl. of *contumax*, contumacious; *apiendo*, abl. gen. of *capere*, take; see *capacious*, *capias*, etc.] In

Eng. law, a writ issuing out of chancery, on the suggestion of an ecclesiastical court, to attach a party to a proceeding in the latter court for contempt of its authority; a proceeding substituted by the act of 33 Geo. III., c. 127, for the *de excommunicato capiendo*.

decoquet, p. a. [*ME. pp. of 'decoopen, < OF. decooper, decooper, F. decoquer, cut, slash, < de-* + *copper, cut, saw, cut*].

Slashed he was with male prole
With shoon decoquet, and with laas [laas]. *—Rime, of the Rime, l. 943.*

decorporization (dê-kop-ê-ti-sâ-shun), n. [*< de-* + *corporeize* + *-ation*.] The process of removing copper or freeing from copper.

decorporize (dê-kop-ê-ti-z), v. t.; pret. and pp. *decorporized*, ppr. *decorporizing*. [*< L. de-*, off, from, + *copper* + *-ize*.] To free from copper.

The sheet remaining in the decocted lead is called in a reverberatory furnace. *—Ure, Dict., III. 71.*

decorament (dek-ô-râ-ment), n. [*< L. L. decoramentum*; see *decoration*]. Same as *decoration*.

decorate (dek-ô-rât), v. t.; pret. and pp. *decorated* [*< F. décorer* = *Sp. decorar* = *It. decorare*]; *< decorare* = *G. decorare* = *Dan. dekorere* = *Sw. dekorera*, adorn, distinguish, honor, or (*< deus* (deu-r), ornament, grace, dignity, honor, akin to *decor*, elegance, grace, beauty, ornament, or *decore*, become, befit, whence *adorn*, *decent*, q. v.] 1. To distinguish; grace; honor.

My heart was fully set, and my mind deliberately determined to have decorated this realm with wholesome laws, statutes, and ordinances. *—Hall, Edw. IV., an. 23.*

2. To deck with something becoming or ornamental; adorn; beautify; embellish; as, to decorate the person; to decorate an edifice.

A grave and forcible argument, decorated by the most brilliant wit and fancy. *—Macready, Warren Hastings.*

With lupin and with lavender,
To decorate the fuling year. *—D. M. Muir, Birth of the Flowers.*

3. To confer distinction upon by means of a badge or medal of honor; as, to decorate an artist with the cross of the Legion of Honor. = *syn.* 2. *Adorn, ornament, decorate*, etc. (see *adorn*).

decorated (dek-ô-râ-ted), p. a. Adorned; ornamented; embellished. — **Decorated style, in arch., the style of English Pointed architecture, used from the end of the thirteenth to the beginning of the fifteenth century, when it degenerated into the Perpendicular.**

It is distinguished from the earlier Pointed style by the more flowing lines of its windows, by the more intricate and less conventional tracery of its foliage, by the greater elaboration of its capitals, moldings, flutes, etc., and generally by its style of ornamentation more naturalistic and as a rule less in accordance with true artistic principles.

The decorated style has been divided into two periods; namely, the *Early* or *Gothic* decorated style, in which the ornament consists especially of simple curves and lines and combinations of these, and the *Late* or *Decorated* style proper, in which the peculiar characteristics of the style are most emphasized, and meager or involved arrangement of lines in ornamentation takes the place of the broad treatment of masses which characterizes earlier medieval work.

decoration (dek-ô-râ-shun), n. [= *F. décoration*; see *decorate*] = *F. décoration* = *D. decoratio* = *G. decoratio* = *Dan. Sw. dekorasjon*, *< ML. decoratio* (= *n.*). *< L. decorare*, decorate; see *decorate*. 1. The act of decorating or adorning with something becoming or ornamental; the art of adorning, ornamenting, or embellishing.

We know that decoration is not architectural decoration unless it emphasizes construction. *—The Architect, XXXI. 564.*

2. The conferring of a badge, as of an order, or a medal of honor; hence, the badge or medal conferred. — 3. That which embellishes; anything which decorates or adorns; as, an ornament. Our church did even then exceed the Roman in her mounes and decorations. *—Marcell, Works, II. 26.*

It is a rule, without any exception, in all kinds of composition, that the principal idea of the composition should never be confounded with the accompanying details. *—Castellan, Grammar, l. 17.*

4. In music, a general term for the various melodical embellishments, as the trill, the appoggiatura, etc. — 5. In pyrotechny, the compositions placed in port-fires, rockets, paper shells, etc., to make a brilliant display when the case is exploded. *—Castellan, Grammar, l. 17.*

6. In heraldry, a device or ornament, the use of decoration by means of a point producing scratches through an exterior thin layer of color, revealing the color of the body beneath; as called from the asserted origin of this decoration at Città di Castello, in Umbria, Italy. Compare *graffito*. — **Decoration day**, a day set apart in the United States for observance in memory of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the civil war of 1861-66: originally called *Memorial day*. The day is observed by processions and orations in honor of the dead, and particularly by decorating their graves with flowers. Originally different days were selected for this purpose in the different States; but usage has now settled upon May 30th, which has been made a legal holiday in the United States. The custom is observed both in the North and in the South. — **Embroïdery decoration**, a decoration in embroidery, but more massive and usually in white on a dark ground. — **Porcellain-decoration**, a decoration on a ceramic of blue laces, scrolls, and the like, on a white ground, as if in imitation of Oriental porcelain; is usually applied to Italian majolica or decorated. — **Trophy decoration**, decoration by means of groups of arms, musical instruments, scrolls, tools of husbandry, and sculpture, and the like, or what may by extension be called trophies, especially in Italian decoration. = *syn.* 3. **Embellishment**, *ornament*, *trappings*.

decorative (dek-ô-râ-tiv), a. [*< decorate* + *-ive*]. 1. Of or pertaining to decoration; conformable with decoration; as, decorative art.

Small objects which are attractive in colour and shape will naturally be used by the savage for decorative purposes. *—H. Spencer, Princ. of Sociol., § 413.*

2. Of an ornamental nature; decorating; embellishing.

The great choir-window of Lichfield is the noblest glasswork I remember to have seen. I have not nowhere else so much richness and yet so delicate a taste, or a cluster of designs so plausibly decorative, and yet so pictorial. *—H. Spencer, Princ. of Sociol., § 413.*

Decorative art. See *art*. — **Decorative notes**, in music, short notes added to the essential notes of a melody, to give it a decorative character.

decorativeness (dek-ô-râ-tiv-ness), n. The quality of being decorative.

decorator (dek-ô-râ-tor), n. [*< F. décorateur* = *Sp. decorador* = *It. decoratore* = *Dan. dekorator*, *< ML. decorator*, *< L. decorare*, decorate; see *decorate*.] One who decorates or embellishes; specifically, one whose business is the decoration of dwellings or public edifices.

They are careful decorators of their persons. *—Sir S. Raffles, Hist. Java.*

decorer (dê-kôr), v. t. [*< OF. decorer, F. décorer, < L. decorare*, decorate; see *decorate*.] To decorate; adorn; distinguish.

This made me to esteem him the more.
Her name and rareness did her so decore. *—K. James VI., Chron. S. P., III. 478.*

To decore and beautify the house of God. *—Hail, Hen. V., an. 2.*

decorements (dê-kôr-ment), n. [*< decorement*, *< OF. decorement, F. decorement, < L. L. decoramentum*, *< L. decorare*, decorate. Cf. *decoration*.] Decoration.

The police and decorament of this realm. *—Acts James VI., 1587 (ed. 1814), p. 506.*

These decoraments which beauty and adorn her. *—Hypocrit, Description of a Ship, p. 20.*

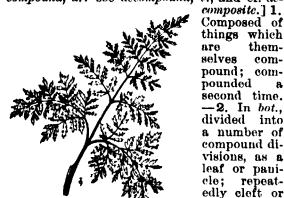
decorons (dê-kô- or dek-ô-rus), a. [= *Sp. Fig. It. decoroso* (also *decoro*), *< L. decorus*, seemingly, becoming, befitting, *< decor* (decor), becoming, befitting, *< decorum*, *< decorum*.] Characterized by or conspicuous for decorum; proper; decent; especially (of persons), formally polite and proper in speech and conduct.

There is no *decor* so rigidly proper, and *decorously decorous*, as a superannuated coquette. *—Irring, Sketch-Book, p. 101.*

He rectified a list of compliments, and made up all of them fabricated or exaggerated for the occasion, and none of them furnishing even a *decorous* pretext for the war which was now forming. *—Molay, Dutch Republic, l. 104.*

He is Robert Peel was uniformly decorous, and had a high sense of dignity and propriety. *—W. H. O'Connell, Hist. Essay, 3d ser., p. 219.*

— *syn.* *Fig. decorous*, comely, orderly, appropriate. **decoronally** (dê-kô- or dek-ô-rus-i), adv. In a decorous manner; with decorum.



Decomposed Leaf.



Decorated Architecture of the period of Bishop Bridport, Salisbury Cathedral, Eng.

Q. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws specifically [*cap.*], in the plural, the second part of the canon law: so called because it contains the decrees of sundry popes determining points of ecclesiastical law.

the decrees of sundry popes determining points of ecclesiastical law.

As in canon law in the *decretales* I can nought rede a linc
Piers Plowman (B), v. 428

In the year 1230 Gregory IX. had approved of the five books of *decretals* codified by Raymund of Pennafort from the Extravagants of the recent Popes.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 307

False Decretals, a collection of canon law, of the ninth century, purporting to have been made by one Isidorus Mercator, and unquestioned till the fifteenth century, but since proved to consist largely of spurious or forged papal decretals. Also called *Pseudo-Isidorian Decretals*. To distinguish them from the collection dating from the

but since proved to consist largely of spurious or forged papal decretals. Also called *Pseudo-Isidorian Decretals*.
To distinguish them from the collection dating from the seventh century, attributed to Isidore of Seville, and consisting of genuine documents.

decrease, < *L. decretus*, pp. of *decreascere*: see *decrease*.] A decreasing.

Nor can we now perceive that the world becomes more or less than it was, by which *decretion* we might guess a former increase. *Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, i.*

decretist (di-kre-tist), n. [= OF. *decretist*
(also *decretistre*: see *decretister*), F. *décrist*
= Sp. Pg. *decretista* (cf. It. *decretalista*), < ML

decretista, < *L. decretum*, decree: see *decree*, *decretal*. Cf. *decretister*.] In medieval universities a student in the faculty of law; specifically a student of canon law.

decretist, *n.* [ME. *decretistre*, < OF. *decret*

decretist, *discretist*, var. of *decretisto*: see *decretist*.] A decretist.

Ac this doctor and diuinour and decretistie of canon.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 83

decretive (dĕ-kre'tiv), *a.* [*L. decret-um, decreta*, + *-ive*.] Having the force of a decree; pertaining to a decree.

decretorial (dek-rĕ-tō'ri-əl), *a.* [*< decretory*
+ *-al*.] Decretory; authoritative; critical.

Besides the usual or calendary month, there are but four considerable, that is, the month of peragratiō, o-

apparition, of consecution, and the medical or decretal
trial month. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 2.
secretoſily (dek'xā-tō-si-li) adv. In a definite

decretory (dek' rē-tō-rī-n), *adv.* In a decreed or prescriptive manner; as decreed.

decretory (dek' rē-tō-rī), *a.* [= F. *décretoire* =

Sp. Pg. It. *decretorio*, < L. *decretorius*, < *decretum*
a decree: see *decree*.] 1. Pertaining to or fol-

Following a decree; established by a decree; judicial; definitive.

They that . . . are too *decretory* and enunciative of speedy judgments to their enemies, turn their religion into revenge. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 815

Sirs, you are not sure that when the *decretory* hour of death overtakes you, you shall have one minute of an hour allowed you to commit your spirits into the hand of the

24. Critical: determining: in which there is

The main considerations, which most set off this num

ber, are observations drawn from the motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by sevens, and the critical or *decretory* days dependent on that number.

decrow† (dē-křō'), v. i. [For **decruo* (as *ad*

crew for accrue), < OF. *decru*, F. *décoré*, pp. of *decroître*, *decroître*, F. *décroître*, decrease: see *decrease*. The *decrease*

Sir Arthegall renewed
His strength still more, but she still more decreased.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 11
 decr'ial (dē-kri'al), *n.* [*decry* + *-al*.] A cry

ing down; a clamorous censure; condemnation
by censure.

Forward with . . . can on no account afterwards submit to a *deserial* or disparagement of those raw works to which they ow'd their early character and distinction.

Shaftesbury, Misc. Reflections, V. 1
 decrîer (dê-kri'èr), n. [*< decry + -er¹.*] On

The late fanatic decriers of the necessity of human

decrown (dē-kroun'), v. t. [*F. discouronner*
decrown: see *dis-* + *crown*] The removal of

decrown: see *uncrown*.] to deprive of crown; *decrown*. [Rare.]

Dephringing and *decrowning* princes with his feet as

Hakewill, Ans. to Dr. Carrier (1616), p. 8.

He holds it to be no more sin the decrowning of kings
than our puritans do the suppression of bishops.
Sir T. Overbury, Character.

ecrustation (dē-krus-tā'shən), *n.* [*de-* + *crustation*.] The act of removing a crust.

deory (dē-kri'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decried*, ppn. *decraying*. [*F. décrier*, *OF. desorier*, cry down

In the plainer and simpler kind of people
The deed of saying is quite out of use.

Deed of trust, a conveyance to one party of property, to be by him held in trust for others. Specifically, a conveyance by or on behalf of a debtor to a third person of

Let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed
and in truth. John iii. 18.

The deed-doers Matrevers and Gourney . . . durst not abide the triall. *Daniel. Hist. Eng.* p. 185.

You have made the wiser choice,
A life that moves to gracious ends.

deedly manner; actively; busily. [Rare.]
Frank Churchill at a table near her, most *deedly* occupied about her spectacles. *Jane Austen, Emma*, II. x
deedly (dēd'lee) = 5/6 Cl. that's all. — *See*

deeds (dēdz), *n. pl.* [E. dial. and Sc., = *deads*.
Earth, gravel, etc., thrown out in digging

What is taken out of the ditch (vernacularly the *deeds*) thrown behind this facing to support it.
Agric. Surv. Peab., p. 131. (*Jamieson*.)

In a messenger sent is required celerity, sincerity, constancy: that he be speedy that he be steady and as was

deedy² (dē'di), *n.*; pl. *deedies* (-diz). A chicken or young fowl. [Southern U. S.]

deem¹ (dēm), v. [*<* ME. *demen*, *<* AS. *dēman* (= ONorth. *doema* = OS. *ā-dōmian* = OFries.

And in the feld he left hym liggeng,
Demyng non other butt that he was dede.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3028
 I deem I have half a guess of you: your name is (Ole

And the men of Parga *deemed*, though they were mis-
taken in the thought, that to the mission of Corinth and
Venice England had succeeded.

For never can I deem him less than god.
Druden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, l.

That what was deemed wisdom in former times, is not necessarily folly in ours. *Storj*, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1828.

The provincial writers of Latin devoted themselves with a dreary assiduity to the imitation of models which they

He badde vs preche and here wittenease
That he schulde deme bothe quike and dede.
York Plays, p. 466.

4†. To adjudge; decree.
If ye *deeme* me death for loving one

II, intrans. To have an opinion; judge; think.
I would not willingly be suspected of *deeming* too lightly

How now? what wicked deem is this?
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

deem², deemet, n. [Variants of *dime*, *disme*,
= *sub*. A tenth, a tenth.

deemert, *n.* A judge; an adjudicator.
deemster, dempster (dēm'-, demp'stēr), *n.*
 [Formerly also *demster*; < ME. *demester*, *demi-*

deep (dēp), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *deepe*; < ME. *deep*, *depe*, < AS. *deóp* = OS. *diop*, *diap* = OFries. *diap*, *diar* = D. *diar* = MLG. *diar* = OHG. *tiar*]

a. 1. Having considerable or great extension downward, or in a direction viewed as analogous with downward. (a) Especially, as measured from the

Poocke, Description of the East, II. i. 7.
You may think long over those few words without ex-

Ector to the earth egurly light,
The gay armour to act of the gods how

and deys here and there, till he falle down ded.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 177.

(d) As measured from the front backward: long: as, a
deep house; a *deep* lot.

Impaled

On every side with shadowing squadrons *deep*.

backward: as, a mine 1,000 feet *deep*; a case 12 inches long and 3 inches *deep*; a house 40 feet *deep*; a file of soldiers six *deep*.—8. Immersed; absorbed; engrossed; wholly occupied; as, *deep* in study.

absorbed; engrossed; wholly occupied: as, *deep*
in figures.

4. Closely involved or implicated.

difficult to penetrate or understand; not easily fathomed; profound; abstruse.

O Lord, . . . thy thoughts are very *deep*. Pa. xcl. 5.

Deep as are the truths that matter is indestructible and motion continuous, there is a yet *deeper* truth implied by these two.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 281.

The worthy, to that wegh, that was of wit noble,
Depe of discrecion, in dole thof also were,
 Who herket hym full hyndly, & with hert gode.

bers show
The best of critics, and of poets too.
Addison, The Greatest English Poets.
7. Artful: contriving: plotting: insidious: de-

Has a deep hand in this.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, Ill. 1.
 In the way of Trade, we still suspect the smoothest
 Dealers of the deepest Designs.

The fine and deep tones of Pasta's voice had not yet lost their brilliancy, and her acting was as unrivalled as ever. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 186.

tarantula] of a beautifully allvery white, with *deep orange* longitudinal stripes. O'Donovan, Merv, xli.

10. Muddy; boggy; having much loose sand or soil: applied to roads.

11. Heartfelt; earnest; affecting.

12. Profound: thorough.

13†. Late; advanced in time.
I marle how forward the day is. . . 'Slight, 'tis deeper
than I took it, past five! *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.*

MLG. *diupi*, *diopi*, *dūpi* = OHG. *tiufi*, *tiefi*, MHG. *tiufe*, *tiefe*, G. *tiefe*, dial. *teufe*, f., = Icol. *dūpi*, neut.), also *dcóp*, neut. (= D. *diep*

He maketh the *deep* to boil like a pot. Job xii. 81.
(b) *דֵּל*. A deep channel near a town: as, *Memel Deep*.

The blue deep,
Where stars their perfect courses keep.
Emerson, *Monadnoc.*
(e) In coal-mining, the lowest part of the mine, especially

(e) *At bottom-most*, the lowest part of the mine, especially the portion lower than the bottom of the shaft, or the levels extending therefrom. (f) Any abyss.

2. A catch-water drain; in a sea-embankment, the drain on the landward side. Also improperly written *delph*. — 3. A bed of coal or of ironstone. [Forest of Dean and Lancashire coal-fields.] — 4. In her., a square supposed to represent a sod of turf used as a bearing. It is one of the so-called abstractions of honor, and as such is modern and false heraldry. See *chevalant*, 3.

3. *delph*, *delft* (delf, delft). n. [Also written *delph*; *por. delft*; *delft*; short for *Delftware*, named from *Delft* in the Netherlands, whence such earthenware was first, or most commonly brought to England.] *Delftware*. See *ware*.

Delphi, n. See *delphin*.

Delhi sore. Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *sore*).

Delian (del-li'an), a. [*L. Delius*, < *gr. Δῖλος*, pertaining to Delos, < *Δῖλος*, *De'os*.] Of or pertaining to Delos, a small island in the *Ægean* sea, the reputed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (Diana), and the seat in antiquity of one of the most famous sanctuaries of Apollo.—*Delian Apollo*. See *Apollo*.—*Delian problem*, the problem of the duplication of the cube.—That of finding a cube having double the volume of a given cube: so called, it was said, because oracles of Delos told the Athenians that a pestilence would cease when they had found the altar of Apollo, this altar being cubical. See *duplication*.

delibate (del-i-bā'te), v. [*Fr. delibater*, *deliberer*, *delibate* (< *It. delibare* = *Fr. delibare*, *taste*, sip, taste, < *de*, from, < *libare*, taste, sip, pour out; see *libation*.) To taste; to take a sip of.

When he has travelled and *delibated* the French and the Spanish.

delibation (del-i-bā'sh'on), n. [*L. delibatio* (n.), < *delibare*, taste; see *delibate*.] A taste; a skimming of the surface.

What they [*deliberators*] were, our commentators do not so fully inform us, nor can it be understood without some *delibation* of Jewish antiquity.

The American, Discourses (1842), p. 82.

deliberi, v. 4. [Ose. also *deliver*, *delvyer*; ME. *deliberen*, < OF. *deliberer*, *Fr. délibérer*, < *It. deliberare*, *deliberate*: see *deliberate*.] To deliberate; to resolve.

For which he *gan delibere* for the best. That . . . he wolde hit him graunte what hem lete. Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 169.

deliberation (del-i-b'ra'sh'on), n. [*Fr. deliberation*, *pur. deliberation*, *L. deliberatio*, *pur. deliberatio* (< *It. deliberare*, *Fr. Sp. P. deliberar* = *P. deliberare*), consider, weigh well, < *de*, < *libare*, *libare*, weigh, < *libare*, *libra*, a balance, &c.] The act of weighing or weighing in the mind; weigh the arguments or considerations for and against; think or reflect upon; consider.

Surprised with a question without time to consider an answer. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, vol. 1885, l. 222.

King Ferdinand held a council of war at Corvora, where it was *deliberated* what was to be done with Alhama. *Living*, Granada, p. 58.

II. intrins. 1. To think carefully or attentively; consider and examine the reasons for and against a proposition; estimate the weight or force of arguments; consider the probable consequences of an action, in order to a choice or decision; reflect carefully upon what is to be done or considered.

At such times as we are to *deliberate* for ourselves, the freer our minds are from all interrupted affections, the sounder and better is our judgment. *Locke*, *Essay*, *Book*, iv. 9.

Kings commonly think themselves, as it were, in a spiritual bond, to their council, and *deliberate* and communicate with them. *Barrow*, *Discourses*, *Book*, iii. 10.

Hence to "ponder" is to think over a subject without the test of a proper experiment, while to *deliberate* implies an accuracy like that which results from the use of a pair of scales. *S. S. Haldeman*, *Economy*, p. 28.

More loosely, to pause and consider; stop to reflect.

When love once pleads admission to our hearts (In spite of all the virtues we can boast) The woman that *deliberate* is lost. *Keats*, *Hyperion*, l. 10.

—**SYN.** 1. To ponder, cogitate, reflect, debate, think, meditate, ruminate, muse.

deliberation (del-i-b'ra'sh'on), n. [*L. deliberatio*, *pur.*: see the verb.] 1. Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of an action; circumspect; careful and slow in deciding; appraiser.

O these *deliberate* souls! when they do choose, They have the wisdom by their wit to lose. *M. of W.*, v. 2.

2. Formed or done with careful consideration and full intention; well weighed or considered; not sudden or rash; applied to thoughts or acts:

as, a *deliberate* opinion; a *deliberate* purpose; a *deliberate* falsehood.

Deliberate value breathed fire, and smothered With dread of death to flight or foul retreat. *Coleridge*, *Deaf and Dumb*, p. 1, l. 154.

Their conduct takes its colour more from the vulgar tastes, inclinations, and habits, than from a *deliberate* and greatest good. *A. Hall*, *Mod. Infidelity*.

3. Characterized by slowness in decision or action; slow.

Sertia Denghel having left all his baggage on the other side, and passed the river, drew up his army in the same order in which he had crossed the river, and formed opposite to the basha. *Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, II. 232.

His enunciation was so *deliberate*.

—**SYN.** 1. 2. Cautious, cool, wary, careful, thoughtful. *deliberately* (del-i-b'grā-tiv), *adv.* 1. With careful consideration or deliberation; with full intent; not hastily or carelessly; as, a *deliberately* formed purpose.

Orchards which had been planted many years before were *deliberately* cut down. *Locky*, *Eng.*, in 18th Cent., xiv.

What would be thought of one who, for the sake of a sweet fruit, should deliberately run the risk of bringing a plague upon his family and neighbourhood. *W. K. Clifford*, *Lectures*, II. 184.

2. With slowness or deliberation.

I acquire *deliberately* both knowledge and liking; the second grows into my brain, and the sentiment into my breast. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, xiv.

deliberateness (del-i-b'grā-tiv), n. 1. Careful reflection or consideration; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against; caution.

They would not stay the ripening and season of councils, or the fair production of acts, in the order, gravity and deliberateness befitting a parliament. *Edison*, *Battle*.

He would give the lords no more than the temporary veto required to insure deliberateness in action. *The American*, *Discourses*, II. 277.

2. Slowness in decision or action.

deliberator, *deliberator* (del-i-b'grā-tēr, -tōr), n. [= *It. deliberatore*, < *L. deliberator*, < *deliberare*, *deliberate*: see *deliberate*.] One who deliberates.

The dull and unfeeling *deliberator* of questions on which a good heart and understanding can intuitively decide. *Keats*, *Essay*, ch. 1.

deliberation (del-i-b'grā'sh'on), n. [*ME. deliberation*, < OF. *deliberation*, *Fr. deliberation* = *Fr. Sp. P. deliberatio* = *Sp. P. deliberatio* = *Fr. Sp. P. deliberatio* (< *It. deliberare*, *Fr. Sp. P. deliberar* = *P. deliberare*), consider, weigh well, < *de*, < *libare*, *libare*, weigh, < *libare*, *libra*, a balance, &c.] The act of weighing or weighing in the mind; weigh the arguments or examining conflicting reasons or principles; consideration; mature reflection.

And lift the cloud of yoke dome were empty before, To gaze at the begynning, what may grow after: To serche it full surely, and so to the ende. *Chaucer*, *Canterbury Tales*, *Book*, i. 10.

With due *deliberation* for doubts of Angur: Who should hastily on hand an heavy charge take? *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. S.), l. 2457.

But whom do I advise? The fashion-led, The incorrigibly wrong, the dead, the dead, Whom care and cool *deliberation* avail not better much than spectacles a brute. *Cooper*, *Tirocinium*.

As motive conflict and the evils of hasty action react to the mind, *deliberation* succeeds to mere invention and design. *J. Ward*, *Encyc. Brit.*, xxx. 85.

2. Mutual discussion and examination of the merits and demerits of a proposed measure; deliberations of a legislative body or a council.

They would do well to exclude from their *deliberations* members of the House who had proved themselves unworthy of their position. *Nineteenth Century*, xxi. 100.

3. Slowness in decision or action: as, he spoke with the greatest *deliberation*.

Here is one that will not hastily run into error, for he treats with great *deliberation*, and his judgment consists much in his pace. *Dr. Barthe*, *Micro-cosmographie*, An Alderman.

We spent our time in viewing the Ceremonies practiced by the life, and given to this Festival, and in visiting the most holy places; all which we had opportunity to survey with as much freedom and *deliberation* as we desired. *Mascheroni*, *Allegro to Jerusalem*, p. 68.

4. In criminal law, reflection, however brief, upon the act before committing it; fixed and determined purpose, as distinguished from sudden impulse. [*del-i-b'grā-tiv*, a. < *deliberare*, *deliberate*: see *deliberate*.] —**SYN.** 1. 2. Thoughtfulness, meditation, cogitation, circumspection, wariness, caution, coolness, prudence. —**R.** Consultation, conference.

deliberation (del-i-b'grā-tiv), n. [= *Fr. délibération* = *Sp. P. It. deliberatio*, < *L. deliberatio*, < *deliberare*, *deliberate*: see *deliberate*.] 1. A. Pertaining to deliberation or deliberation; consisting of or used in deliberation; argumentative; reasoning: as, a *deliberative* judgment or opinion; territorial delegates have

a *deliberative* voice in Congress (that is, a right to engage in debate, though not to vote).

An oration *deliberative* is a means whereby we do persuade, entreat, or rebuke, exhort, or deter, commend, or comfort any man. *A. Hamilton*, *Works*, p. 29.

Sir T. Wilson, *Art of Rhetoric* (1658), p. 29.

2. Characterized by deliberation; proceeding from or acting with deliberation; especially by formal discussion: as, *deliberative* thought; the legislature is a *deliberative* body.

Congress is, properly, a *deliberative* corps, and it forgets itself when it attempts to play the executive. *W. H. Furness*, *Speeches*, p. 154.

Mr. Riley took a pinch of snuff, and kept Mr. Tulliver in suspense by a silence that seemed deliberate. *George Eliot*, *Adam Bede*, p. 110.

Deliberative oratory, in rhet., that department of oratory which comprises orations designed to discuss a course of action and advise it or dissuade from it, especially oratory used in deliberative assemblies; parliamentary, congressional, or political oratory.

L. N. 14. A discourse in which a question is discussed or weighed and examined.

In *deliberations*, the point is, what is evil; and of evil, what is greater; and of evil, what is less. *Isaac*, *Colours of Good and Evil*.

2. In rhet., the art of proving a thing and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it; the art of persuasion.

deliberatively (del-i-b'grā-tiv), *adv.* In a deliberative manner; by deliberation.

None but the thames or nobility were considered as necessary constituent parts of this assembly, at least while it acted *deliberatively*. *Eng. Hist.*, ii. 7.

deliberator, n. See *deliberator*.

delible, a. See *deleble*.

delibrations (del-i-brā'sh'on), n. [*L. de, down, + libratio* (n.), leveling, < *librare*, balance, level; see *libration*.] A weighing down, as of one pan of a balance. *Sir T. Browne*.

delicacy (del-i-kā'si), n. 1. *pl. delicacies* (-sies). [*ME. delicacy*, *delicacy*; < *Fr. délicatesse*, < *delic*, < *de*, < *libare*, taste, sip, pour out; see *libation*.] The quality of being delicate; that which is delicate. Specifically—2. Exquisite agreeableness to the sense of taste or some other sense; refined pleasantness; daintiness: as, *delicacy* of flavor or of odor.

On hospitable thoughts intent What choice to choose for *delicacy* best. *Keats*, *Hyperion*, l. 1, v. 388.

Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats or the *delicacy* of thy sauces. *Jer. Taylor*.

3. Something that delights the senses, particularly the sense of taste; a dainty: as, the *delicacies* of life.

Yf we hadde but a mossell brede, we have more loye and deylete than ye have with alle the *delicacies* of the world. *Chaucer*, *Canterbury Tales*, *Book*, i. 10.

These delicacies I mean of taste, sight, smell, taste, fruits, and flowers. *Wells*, and the *miraculous* of *Wells*, p. 1, v. 111.

4. Pleasing fineness or refinement of detail; minute perfection in any characteristic quality, as form, texture, tint, tenacity, finish, adjustment, etc.: as, the *delicacy* of the skin or of a fabric; *delicacy* of contour; the *delicacy* of a thread or of a watch-spring.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his coloring. *Dryden*.

5. That which is refined or the result of refinement, especially of the senses; a refinement.

Mary Stuart, the company who had the surest insight for the *delicacies* of his art.

Helmholtz, *Sensations of Tone* (trans.), II. xi. 359.

6. Niceness; criticalness; equivocalness; the condition of requiring great caution: as, the *delicacy* of a point or question; the *delicacy* of a surgical operation.—7. Nicety of perception; exquisite sensitiveness or acuteness, physical or mental; exquisite fineness: as, *delicacy* of touch or of observation; *delicacy* of wit.

Some people are subject to a certain *delicacy* of passion, which makes them extremely sensitive to all the accidents of the world. *Wells*, and the *miraculous* of *Wells*, p. 1, v. 111.

8. Acute or nice discrimination as to what is pleasing or unpleasant; hence, a refined perception of beauty and deformity, or the faculty of such perception; critical refinement of taste; fastidiousness.

That exquisite *delicacy* of taste which is the boast of the great public schools of England. *Macaulay*.

9. Civility or politeness proceeding from a nice observance of propriety; the quality manifested in care to avoid offense or what may cause distress or embarrassment; freedom from grossness: as, *delicacy* of behavior or feeling.

Fine delicacy is affection, not politeness. *Spectator*.

delicacy

True delicacy . . . exhibits itself most significantly in little things. *Harry Hovell.*
10. Sensitive reluctance; modest or considerate hesitation; timidity or diffidence due to refined feeling; as, I feel a great delicacy in approaching such a subject.

And day by day she thought to tell Geraint, but could not out of faithful deference. *Tennyson, Geraint.*

11. Tenderness, as of the constitution; susceptibility to disease; physical sensitiveness.

An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to beauty. An appearance of delicacy, and even of fragility, is almost essential to it. *Burke, Sublime and Beautiful.*
She had been in feeble health ever since we left, and her increasing delicacy was beginning to harm her friends. *J. T. Truett, Bridge, Cotton Buds, p. 378.*

12. The quality of being addicted to pleasure; voluptuousness of life; luxuriousness.

Of the second gluttony
Which cleped is delicacy,
Whereof ye spake here to fore,
Beache it I wolde you therefore. *Gower, Conf. Amant., VI.*

13. Pleasure; a diversion; a luxury.

He knows hence for his delicacy,
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 489.
Our delicacies are grown capricious,
And even our sports are dangers. *Spenser, Faerie Queene, I. viii.*

=Syn. 1. Delitescence, savouriness.—3. Delicacy, Delight, Tidbit. Delicacy is specifically something very choice for eating; it may be cooked, dressed, or in the natural state, as, his table was abundantly supplied with all the delicacies of the season; the appetite of the sick man had to be coaxed with delicacies. Delicacy is a stronger word, indicating something even more choice. A tidbit is a particularly choice or delicate morsel, a small quantity taken from a larger on account of its excellence.

delicate (del'-i-kat), a. and n. [*MF. delicatus, delictus*, < *OF. delictus, F. delictus* = *Fr. delictus* = *Sp. Pg. delictado* = *It. delictato*, < *ML. delictus*, < *OF. delict, delje, delgie, delgie, deuge*, the vernacular form, = *Fr. delguat* = *Sp. Pg. delgado*, fine, slender], < *L. delicatus*, giving pleasure, delightful, soft, luxurious, delicate, ML. also fine, slender, < *delicia*, usually in pl. *delicias*, pleasure, delight, luxury, < *delicere*, allure, < *de, away*, + *licere*, allure, entice. From the same source are *delicious*, *delicacies*, &c. *See* *delight*, v. 1. *A. a. 1.* Pleading to any of the senses, especially to the sense of taste; dainty; delicious; opposed to coarse or rough.

Ger. Wrench it up;
Soft it melts most sweetly in my shank,
2d Gen. A delicate outlay. *Shaks., Pericles, III. 2.*
The choosing of a delicate before a more ordinary dish is to be done . . . prudently. *Jay, Taylor, Italy Living, II.*

2. Agreeable; delightful; charming.

Canst thou imagine where those spirits live
Which make such delicate music in the woods? *Shaks., Prometheus Unbound, II. 2.*

3. Fine in characteristic details; minutely perfect in kind; exquisite in form, proportions, finish, texture, manner, or the like; nice; dainty; charming; as, a delicate being; a delicate skin or fabric; delicate tints.

That we can call these delicate creatures ours,
And not their parents? *Shaks., Othello, III. 3.*
To me thou art a pure, ideal flower,
No delicate that mortal touch might mar. *Spenser, Faerie Queene, I. viii.*

And the lily she dropped as she was not yet wilt,
With the dew on its delicate shew. *Spenser, Faerie Queene, I. viii.*

The delicate gradation of curves that meet into each other by insensible transitions. *Shaks., Tempest, I. Cured.*

Lagoons and lagoon-channels are filled up to the growth of the delicate corals which live upon them. *Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 161.*

4. Of a fine or refined constitution; refined.

Thou wast a spirit too delicate
To act her earthy and abject commands. *Shaks., Tempest, I. 2.*

5. Nice in construction or operation; exquisitely adjusted or adapted; minutely accurate or suitable; as, a delicate piece of mechanism; a delicate balance or spring; = 3. Requiring nicety in action; to be approached or performed with caution; precarious; ticklish; as, a delicate surgical operation; a delicate topic of conversation.

And if I may mention so delicate a subject, endeavour to check that little something, bordering on conceit and impertinence, which your lady possesses. *Jay, Austria, Italy Living, Preface, p. 44.*

No doubt slavery was the most delicate and embarrassing question with which Mr. Lincoln was called on to deal. *Lucy, Slavery, p. 106.*

7. Nice in perception or action; exquisitely acute or dexterous; finely sensitive or exact;

def't; as, a delicate touch; a delicate performer or performance.

I do but say what she is:—No delicate with her needle! *Shaks., Othello, IV. 1.*

8. Nice in forms; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by attention to the opinions and feelings of others; refined; as, delicate behavior or manners; a delicate address.—9. Susceptible to diseases or injury; of a tender constitution; feeble; not able to endure hardship; as, a delicate frame or constitution; delicate health.—10. Nice in perception of what is agreeable to the senses or the intellect; peculiarly sensitive to beauty, harmony, or their opposites; dainty; fastidious; as, a delicate taste; a delicate eye for color.

His familiarity with the customs, manners, actions, and writings of the ancients, makes him a very delicate observer of what occurs to him in the present world. *Steed, Spectator, No. 2.*

It is capable of pleasing the most delicate Reader, without giving offence to the most scrupulous. *Steed, Spectator, No. 26.*

11. Full of pleasure; luxurious; sumptuous; delightful.

He lives for his delicate life to the devil went. *Piers Plowman.*

And comprehending goodly Groves of Cypress trees intermingled with delicate gardens, artificial fountains, all variety of fruit-trees, and what not rare. *Spenser, Faerie Queene, I. 25.*

Heaven is a very delicate touch of nature. *Spenser, Faerie Queene, I. 25.*

=Syn. 1. Pleasant, delicious, palatable, savory.—8. Fastidious, discriminating.—10. Sensitive.

11. 1. Something savory, luscious, or delicious; a delicacy; a dainty.

Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon . . . hath filled his belly with my delicacy. *Jer. II. 34.*

"An excellent thing to be a prince: he is served with such admirable variety, such immasurable riches of delicacy." *Hamlet, Act IV, Woman-Hater, I. 2.*

2. A fastidious person.

The rules among these false delicacies are to be as contrived as they can be to make them more so. *Taylor.*

delicately (del'-i-kat-i), adv. In a delicate manner, in any sense of that word.

Drink not over delicately, no to depute neither. *Piers Plowman (C), vii. 160.*

They which . . . live delicately are in King's court. *Lucy, 7th.*

There is nothing so delicately turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

Moves him to think what kind of bird it is
That sings so delicately clear. *Tennyson, Geraint.*

delicateness (del'-i-kat-ness), n. The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy. The manner and delicate woman among you, which would not adventure to get the sole of her foot upon the ground for delicateness and tenderness. *Bent, xviii. 56.*

delicatessen (del'-i-kat-ess), n. [*F. delicatessen*, < *delicatus*, delicate; see *delicate*.] Delicacy; taste; address.

All which required abundance of figure and delicateness to manage with advantage. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, II. delicatessen* (del'-i-kat-ess), n. [*G. delicatessen*, < *delicatus*; articles of food which are used as relishes.

delicious (del'-i-sh-us), a. [*ME. delicous, pl. delices*, < *OF. delices*, < *delicia*, pl. = *Sp. Pg. delicia* = *It. delizia*, < *L. delicia*, acc. *delicias*, pl., pleasure, delight; see *delicate*.] A delightful; a dainty; something deliciously pleasing.

Quo me qua concupiscit?—quotha shall deliver;
For gouth the course of kinde [nature] wole holde. *Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.*

And now he has found out his idle nay
In dainty delicias and lavish joys. *Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 28.*

delicieux (del'-i-sh-us), v. t. [*ML. delicatus*, op. of *delicatus*, delight one's self; feast, < *L. delicia*, delight; see *delicate*.] To indulge in delights; feast; revel; delight one's self.

When Flora is disposed to delight with her minions, the gods descend. *Parthenissa, Seneca (C. 20), p. 10.*
delicious (del'-i-sh-us), a. [*ME. delicous*, < *OF. delicia*, < *delicia*, < *delicia*, < *L. delicia*, acc. *delicias*, pl., pleasure, delight; see *delicate*.] A delicious; a dainty; something deliciously pleasing.

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delight

We had a most delicious journey to Marselles, thro' a country sweetly declining to the south and Mediterranean coasts. *Swyler, Diary, Oct. 7, 1851.*

What so delicious as a just and firm encounter of (us) in a thought, in a feeling? *Barnes, Friendship.*

Were not his words delicious, I a beast
To take them on as I did! but some of them. *Tennyson, Edwin Morris.*

3. Delicately; luxuriously; daintily; addicted to or seeking pleasure.

Others, in a more delicious and dry spirit, retire themselves to the enjoyment of ease and luxury. *Milton.*

=Syn. *delicious, Delightful, luscious, savory. Delicious* is highly agreeable to some sense, generally that of taste, sometimes that of smell or of touch. *Delightful* is highly agreeable to the mind; it is always superlative, except perhaps as slight hearing is sometimes the immediate means to high mental pleasure. *Delicious* food, odors, music; *delightful* thoughts, hopes, anticipations, news.

O faint, delicious spring-time violet,
W. W. Story, The Violet.

What is there in the vale of life
Half so delightful as a wife? *Cooper, Love Amused.*

Even the phrase "delicious music" implies the predominance of the sensuous element in the pleasures of song. *A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 302.*

Delightful task I to receive the thought,
To teach your young idea how to shoot. *Thomson, Spring, l. 119.*

deliciously (del'-i-sh-us-ly), adv. In a delicious manner; in a manner to please the taste or gratify the mind; sweetly; daintily; delightfully; luxuriously.

How much she hath glorified herself, and lived deliciously, so much torment and sorrow give her now. *Rev. xii. 7.*

deliciousness (del'-i-sh-us-ness), n. 1. The quality of being delicious or very grateful to the senses or mind; as, the deliciousness of a repast; the deliciousness of a sound.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in his own deliciousness. *Shaks., R. and J., II. 4.*

2. That which is delicious; delicacies; luxuries; dainties.

The East seems hither her deliciousness. *Thomas Gray.*

3. Indulgence in delicacies; luxury.

To drive away all superfluity and deliciousness . . . he made another, third, law for eating and drinking. *North, tr. of Plutarch.*

delict (del'-i-kt), n. [= *F. delict* = *Sp. delicto*, *delicto* = *Fr. delicto*, *delitto* = *It. delitto*, < *L. delictum*, a fault, offense, crime, prot. neut. pl. of *delinquere*, fail, be wanting, commit a fault, offend, < *de*, + *lingere*, leave; cf. *delinquere*, a transgression; in offense, specifically, in civil and Scots law, a misdemeanor. Delicts are commonly understood as slighter offenses which do not immediately affect the public peace, but which imply an obligation on the part of the offender to make an atonement to the public by suffering punishment, and also to make reparation for the injury committed. The term *delinquency* has the same signification.

The supreme power either hath not power sufficient to punish the delinquent, or may wish to have notice of the delict. *Jay, Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 298.*

Every regulation of the civil code necessarily implies a delict in the event of its violation. *North, tr. of Plutarch.*

delict, a. [*ME. delict* (three syllables), < *OF. delict, delje, delgie, F. delit*, fine, slender, = *Fr. delguat* = *Sp. Pg. delgado*, < *L. delictus*, delictus, etc., in ML. also fine, slender; see *delicate*.] Thint; slender.

His clothes were marked of dirt delict throats. *Chaucer, Boethius, I. prose 1.*

deligation (del'-i-ga-shun), n. [= *F. deligation* = *Sp. deligacion*, < *It. deligazione*, < *deligare*, bind or tie together, < *de*, + *ligare*, bind, tie; see *ligation*.] In surg., a binding up; a bandaging; ligation; as of arteries. [Rare.]

Rather in these fractures do we use deligations with many rowels, as with Albucasis. *Wierus, Surgery, vi. 1.*

delight (del'-i-ht), v. [*F. wrong spelling, in imitation of words like light, might, etc.*] The analogical word spelling would be *delite*, < *ML. delicten*, *deligen*, < *OF. delicten*, *deliter* = *Fr. delictor* = *Sp. delictar*, *delictor* = *Fr. delictus* = *It. delictus*, < *delictus*, < *delicia*, < *delicia*, < *L. delicia*, acc. *delicias*, pl., pleasure, freq. of *delicere*, allure; see *delicate*, *delicacious*, *delicious*. I. trans. To affect with great pleasure or rapture; please highly; give or afford a high degree of satisfaction or enjoyment; to, as, a beautiful landscape delights the eye; harmony delights the ear; poetry delights the mind.

Will delight myself in thy statistics. *Ph. 1836.*

To me, what is this deliciousness of dusk? *Melville, not me, no, not woman either.*

delightful (del'-i-ht-ful), a. [*F. wrong spelling, in imitation of words like light, might, etc.*] Delightful, not me, no, not woman either.

II. intrans. To have or take great pleasure; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced; followed by an infinitive or by *nothing*.

The *quyer* delighteth *themselves* when *that* he *saith* his *matter*, but he *waite* not *for* when *the* *congratulation*. *Merin* (E. T. S.), III. 434.

I delight to do *thy* will, *O* my *God*; *ye*, *thou* *law* is *with* in *my* heart. *Ps. xl. 8.*

The labour we delight in *physica* pain. *Waller, Twelfth* (St. Asch.), p. 21.

delight (dê-lî't'), *n.* [A young spelling (see the verb); earlier *delict*, *CME. delict, delict, delict*, (OF. *delict*, *delict* = *Pr. delict, delict* = *Sp. delicto* = *It. delicto*, *delict*; from the verb.) 1. A high degree of pleasure or satisfaction; joy; rapture. This *delight* is to the law of the Lord. *Ps. lxxi. 2.*

Thus came I into England with great joy and hearty *delight*, both to my selfe and all my acquaintance. *Waller, Twelfth* (St. Asch.), p. 21.

The ancients and our own Elizabethans, are spiritual nigrims had become fashionable, perhaps made more so by taking a frank delight in the action and passion. *Jowett, Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 240.

2. That which gives great pleasure; that which affords a high degree of satisfaction or enjoyment.

But, man, what doste thou with all this? *Those* doste the *desire* of the *devyle*. *Political Poems*, vol. 1 (Furness), p. 172.

Come, sisters, cheer us up *thy* spleen. And also the best of *thy* *delights*. *Shak., Macbeth*, IV. 1.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise, . . . To scorn delights, and live laborious days. *Milton, Lycidas*, l. 72.

delicious (dê-lî'sh'), *adj.* *Chaucer*.—**Syn. 1.** Joy, pleasure, etc. (see *gladness*), gratification, rapture, transport, ecstasy, delectation.

delighted (dê-lî'ted'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *delight*, *v.*] 1. Greatly pleased; joyous; joyful.

About the *delight* of *delights* play. *Waller, His Majesty's Escape*.

As, but to die, and go we know not where, To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot; This sensible warm motion to become A kindred clod; and the stupor of death To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside In thrilling regions of thick-veined ice. *Shak., M. for M.*, III. 1.

But thou, O Hope, with whose joys so fair— What was *thy* *delighted* measure? *Colman, The Passions*.

In the quotation from Shakespeare the meaning of the line is doubtful.

2. Delightful; delighted-in.

If virtue no *delighted* beauty lack, Your son-in-law is far more white than black. *Shak., Much.*, IV. 3.

Whom best I love I covet; to make my gift, The more *delightful*, *delighted*. *Shak., Cymbeline*, v. 4.

delightedly (dê-lî'ted-ly), *adv.* In a delighted manner; with delight.

Delightedly dwells he 'mong fays and tallmauns, And *spies*; and *delightedly* believes Divinites, being himself divine. *Coleridge, The* of Schiller's Death of Wallenstein.

delighter (dê-lî'tér), *n.* One who takes delight. [Rare.]

Ill-humoured, or a *delighter* in telling bad stories. *Barnes, Sermons*, I. 250.

delightful (dê-lî'tful), *a.* [Of *delight* + *ful*.] 1. Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction; as, a *delightful* thought; a *delightful* prospect.

The house is *delightful*—the very perfection of the old Elizabethan style. *Mausland's Life and Letters*, I. 191.

After all, to be *delightful* is to be classic, and the aesthetic never lives long. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 294.

Syn. Delicious, *delightful* (see *delicious*); charming, exquisite, enchanting, rapturous, ravishing.

delightfully (dê-lî'tful-ly), *adv.* 1. In a delightful manner; in a manner to afford great pleasure; charmingly.

How can you more profitably or more *delightfully* employ your Sunday leisure than in the performance of such duties as these? *Porteus, Works*, I. ix. 21.

2. With delight; delightedly.

O voice once heard *Delightfully*, increase and multiply: Now teach us to dance. *Milton, P. L.*, x. 730.

delightfulness (dê-lî'tful-ness), *n.* 1. The quality of being delightful; or of affording great pleasure; as, the *delightfulness* of a prospect or of scenery; the *delightfulness* of leisure.

Because *it* (deportment) is a nurse of peace and greatly contributes to the bliss of heaven, it (it) hath been highly commended. *Barnes, Sermons*, I. xlix. 24.

2. The state of being delighted; great pleasure; delight.

But our *desires* tyrannical extortion Both force us to leave to set our chief *delights* *where* but a *bauling* place is all our portion. *St. P. Sidney*.

delightingly (dê-lî'ting-ly), *adv.* 1. In a delightful manner; so as to give delight.—**2.** With delight; cheerfully; cordially.

He did not consent clearly and *delightingly* to *Sequitur* the *Jer. Taylor, Inland* habitations.

delightless (dê-lî'tless), *a.* [Of *delight* + *less*.] Affording no pleasure or delight; cheerless.

Winter out at we *rejoice* the breeze, Chills the pale moon, and bids his driving sleets Deform the day *delightless*. *Thomson, Spring*.

delightosome (dê-lî'tsum), *a.* [Of *delight* + *som*.] Delightful; imparting delight.

Then deck thee with *hose*, *delightsome* robes, And on thy wings bring *delicate* perfumes. *Pope, David* and *Bethsabe*.

The Kingdom of Tongkin is in general healthy especially in the dry season, when also it is very *delight* *mon*. *Dampier, Voyages*, II. 1. 31.

delightsofely (dê-lî'tsum-ly), *adv.* In a delightful manner; in a way to give or receive delight.

I have not lived my *life* *delightsofely*. *Temnyson, Ballin* and *Balan*.

delightsofeness (dê-lî'tsum-ness), *n.* The quality of giving delight; charmfulness.

The *delightsofeness* of our dwellings shall not be eviled. *Wheatly, Schools* of the Prophets, *Sermon* at Oxford, p. 38.

delignator (dê-lîg'nâ't), *v. t.* [Of *de* + *lign*, wood, + *-ator* (suggested by *delapidate*, *delignate*, etc.)] To deprive or strip of wood. *Devices*. [Rare.]

It moves me much, his accusation of covetousness delapidating, or rather delignating, his bishopric, cutting down the wood thereof, for which he fell into the same displeasure. *Fulder, Ch. Hist.*, IX. 13. 11.

delimit (dê-lîm'it), *v. t.* [Of *de* + *limit*, *CL. delimito*, mark out the limits, *de* + *limitare*, limit, bound; see *limit*.] To mark or fix the limits or boundaries of; bound.

The sporangium is a large club-shaped cell delimited by a transverse wall from the unclavate tubular sporangium. *De Bary, Bang* (trans.), p. 74.

The present system of delimiting the towns and preserving the memory of their bounds is an inheritance from former ages. *Science*, v. 236.

delimitation (dê-lîm-î-tâ'shun), *n.* [Of *de* + *delimit*, *CL. delimito*, mark out the limits, *de* + *limitare*, limit, bound; see *limit*.] To mark or fix the limits or boundaries.

They had made ample time for ascertaining all the facts, and for proposing an exact system of delimitation to Parliament. *Gladstone*.

Volume of minute analytical investigation would be needed to trace . . . the progress of nomenclature and delimitation of the various diseases of the human body from their first establishment to them to the present day. *Evans, Brit.*, XII. 244.

If the delimitation of orders is difficult, that of genera is often impossible, so that they are reduced to accidental divisions depending on the fact or taste of the author. *Queens* *Evans, Brit.*, XII. 421.

delinet (dê-lî'n'), *v. t.* [Of *de* + *delinere* = *Sp. de* + *delinere* = *It. delinere*, *CL. delinere*, mark out, sketch, delineate; see *delineate*.] To mark out; delineate. *Obscure*.

A certain plan had been *delined* out for a further proceeding, to retrieve all with help of the Parliament. *Boor North, Examen*, p. 523.

delineable (dê-lî'n-â-b'l), *a.* [Of *de* + *delinere*, *CL. delinere*, mark out; see *deline*, *delineate*.] Capable of delineation; liable to be delineated.

In either vision there is something not *delineable*. *Pathan, Letters*, xvi. (Old MS.).

delineament (dê-lî'n-â-m-ent), *n.* [Of *de* + *delinere*, *CL. delinere*, mark out; see *deline*, *delineate*.] Representation by delineation; picture; graphic sketch.

The sunne's a type of that eternal light Which is the all good, and a fair delineament. *Of that which Good in Plato's school is light*. *Dr. H. More, Psychanomaia*, II. 11. 11.

delineate (dê-lî'n-â-t), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delineated*, *pp. delineating*. [Of *de* + *delinere*, *CL. delinere*, mark out; see *deline*, *delineate*.] To represent pictorially; draw a likeness of; portray; depict.

They may *delineate* Nestor like Adonis, or Time with *Alcedon*, *pp. delineating*. *St. P. Browne*.

3. To describe; represent to the mind or understanding; exhibit a likeness of in words; as, to *delineate* character.

They may *delineate* Nestor like Adonis, or Time with *Alcedon*, *pp. delineating*. *St. P. Browne*.

Customs or habits *delineated* with great accuracy. *Walspole, Anecdotes* of Painting, I. 11.

To *delineate* character has been his principal aim.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, Pref.

Mr. (R. P. R.) James is considered by many to be a greater man than Mr. Dickens, because he *delineates* kings and nobles. *Whipple, Esq. and Rev.*, I. 130.

delineation (dê-lî'n-â'shun), *n.* [Of *de* + *delinere*, *CL. delinere*, mark out; see *deline*, *delineate*.] 1. The act or process of delineating; the act of representing, portraying, or depicting.

If it please the care well, the same represented by *delineation* to the eye clear, the eye will be clear. *Pattenham, Act of Eng. Poole*, p. 70.

2. Representation, whether pictorially or in words; sketch; description.

The *softest delineations* of female beauty. *Freng*, *Syn. 2. Sketch*, etc. (see *outline*, *n.*); drawing, draft, portrait; account, description.

delineator (dê-lî'n-â-tôr), *n.* [Of *de* + *delinere*, *CL. delinere*, mark out; see *deline*, *delineate*.] 1. One who delineates or sketches, either pictorially or verbally.

A modern *delineator* of characters. *F. Knox, Essays*, III.

Specifically.—**2.** A tailor's pattern, as well as to expand in certain directions to correspond to the varying sizes of the garments.—**3.** A surveying instrument on wheels, which, when moved over the ground, records the distance traversed and delineates the slopes or profile of the country; a perambulator.

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the helmeted head of Roma and the mark of value. X—that is, ten aeneas, the reverse, Caesar and Pallas. Other mythological and historical types were substituted under the later republic. The denarii of the empire bore the emperor's head. About A. D. 260 Diocletian was the first to disband that it contained only about 40 per cent. of pure silver, and it began to be supplanted about that time by the argenteus. In A. D. 300 Diocletian issued the name denarius to a copper coin issued by him. The value of the denarius under these and other emperors was about 17 cents. The denarius of Tiberius (see cut on preceding page) is the penny of the New Testament (authorized version of 1611).

2. A Roman weight, the 86th or 94th of a Roman pound.—3. In English monetary reckoning, a penny, represented by the abbreviation *d.*, the penny having been originally like the Roman denarius, the largest silver coin: as, *6s. 8d.* (six shillings and eight pence).

denaro (dē-nā'ro), *n.* (It. var. of *denario*, < L. *denarius*; see *denarius*.) An old Italian unit of account; also, a weight. As a money, the denaro was the twelfth part of the *solidi*—that is, on the average, about the twelfth part of a United States cent. As a weight, the denaro varied in different localities from 17 to 30 grains Troy.

denary (den-ā'ri), *a.* and *n.* [*L. denarius*, containing ten; see *denarius*.] *1.* A. Containing ten; tenfold.

The symbol 40 in our *denary* scale represents ten times four; . . . generally, the binary scale would call for about three and a half times as many figures as the *denary*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII, 423.

II. *n.*; pl. *denaries* (-rīz). *1.* A division by tens; a tithing; use. 'tythings or *denaries*.' *Holme's*.

Centenaries that are composed of denaries, and they of units. *Sir K. Digby, Suppl. to Cabala*, p. 248. (*Latham*).

2. A denarius.

An hundredth *denarius*, or pieces of silver coin.

J. Udal, *On Mat. xiv.*

denationalization (dē-nāsh'-on-āl'-zā'sh'ən), *n.* [= *F. denationalisation*; see *denationalize* + *-ation*.] The act of denationalizing, or the condition of being denationalized. Also spelled *denationalisation*.

Mr. Chase, whose creed on slavery was in one word *denationalization*. *G. S. Herman, in Bowles*, p. 123.

denationalize (dē-nāsh'-on-āl'-īz), *v.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *denationalized*; *pres. denationalizing*.] [= *F. denationaliser*; see *de-* + *nationalize*.] *1.* To divest of nationality, or of existing national relations or rights; subvert or change the nationality of, as a ship, a person, a people, or a territory, by change of flag, connection, or allegiance; give a new national character or relation to.

Another curious feature of this *denationalizing* character of the feudal system in France is that the King of England was the real governor or feudal sovereign of nearly half of the present territory of France during almost a century. *Stid.*, *Stud. Med. Hist.*, p. 148.

The Paris Journal, "La France," which wrote "We are Europe," and which had appealed for subscriptions in aid of the denationalized Dania. *Love, Elmsmark*, p. 440.

2. To divest of national scope or importance; limit to a particular locality; render local: as, to *denationalize* slavery or polygamy.

They [the Republicans] agreed . . . that the virch of our territories by the force of the denationalizing, that this crisis against humanity, and plague of our politics, should be *denationalized*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXVII, 266.

3. To deprive of national limitations or peculiarities; widen the relation to scope, or applicability of; make cosmopolitan.

The object is to contrive a belief in its most inclusive, not exclusive, acceptance, . . . to *denationalize* a purely local faith by making it as universal as the limits of the world and humanity. *J. Queen, Evenings with Skeptic*, II, 84.

Also spelled *denationalise*.

denaturalize (dē-nā'sh'-ē-āl'-īz), *v.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *denaturalized*; *pres. denaturalizing*.] [*de-* + *naturalize*.] *1.* To render unnatural; alienate from nature.—2. To deprive of naturalization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.—3. To deprive of citizenship; denationalize; expatriate.

Denaturalizing themselves, or, in other words, . . . publicly renouncing their allegiance to their sovereign, and . . . enlisting under the banner of his enemies. *Prescott, Ferri*, and *Isa.*, Int.

denay (dē-nā'), *v.* t. [*ME. denayen*, a var. of *denyen*, denay; see *denay*. The form *denay* in mod. use is prob. in simulation of *nay*.] To deny; refuse.

What were those three.

The which thy profured contrary. *Spenser, F. Q.*, III, vii, 67.

Let not wotted fealty be *denayed*. *Old Play*.

denay (dē-nā'), *v.* [*denay*, *v.*] Denial; refusal.

My love can give no place, hide no *denay*. *Shak.*, C. N., II, 4.

denchrachate (den-dra'-kāt), *n.* [*Gr. dēvōpōs*, a tree, + *ἀχράγ*, agate; see *agate*.] Arborescent agate; agate containing figures resembling shrubs and parts of plants. Commonly called *rose-agate*.

Dendragapus (den-drag'-a-pus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. dēvōpōs*, a tree, + *ἀγρην*, love.] Same as *Canace dendral* (den-dra'), a. [*Gr. dēvōpōs*, a tree, + *ἀλγ*.] (*Or* or pertaining to trees; of the nature of a tree. [*Laro*].)

The exultant tracery of trees, especially of all such trees as that *dendral* child of God, the elm. *J. W. Bocher, Christian Union*, Jan. 23, 1874, p. 72.

dendranthology (den-dran-thrō'-pōl'-jī), *n.* [*Gr. dēvōpōs*, a tree, + *E. anthology*.] A supposititious system or theory that man has sprung from trees. *Darwin*. [*Humorous*.]

Although the Doctor traced many of his acquaintances to their prior allotments in the vegetable creation, he did not discover such symptoms in any of them as led him to infer that the object of his investigations had existed in the form of a tree. . . . His formed, therefore, no system of *dendranthology*. *Souley*.

Dendraspid (den-dras'-pīd), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. dēvōpōs*, a tree, + *σπίς*, a scale.] A family of venomous African serpents, of the genus *Proteroglyphis*, represented only by the genus *Dendraspis*. They have a normal tail, ungrooved fangs, and postfrontals, and are closely related to the *Elapidae*, with which they are associated in one family by some authors. Also *Dendraspidæ*.

Dendraspis (den-dras'-pī), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. dēvōpōs*, a tree, + *σπίς*.] The typical genus, *Idra*. A family of venomous African serpents, of the genus *Proteroglyphis*, represented only by the genus *Dendraspis*. They have a normal tail, ungrooved fangs, and postfrontals, and are closely related to the *Elapidae*, with which they are associated in one family by some authors. Also *Dendraspidæ*.

Dendraspis (den-dras'-pī), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. dēvōpōs*, tree, + *σπίς*, asp.] *1.* The typical genus of the family *Dendraspidæ*.

The best-known species is *Dendraspis angusticeps*.

angusticeps, the narrow-headed dendraspid. It is about 6 feet long, slender, and a good climber. Its body is olive-brown washed with green. [*L. c.*] Pl. *dendraspidæ* (-pīd-ē). A serpent of this genus.

Dendrerpeton (den-drer'-pē-ton), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. dēvōpōs*, tree, + *ῥεπίς*, reptile; see *herpetology*.] A genus of fossil labyrinthodont amphibians, from the lower coal-measures of Nova Scotia; so called from being based upon remains consisting of teeth and bones found in the cavity of a sigillaria. It has been referred to a group *Microrosauria* of the order *Labyrinthodontia*.

dendroid (den-dri'-form), *a.* [*Gr. dēvōpōs*, a tree, + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling a tree; tree-like in form; arborescent; dendritic. Also *dendroidform*.

dendrite (den-drit'), *n.* [= *F. dendrite* = *Sp. dendrita* = *L. dendrite*, < *NL. dendrites*, < *Gr. dēvōpōs*, a tree, tree; < *dēvōpōs*, a tree.] *1.* A stone or mineral on or in which are figures resembling shrubs, trees, or mosses.

The appearance is often due to the presence of the hyaline acid of manganese, which generally assumes such forms.

2. A complex crystalline growth of arborescent form, such as is common with metallic silver and copper.

dendritic, **dendritical** (den-drit'-ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *F. dendritique* = *Sp. dendritico*, < *Gr. dēvōpōs*, a tree, tree; < *dēvōpōs*, a tree.] *1.* Resembling tree; tree-like; arborescent in form; dendroidform.

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dendroclim

In these fine curves and strokes of *dendritic* sculpture a graceful sylvan idyl might perchance be deciphered by the curious. *The Atlantic*, LVIII, 384.

2. Marked by figures resembling shrubs, mosses, etc.; said of certain minerals. *See dendritic*. **dendritically** (den-drit'-i-kal), *adv.* In a dendritic manner; as a tree; as, *dendritically* branched.

In some species [Bacteria] the zoogloea is *dendritically* ramified. *E. Klein, Micro-Organisms and Disease*, p. 60.

dendritiform (den-drit'-i-form), *a.* [*NL. dendrites*, dendritic, < *L. forma*, form.] Same as *dendroidform*. [*Laro*.]

Dendrobates (den-drob'-ā-tēs), *n.* [*NL.* (cf. *Gr. dēvōpōs*, arbor, climb tree), < *Gr. dēvōpōs*, tree, + *βάτης*, verbal adj. (*βάτης*, mount), < *βαίω*, go, Cf. *arobati*.] *1.* In *herpet.*, a genus of South American tree-frogs, typical of the family *Dendrobatidae*. *D. tinctorius* is a species inhabiting Cayenne. *Wagler*, 1830.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of South American woodpeckers, of the family *Picidae*. *Say*, 1837.

Dendrobatiæ (den-drob'-ā-tēs), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Dendrobates* + *-iæ*.] A family of firmisternal, salient, anurous amphibians, typified by the genus *Dendrobates*. They are without webbed feet, have subcylindrical caudal diaphragms. The family contains a few species of tropical America and Madagascar, having the toes dilated at the end. Also called *Diploplectidae*.

Dendrobium (den-drob'-i-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. dēvōpōs*, a tree, + *βίον*, life.] An extensive genus of orchideaceous epiphytes, distributed throughout southeastern Asia from India to Japan, Australia, and the islands of the South Pacific.



Dendrobium falcipes, Swartz.

The species are very numerous, exceeding 800 in number, varying extremely in habit, some being little larger than the mosses among which they grow, while others are surpassed in height by a foot or more. The stems of *D. strictum* have been cultivated in hothouses for the beauty of their flowers.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Mulsant*.

Dendrocalamus (den-dro'-kal'-a-mus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. dēvōpōs*, a tree, + *κάλανος*, a reed.] A genus of arborescent grasses, distinguished from the bamboo (*Bambusa*) by a berry-like fruit. There are 9 species, all of the East Indies, some of which attain a height of over 100 feet. The stems of *D. strictus* known in India as the male bamboo, are very strong and elastic, and are in general use for earthenware, building purposes, and basketwork.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Mulsant*.

Dendrochelidion (den-dro'-kēl'-i-don), *n.* [*NL.* (Boie, 1828), < *Gr. dēvōpōs*, a tree, + *χελιδών*, a swallow.] A genus of bee-eaters, of the family *Cypselidæ* and subfamily *Cypselinae*, the type of which is *D. klech* of Java, Sumatra, the Malay peninsula, etc.

Dendrochirota (den-dro'-ki-ro'-tā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Gr. dēvōpōs*, tree, + *χίρς*, lit. hand, *a. xip*, hand.] A group (generally ranked as a family) of pedate holothurians, with dendrochiron branching tentacles. It includes such genera as *Pinus* and *Chama*. It is contrasted with *Aspidochirota*.

The holothurians . . . feed on the smaller marine animals which, in the *Dendrochirota*, are carried to the mouth by means of the branched tree-like tentacles. *Classe, Zoology* (trans.), I, 250.

dendrochirotus (den-dro'-ki-ro'-tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dendrochirota*.

Dendrocitta (den-dro'-sīt'-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Gould, 1833), < *Gr. dēvōpōs*, a tree, + *κίττα*, citta, a chattering bird, the jay or magpie.] A genus of Asiatic tree-crows, frequently included in the genus *Cypripicus*. The Chinese *D. sinensis* is an example; there are several other species.

dendroclim, *a.* Same as *dendroclimatic*.

Such flat worms as the *Dendroclim* planarians.

Encyc. Brit., XVI, 606.

dendrologist (den-drol'-ô-jist), n. [*< dendrology + -ist.*] One who is versed in dendrology.
dendrologous (den-drol'-ô-gus), a. [*< dendrology + -ous.*] Relating to dendrology.
dendrology (den-drol'-ô-jî), n. [= *F. dendrologie* = *lg. dendrologia*, *< Gr. dêvdrov, a tree, + -logia, < lógos, speak*; see *-ology*.] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees. Also *dendrography*.

dendrometer (den-drom'-ô-tér), n. [= *F. dendromètre*, *< Gr. dêvdrov, a tree, + métron, a measure*.] An apparatus for measuring the heights of trees. It consists essentially of a square board pivoted at one corner to a stake set up at a known distance from the tree to be measured. A sight on the board enables the operator to fix the instrument on a level with the base of the tree; then on sighting the top of the tree the height is ascertained from the position of a plumb-line and scale on the face of the board.

Dendrometridæ (den-dro-met'-ri-dé), n. pl. [*NL. < Gr. dêvdrov, a tree, + métron, a measure, + -idæ.*] A group of geometrid moths, in some systems called a family, represented by such genera as *Geometra*, *Abraxas*, etc. Their larvae are known as measuring-worms or loopers, from their mode of progression.

Dendromys (den-dro-mis'), n. pl. [*NL. < Gr. dêvdrov, a tree, + mus, a mouse*.] An Ethiopian subfamily of rodents, of the family Muridae, including a number of small mouse-like arboreal species. The genera are *Dendromys* and *Stenotomys*.

Dendromys (den-dro-mis'), n. [*NL. < Gr. dêvdrov, a tree, + mus, a mouse*.] The typical genus of the subfamily Dendromyina. It is characterized by grooved incisors, slender form, long scant



Tree-snake (*Dendrophyscus candolimata*).

Dendrophysicus (den-dro'-fri-nis'-kus), n. [*NL. < Gr. dêvdrov, a tree, + physos, bladder, a toad, + -inus, -ous*; see *Physicus*.] A genus of



Dendrophyscus brevicaudatus.

of tailless amphibians or toads, typical of the family Dendrophyscinæ.
Dendrotyx (den-drô-tîks'), n. [*NL. (Gould, 1845), < Gr. dêvdrov, a tree, + tyx, a quail*.] A genus of American partridges; the tree-partridge of the *D. macrourus*, and the *D. barbatulus*, of Mexico and Central America, are examples.

Dendrosauræ (den-drô-sâ-rî), n. pl. [*NL. < Gr. dêvdrov, a tree, + sauros, a lizard*.] One of many names applied to a division of *Lacertidæ*, or lizards, consisting of the *Chamaeleontidæ* or chamaeleons alone. Also called *Cermetingia*, *Phrynosoma*, *Chamaeleonidæ*, etc.

Dendrosoma (den-drô-sô-mî), n. [*NL. < Gr. dêvdrov, a tree, + soma, body*.] The typical genus of *Dendrosomidæ*, containing multitenaculate annulecules forming branched, naked, sessile colonies. It is one of the most remarkable forms of the whole infusorial class, resembling a jelly in many respects, and is the one compound or aggregate type among the auctorial or tenaculiferous infusorians. *D. radicans*, which grows on aquatic plants in fresh water, was originally described by Ehrenberg as a kind of sub-animalcule of the genus *Aethonopsis*.

Dendrosomidæ (den-drô-sôm'-idæ), n. pl. [*NL. < Dendrosoma + -idæ.*] A family of auctorial tenaculiferous infusorians, typified by the genus *Dendrosoma*. The animalcules are multitenaculate and form branching colonies.

dendrostyle (den-drô-stîl), n. [*NL. < Gr. dêvdrov, a tree, + stylos, pillar; see style*.] The axial style or stalk of the hydroid stage of the rhizostomous discophorous hydroids.

dené¹ (dén'), n. See *den¹*, *den²*.

dené¹ (dén'), n. [*Also den¹; a var. of din¹; see din¹.*] Dim. [*Prov. Eng.*] The

axial style or stalk of the hydroid stage of the rhizostomous discophorous hydroids.

dené¹ (dén'-gât), n. [*L. denegatus, pp. of denegare, deny; see deny*.] To deny.

denegations (den-é-gâ-shun), n. [*< F. dénégation = Sp. denegacion = Pg. denegação = It. denegazione, < L. as if *denegatio(n) = denegare, deny; see denegate.*] Denial.

dené¹-hole (den'-hól), n. [*< dené¹ den¹ (or dené¹) + hole¹.*] One of the many ancient artificial excavations or pits found in the Chalk formation of the south of England.

The general conclusion seems to be that these *dené¹* holes were probably used for the secret storage of grain in British or Romano-British times. *The Academy*, Jan. 28, 1888.

Denelager, n. An obsolete form of *Daneolus*.

denereit, n. [*OF. the sixth of a bushel.*] In Guernsey, formerly, a measure equal to one sixth of a bushel.

The action was to enforce payment of an annual Chalk rent (in Guernsey of 4 gr. 0 ds. of *denereit*, one-half and three-sixteenths of a fifth of a *denereit* of wheat, etc. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser. IV, 544.

denque (deng'-gâ), n. [*A W. Ind. use of Sp. denque, prudery, fastidiousness, lit. a refusing (= It. disiego, refusal, denial), < Sp. denegar = It. denegare, refuse, deny. < L. denegare, deny; see denegate, deny.*] This disease, when it first appeared in the British West India islands, was called the *dandy-fever* from the stiffness and constraint which it gave to the limbs and body. The Spaniards of the neighboring islands mistook the term for their word *denque*, denoting prudery, which might also well express stiffness, and hence the term *denque* became, at last, the name of the disease? (*Tul. in Webster's Dict.*.) A febrile epidemic disease, occurring especially in the West India and the southern United States, characterized by severe pain, particularly in the joints, and an eruption somewhat resembling that of measles. The attack is violent but brief, and is seldom fatal. Also called *dandy*, *dandy-fever*, *breakbone fever*.

deniable (den-i-á-bl), a. [*< deny + -able.*] Capable of being denied or contradicted.

The negative authority is also valuable by reason.
Sir T. Browne.
denial (dén-i-ál), n. [*< deny + -al.*] 1. The act of denying or contradicting; the assertion of the contrary of some proposition or affirmation; negation; contradiction.

A denial of the possibility of miracles is a denial of the possibility of God. *H. N. Ozdenkian*, *Short Studies*, p. 285.

2. Refusal to grant; the negation or refusal of a request; or a petition; non-compliance.

Here comes your father; never make denial, I must and will have Katharine to my wife.
Shak. II, iii, sc. 1.

Denin, and somewhat loudly sweep the streets. Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse.
Milton, *Lycidas*, l. 18.

3. Refusal to accept or acknowledge; a disowning; rejection; as, a denial of God; a denial of the faith or the truth.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil; these are the proper occasions, in which we act our conscious or *denial* of him. *Spinoza*.

4. In law, a traverse in the pleading of one party of the statement set up by the other; a defense. *Rapage and Latereau*, = *syn.* 3. One who denies or contradicts.

denier¹ (dén-i-ér'), n. [*< deny + -er¹.*] 1. Disowning or contradicts.

It may be I am esteemed by my *denier* sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince.
Elton Barlow.

2. One who refuses or rejects. — 3. One who disowns; one who refuses to own, avow, or acknowledge.

Paul speak sometimes of *deniers* of God, not only with their lips and tongue, but also with their life. *J. Bradford*, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1850), II, 233.

denier² (dén-ér'), n. [*Originally mod. E. also denier, deniers*.] A coin of silver, or a denier, denarius, money = *Sp. Pg. It. denario*. 1. *Denarius*; see *denarius*.

A silver coin (denarius) of the Romans, called the *nummus denarius* introduced by the Carolingian dynasty into France, and soon issued, with varying types and legends, by other countries. It weighed about 23 grains, and was practically the sole silver coin of western Europe till the middle of the twelfth century. In England the corresponding silver coin was called a penny. The name *denier* of Aquitaine was given by Edward III. of England to a silver coin (see *coin*) which struck for his French dominions.

Witty. Faith, 'tis somewhat too dear yet, gentlemen. *Sir Isaac*. There's not a *denier* to be hated, sir.

Ben. and Fr. Will at several Weary, p. 2.

denigrate (den'-igrât), v. t. pret. and p. *denigrated*, pp. *denigrating*. [*< L. denigrare, pp. of denigrare (2) F. dénigrer = Sp. denigrar* (cf. *lg. denigrare* = *It. denigrare*, *blacken*, *denigrate*, *blacken*, *black*, *niger*, black; see *negro*). To blacken; make black.

By suffering some impression from fire, bottles are usually or artificially *denigrated* in their own complexion.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vi, 12.

haired tail, and the first and fifth digits much shorter than the others. *B. typus* or *maculosa* is about 3 inches long, the tail 4 inches, of a grayish color, with a black stripe on the back, brown in habit, and is found in South Africa.

Dendronotus (den-drô-not'-us), n. pl. [*NL. < Dendronotus + -idæ.*] A family of mudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods. They have dorsal gills, a small frontal veil, the tentacles laminated and retractile within sheaths, the vent lateral, jaws distinct, and the lingual ribbon broad and with many rows of teeth.

Dendronotus (den-drô-not'-us), n. [*NL. < Gr. dêvdrov, a tree, + notus, back.*] The typical genus of the family Dendronotidæ.



Dendronotus arboreus.

Dendrophidæ (den-drof'-idæ), n. pl. [*NL. < Dendrophys + -idæ.*] A family of harridæ, colubriform or aglyptodontid arboreal serpents; the Indian and African tree-snakes. They have a very thin or slender elongate form, the head flat and distinct from the neck, the ventral scales usually doubly carinate, and the subcaudal scales in two rows. They are very agile, live in trees, and feed chiefly on small reptiles, as lizards. In color they vary with their surroundings. There are two genera, *Dendrophis* and *Chrysophis*. By most authors both genera are referred to the family Colubridæ and quite widely separated.

Dendrophis (den-drô-fis), n. [*NL. < Gr. dêvdrov, a tree, + phis, a serpent.*] The typical genus of tree-snakes of the family Dendrophidæ.

The East Indian *D. picta* and *D. caudolineolata* are examples. See *id.* in next column.

Dendrophyscinæ (den-drof'-fri-nis'-idæ), n. pl. [*NL. < Dendrophyscus + -idæ.*] A family of toads, typified by the genus *Dendrophyscus*. They have no maxillary teeth, and have subventral sacral diapophyses. The family contains a few tropical toad-like species. Also called *Batrachophyscinæ*.



Denarius Aquilinus of Edward III. (size of the original.)

Definition

Fig. 1. used especially in describing the wings of
Lepidoptera.

departures

Capitaine Bartholomew Gononil . . . at last prevailed with some gentlemen, as Captain John Smith, Mr. Edward Maria Wingfield, Mr. Robert Thun and others, who depended a year upon his promise.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 149. Have not I, madam, two long years, two ages, with humble resignation depended on your smiles?

Steele, *Lying Lover*, II. i.

71. To hang in suspense over; to impend.

This day's black fate on the more days does depend;

This ball begins the woe, that ends the day.

Shak., *R. & C.*, III. i.

dependable (dê-pen'di-bil), a. [*depend* + *-able*.] Capable or worthy of being depended on; reliable; trustworthy.

To fix and preserve a few lasting dependable friendships.

Pope, *To Gay*.

We might apply these numbers to the case of giants and dwarfs if we had any dependable data from which the mean human stature and its probable deviation could be ascertained.

Sir J. Herschel.

I kept within a foot of my dependable little guide, who crept gently into the jungle.

Sir S. W. Baker, *Heart of Africa*, p. 63.

dependableness (dê-pen'di-bil-nes), n. The quality or state of being dependable; reliability.

The regularity and dependableness of a storage engine may very well make it desirable to put up with some waste provided it be not excessive. *Engin. Mag.*, XXXI. 480.

dependance, **dependancy** (dê-pen'den-si, -dang-si), n. See *dependence*.

dependant (dê-pen'dant), a. and n. See *dependent*.

dependence (dê-pen'dens), n. [Formerly sometimes spelled *dependancy* or *dependancy*; see Sp. Eng. *dependencia* = It. *dependenza*, *dependenza*, < ML. *dependencia*, < L. *dependen* (-s), ppr. *dependens*; see *dependent*.] 1. The fact of being dependent or pendant; the relation of a hanging thing to the support from which it hangs; a hanging; also, the hanging thing itself. [Rare.]

And made a long dependence from the bough. *Dryden*.

2. The relation of logical consequence to its antecedent, of conclusion to proposition, of effect to contingent fact to the condition upon which it depends; the relation of effect to cause. In this sense dependence is said to be *in se*, *in casu*, or *in opore*. *In se*, when the cause brings the effect into being; *in casu*, when the continued existence of the effect is due to the cause; *in opore*, when the effect is dependent, as a cause without the cooperation of its cause. The word is also applied in this sense to the relation of accident to substance; also, to the accident itself, as being in this relation.

Causality and dependence: that is, the will of God, and his power of acting. *Clarke*, *The Attributes*, II. 4.

3. The state of deriving existence, support, or direction from another; the state of being subject to the power and operation of some extraneous force; subjection or subordination to another or to something else; as, *dependence* is the natural condition of childhood; the dependence of life upon solar heat.

Having no relation to or dependence upon the court.

Clarke, *Civil War*, III. 623.

All our dependence was on the Dutch, which only pointed out to us where such and such places or islands were, without giving us any account, what Harbours, Roads, or Bays there were.

It (the word colony) suggests the notion of a body of settlers from some country who still remain in a state of greater or less dependence on the mother country.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lect.*, p. 24.

4. Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on something; as, we may have a firm dependence on the promises of God.

When once a true principle of piety and of a religious dependence on God is duly excited in us, it will operate beyond the particular cause from whence it springs.

Sp. *Attorney*, *Bernard*, I. vii.

The great dependence is upon the Duke; the soldiers adore him, and with reason. *Wolpole*, *Letters*, II. 4.

5. In *law*: (a) The quality of being conditional on something else. See *dependent*, 5. (b) Pendancy; the condition of awaiting determination.

My father is to advance me a sum to meet, as I have alleged, engagements contracted during the dependence of the late negotiation.

An action is said to be in dependence from the moment of citation till the final decision of the House of Lords.

Bell.

Moral dependence, the relation of the will to the moral law. — *Sp. Eng.* *dependencia*, *dependencia*. See *dependence*.

dependency (dê-pen'den-si), n.; pl. *dependencies* (-s). [Formerly *dependancy*; an extension of *dependence*. See *enclavancy*.] 1. Same as *dependence*.

They must have their commission, or letters patent from the king, that so they may acknowledge their *dependency* upon the crown of England. *Boon*.

The country has risen from a state of colonial dependence. *D. Webster*, *Speech*, Plymouth, Dec. 23, 1830.

2. That of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; that which depends for its existence upon something else.

Of this frame the bearings and the ties.

The strong connections, plow dependencies.

Easton, *and*, *Man*, I. 80.

3. An accident or a quality; something non-essential.

Modes I call such complex ideas . . . which are considered as dependencies, or affections of substances. *Locke*.

4. That which is subordinate to and dependent upon something else; especially, a territory subject to the control of a power of which it does not form an integral part; a dependent state or colony; as, the sun and its dependencies; the dependencies of Great Britain.

The rapidly rising importance of the Anglo-Indian and Australian Colonies and dependencies.

Fraser, *Eng. Radical Leaders*, p. 42.

The great dependency of India, with its two hundred millions of people. *Contemporary Times*, XLIX. 763.

51. The subject or cause of a quarrel, when duels were in vogue; the affair depending.

Your masters of dependencies, to take up

A drunken brawl. *Massinger*.

6. An out-building; in the plural, offices; minor buildings adjoining or adjacent to a principal structure; as, the hotel and its dependencies.

It was the Indian way to call the place a fort where the police and all its dependencies were situated.

Harpur's Map, LXV. 446.

— *Sp. Eng.* *Dependencia*, *Dependencia*. These forms are now seldom interchanged, as they were formerly, dependence being employed almost exclusively in abstract sense, and *dependencia* in concrete ones, or for things or facts instead of relations or states.

dependent (dê-pen'dent), a. and n. [Formerly and sometimes still spelled *dependant*; see note below.] 1. *OF* *dependent*, *F. dependant*, *F. dependant*, *dependente* = *Eng.* *dependente*, *dependant*, < L. *dependen* (-s), ppr. *dependens*, hang upon, depend; see *depend*.] 1. a. Hanging from or resting on; as, a dependent arch.

The whole turns in the tale were dependent. *Peasam*.

2. Subordinate; subject to; under the control of, or needing aid from some extraneous source; as, the dependent condition of childhood; all men are largely dependent upon one another.

It was his support for at least a century.

To the base toll of a dependent mind.

Crabbe, *Works*, IV. 176.

England, long dependent and degraded, was again a power of the first rank. *Macaulay*.

This country is independent in government, but totally dependent in manners, which are the basis of government.

W. Webster, in *Scudder*, p. 168.

3. Contingent; resultant; derived from as a source; related to some ground or condition; as, an effect may be dependent on some unknown cause. — 4. Relative; as, dependent beauty (which see, under *beauty*). — 5. In *law*, conditioned on something else; as, the covenant of the purchaser of land to pay for it is usually so. — 6. In *contract*, the contract of purchase to be dependent on performance of the vendor's covenant to convey. Such covenants are usually mutually dependent. — *Dependent* covenant, *See* *dependent*.

Dependent, n. 1. One who depends on or looks to another for support or favor; a retainer; as, the prince was followed by a numerous train of dependents.

Do you love me? I am an heir, sweet lady.

However I appear a poor dependant.

Fletcher (and *another*), *Eden*, *Brother*, II. 6.

He lives in the family rather as a relative than a dependant. *Addison*, *Sir Roger at Home*.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, the dependents of his providence. *Rogers*.

2. That which depends on something else; a consequence; a corollary.

The parliament of 1 H. IV. c. 3, repealed this parliament of 21 R. II. with all its circumstances and dependencies. *Prentiss*, *History of England*, I. 22. (As the spelling of this class of words depends solely upon whether they happen to be regarded as derived directly or indirectly from the Latin, and as the language is divided, there is no good reason for insisting upon a distinction in spelling between the noun and the adjective, and for trying the former being spelled *dependent* and the latter *dependant*.)

dependency (dê-pen'den-ti), adv. In a dependent manner.

dependor (dê-pen'dor), n. One who depends; a dependent.

dephlegmator

dephlegmator (dê-pen'ding), n. [Verbal n. of *dephlegm*, v.] Suspense; anxious uncertainty.

Delay is bad, doubt worse, depending worse. *W. Rose*.

dephlegmatorily (dê-pen'ding-li), adv. In a dependent or submissive manner.

If thou givest me this day supplies beyond the expense of this day, I will use them daily; and, nevertheless, *dephlegmatorily*, I will renew my desire for my daily bread still. *Hair*, On the Lord's Prayer.

depeople (dê-pê'pl), v. t.; pret. and p. *depeopled*, *depeopling*. [*de*, *OF* *depeupler*, *depeupler*, also *depeupler*, *F. depeupler* (see *depopulate*); < ML. *depopulare*, depopulate; see *depopulate*.] To depopulate; depopulate. [Rare.]

all eyes

Must see Achilles in first night depopulating enemies.

Chapman, *Iliad*, ii.

deperdit (dê-pêr'dit), n. [*L. desperatus*, pp. of *deperdere* (< *OF* *deperdre*), destroy, lose, < *de* + *perdere*, lose; see *perdition*.] That which is lost or destroyed.

No reason can be given why, if these *deperditæ* ever existed, they have now disappeared. *Foley*, *Nat. Theol.*, v. 4.

deperditely (dê-pêr'dit-li), adv. [*deperditæ*, adj. (see *deperdit*), n., + *-ly*.] In the manner of one ruined; desperately.

The most desperate of all, in all persons, in whom was the root of wickedness. *Sp. King*, *Bernard* (1606), p. 17.

deperdition (dê-pêr'dish-on), n. [= *F. deperdition* = *Sp. desperdicio* = *Fr. desperdicio* = *It. desperdicio*, < *It. desperdicio*, < *de* + *perdere*, destroy; see *deperdit*.] Loss; waste; destruction; ruin. See *perdition*.

The old [body] by continual Deperdition and Inexhaustible Transpiration evaporating still out of us, and giving Way to fresh.

Hewitt, *Letters*, I. 1.

depersonalize (dê-pêr'son-al-iz), v. t.; pret. and p. *depersonalized*, *depersonalizing*. [*de*, < *depersonal* = *Fr. dépersonaler*.] To regard as not individually personally responsible; to deprive of personal identity or of individuality from, as by ascribing a work, like the *Iliad* or the *Odyssey*, to many writers or authors, instead of to one writer or author.

Modern democracy, whatever political form it may assume, . . . will have to rout the doctrine of human right, and to depersonalize man, but upon the primary facts of free will, of individuality, which constitute him a person.

Wright, *Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 47.

deportable (dê-pêr'ti-bil), a. [For *deportable*, v. t., partly compounded from *L. dispertere*, the more common form of *disparire*, the orig. of *dispar*, *depart*, *dispar*, *dispar*; see *depart*.] Divisible; separable; diffusive.

It may be, also, that some bodies have a kind of lentor, and more *deportable* nature than others, as we see it evident in colouration. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, I. 607.

depopal (dê-pô'al), n. [The Bengali name.] Aracopal Lakoocha, an Indian tree, of the same genus as the breadfruit and jack, and cultivated for its fruit, which is of the size of an orange. The juice is used for bird-meat.

dephlegm (dê-lem'), v. t. [= *F. dephlegmer* = *Sp. dephlegmar* = *Fr. dephlegmer*, *dephlegmar* = *It. dephlegmare*, < NL. *dephlegmare* or *dephlegmari*, *L. de* + *phlegm*, v. t. *phlegma*, phlegm; see *phlegm*.] To deprive of or clear from phlegm; dehydrate; desiccate; dephlegmate.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully dephlegmated it.

dephlegmated (dê-les'g-mât), v. t.; pret. and p. *dephlegmated*, *dephlegmating*. [*de*, < NL. *dephlegmatus*, pp. of *dephlegmare*, *dephlegm*, dehydrate; see *dephlegm*.] To deprive of superabundant water; as, by evaporation or distillation; rectify; as distill of spirits or acids.

We dephlegmated some by more frequent . . . rectifications. *Boyle*, *Works*, I. 228.

dephlegmation (dê-les'g-mâ-shun), n. [= *F. dephlegmation* = *Sp. dephlegmacion* = *Fr. dephlegmation* = *It. dephlegmation*, < NL. *dephlegmatio* (-n), < *dephlegma* (-n) + *dephlegmare*, *dephlegmari*, *dephlegm*; see *dephlegmate*.] The operation of separating water from a mixture, as by evaporation or repeated distillation; concentration.

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by distillation, but it is necessary to dephlegmate the residuum. A condensing apparatus for stills, consisting sometimes of broad sheets of tinned copper soldered together so as to leave narrow spaces between them, the liquid flowing downwards from one space to the next, and sometimes of a worm or continuous pipe in large coils.

dephlegmation (dē-flēm-'ed-nē), n. [*de-phlegm-*, pp. of *dephlegma*, + *-ation*.] The state of being freed from phlegm or watery matter.

The proportion bewixt the coarsine solution and the spirit of wine depends much upon the strength of the former liquor and the *dephlegmation* of the latter. *Boyle, Works*, I. 442.

dephlogisticated (dē-flō-'jī-tī-'kāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dephlogisticated*, *dephlogisticating*. [*de-phlog-* + *phlogisticate*, q. v.] To deprive of phlogiston, once supposed to exist as the principle of fire. See *phlogiston*. — *Dephlogisticated air*. See *air*.

Are we not authorized to conclude that water is composed of dephlogisticated air and phlogiston derived from that of their latent. *J. Watt, Philoz. Transactions* (1786), p. 282.

dephlogistication (dē-flō-'jī-tī-'kāt-sh'n), n. A term applied by the older chemists to certain processes by which they imagined phlogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability, to be separated from bodies.

dephosphorisation (dē-fōs-'for-'ī-zā-'sh'n), n. [*de-phosphorise* + *-ation*.] The act or process of depriving of or freeing from phosphorus.

dephosphorise (dē-fōs-'for-'ī-zē), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dephosphorised*, *dephosphorising*. [*de-phosphor-* + *phosphorise*, q. v.] To deprive of phosphorus; eliminate phosphorus from: as, to dephosphorise iron.

The problem of dephosphorizing iron ores is one of great importance, as the most extensive deposits are nearly all contaminated with this impurity. *Eng. Min.*, II. 460.

depiet (dē-pī-'tē), v. t. [*de-* + *piet*, *depiet* (only as a pp. *depiet*), OF. *depiet*, *depiet* (< *de-* + *piet*, *depiet*, pp. of *depietere*, paint, *depiet*: see *depiet*).] 1. To portray; paint; fortify. *depiet* in colors: as, to depiet a lion on a shield.

I found a likeness *depiet* upon a wall. *Armory in verse*, as I walk'd up and down. *Poetical Foreplay*, p. 28.

His arms are fairly *depiet* in his chamber. *Fuller, Worthies*, Cambridgehire.

The sword of Lacedemon *depiet* upon their shields the most terrible beams, *Jr. Tenth*, II.

2. To portray in words; describe: as, to depiet the horrors of war.

Cesar's gout was then *depiet* in energetic language. *Byron, Dutch Republic*.

-Epiet. To delineate, sketch, set forth.

depiet (dē-pī-'tē), v. t.; pret. and pp. *depiet*, *depiet* (< *de-* + *piet*, *depiet*, pp. of *depietere*, paint, *depiet*: see *depiet*). One who depicts or portrays.

The sculptor Canova, an accurate depiet of a certain low species of nature. *Cerretti's Journal*, p. 75.

depiet (dē-pī-'tē), v. t.; pret. and pp. *depiet*, *depiet* (< *de-* + *piet*, *depiet*, pp. of *depietere*, paint, *depiet*: see *depiet*). The act of depicting or portraying.

Even here, in the very sphere where Mucio is summoned to take on the depiction of defensible passions to the utmost of her power, the vague but powerful expression of these is but a fraction of what she has done and is ready to do for word and verse. *Nineteenth Century*, March, 1858.

We must leave out of account that instrumentality of depiction, as just intimated, because its employment belongs to a much more advanced state of cultivation and leads the way to the invention not of speech, but of the analogous and auxiliary art of painting. *Whitney, Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 707.

depieture (dē-pī-'tūr), v. t.; pret. and pp. *depietured*, *depieturing*. [*de-* + *pieture*, after *depiet*.] To portray; paint; picture.

Several persons were *depietured* in caricature. *Felding, Journey from this World to the Next*.

Amereon depicted in glowing colours the uninterrupted felicity of this creature. *Levins's Journal*, p. 75.

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By painting saltnip I depieture sin. *Beside the pearl*, I prove how black the jet. *Browning, Ring and Book*, II. 162.

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deplatory (dē-plī-'tōr), a. and n. [*de-* + *platory* = Sp. *pl.* *deplatory* (< *de-* + *platory*, *deplatory*, deprive of hair: see *deplator*).] 1. a. Having the property of removing hair from the skin.

Smith says that they were *deplatory*, and, if macerated in vinegar, would take away the beard.

II. n. pl. *deplatories* (< *de-* + *platory*). An application used to remove hair without injuring the texture of the skin; specifically, a cosmetic employed to remove superfluous hairs from the human skin, as calx sulphurata.

The effects of the *deplatory* were soon seen. *J. Hook, Gilbert's Grammar*.

deplator (dē-plī-'tōr), a. [*de-* + *plator*, without hair; < *de-* + *plator*, *deplator*.] Without hair; hairless.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped corticated and *deplator*: that is, without wool, fur, or hair.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 14.

deplante (dē-plā-'nē), a. [*de-* + *plante*, pp. of *deplare*, make level; < *de-* + *plante*, level, < *plante*, level: see *plane*.] Flattened or expanded; made level: same as *deplane*.

de plano (dē-plā-'no), adv. [*de-* + *plano*, abl. of *plano*, a level, plane, neut. of *planus*, level, plane, the plane, *plano*.] The phrase *de plano* or *ex plano* was used by the Roman writers in reference to judgments in cases so evident that the judgment could be delivered by the preter standing on a level with the suitors, without ascending the judgment-seat for the hearing of argument.] *In law*, by self-evident or manifest right; clearly; too plainly for argument.

deplante (dē-plā-'nē), v. t. [*de-* + *plante*, pp. of *deplare*, make level; < *de-* + *plante*, level, < *plante*, level: see *plane*.] To flatten or expand; made level: same as *deplane*.

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Savings Banks, where the smallest sums are placed in perfect safety . . . and are paid . . . the moment they are demanded by the depositor.

depository (dē-pōz'it-ō-rē), n.; pl. *depositories* (-rīs). [*L.* *depositum*, a place of deposit.] 1. A place where articles are deposited for safe-keeping; as, a warehouse is a *depository* for goods.

It may be said . . . that the Constitutional Monarch is only a *depository* of power really a *depository* of arms, hold that those who wield the arms, and those alone, constitute the true governing authority.

Gladstone's Speech of Right, p. 190.

2. [Prop. *depository*.] A person to whom a thing is intrusted for safe-keeping; a *depository*. [Rare.]

If I am a vain man, my gratification lies within a narrow circle. I am the sole *depository* of my own secret, and it shall perish with me.

Junius, Letters, Dd.

One who was the director of the national finances, and the *depository* of the gravest secrets of state, might render inestimable services.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiii.

deposit-receipt (dē-pōz'it-rē-sit'), n. A note or an acknowledgment of money lodged with a banker for a stipulated time, on which a higher rate of interest is allowed than on the balance of a current account.

deposit. An absolute form of deposit.

deposi (dē-pōz'it), n. [*F.* *dépôt*, a deposit, a place of deposit, a warehouse, *depositer* *OF*, *deposi*, a deposit, pledge, *L.* *depositum*, a deposit; see *deposi*, n.] 1. A place of deposit; a *depository*; a warehouse or storehouse for receiving goods for storage, sale, or transfer, as on a railroad or other line of transportation.

The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are at present the great *deposits* of this traffic. [*See* *note*, p. 153.

Specifically.—2. A railroad-station; a building for the accommodation and shelter of passengers and the receipt and transfer of freight by railroad. [*U. S.*].—3. *Milit.* (a) A military magazine, as a fort, where stores, ammunition, etc., are deposited; or a station where supplies for different regiments are received and drilled, and where soldiers who cannot accompany their regiments remain. (b) The headquarters of a regiment, where all supplies are received, and whence they are distributed. (c) In Great Britain, that portion of a battalion, generally consisting of two companies, which remains at home when the rest are ordered on foreign service.—4. *In fort.*, a particular place at the tail of the trenches, out of the reach of the cannon of the place, where the troops generally assemble who are ordered to attack the works.

Sometimes written with the French accents, *déposit* or *déposit*.

—*Syn.* 2. *Depot*, *Station*, *Freight-house*, in the United States, at first the places for loading railroad-passengers and freight were called *deposits*, *passenger-deposits*, *freight-deposits*; but the use of *station* for the landing-place of passengers is gradually increasing, while *freight-house* is the most common word for a separate storage-place.

deponentiate (dē-pōn'ti-āt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *deponentiated*, pp. *deponentiating*. [*L.* *depriv*, *t*, *potencia*, power; see *potency*.] To deprive of potency or power.

The gospel of Christ himself we may therefore expect to see greatly *deponentiated*. [*See* *note*, p. 175.

deprave (dē-prā-vāt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *depraved*, pp. *depraving*. [*L.* *deprava*, deprave; deprave; see *deprave*.] 1. To defame; vilify.

Whereat the rest, in depth of sorrows and hate,

His Unlucky Truth with taunts and threats.

Dante, *Italy*, Book, p. 7.

2. To render depraved. [Rare.]

With nature *depraved*, and affluents already discolored by the sin of progeny.

Huckleberry Finn, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 175.

depravation (dē-prā-vā-sh'n), n. [= *F.* *depravation* = *Sp.* *depravación* = *It.* *depravazione*, *L.* *depravatio*, n.] *depravatione*, deprave; see *deprave*. A depraving or depraving; or distorting; perversion; vilification.

Do not give advantage

To sinners' craft, split, without a theme.

For deprecation, *T. and A.*, v. 2.

That learning should undermine the reverence of laws and government . . . is assuredly a mere *depravation* and calumny.

Booth, *Advancement of Learning*, i. 23.

2. The act of making or becoming bad or worse; the act or process of debasement; deterioration.

It is to these . . . [circumstances] that the *depravation*

of ancient police learning is primarily to be ascribed, of the

Edinburgh, *Police Learning*, i.

3. *Depraved* or corrupt quality or character; degeneracy; depravity.

Notwithstanding this universal *depravation* of manners, however, how shocked he [Josh] stood at the character he bore!

By Attorneys, *Bernson*, II. iv.

4. A depraved tendency; inclination toward evil or corruption. [Rare.]

What hellish animal or beast Borgia is as much an illustration of the mind's powers and depravations as what has befallen us.

Bernson, *History*.

—*Syn.* *Depravity*, *Depravation*, *deterioration*, *corruption*, *vitiatio*, *contamination*, *debasing*. *Depravation* is especially the act of depraving or the process of becoming depraved; *depravation*, the state resulting from the act or process. The use of *depravation* for *depravity* is uncommon.

To coarseness [that of Dryden's] day was not external, like that of Elizabeth's [day], but the outward mark of an inward *depravity*.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 82.

I do not believe there ever was put upon record a more *depraved* man, and more despicable victim of thought and sin in Woman, than in the novels which purport to give the picture of English fashionable life.

Mary, *Puller*, *Woman* in the 19th Cent., p. 130.

deprave (dē-prāv'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *depraved*, pp. *depraving*. [*ME.* *depraven*, *OF.* *depraver*, *pervert*, *calumniate*, *accuse*, *F.* *depraver* = *Sp.* *F.* *depravar* = *It.* *deprava*, *corrupt*, *pervert*, *distort*, *corrupt*, *L.* *depravare*, *crooked*, *misshapen*, *vitiatio*, *depraved*.] 1. To corrupt; vilify; speak evil of; misreport; calumniate; vilify.

See how the stubborn damsel doth deprave

My simple meaning with disdainful scorn.

Spenser, *Sonnets*, xix.

One about to *deprave* and calumniate the person and writings of Quintus Horatius Flaccus.

E. W. Dixon, *Postmaster*, v. 1.

Unjustly thou *deprave*st it with the name

Of servitude, to serve whom God ordains.

Milton, p. 174.

2. To make bad or worse; pervert; vitiate; corrupt; as, to *deprave* the heart, mind, understanding, will, tastes, etc.; to *deprave* the morals, government, laws, etc.

Whose *prayers* *deprave* each other better part.

Spenser, *Sonnets*, xxi.

All things proceed, and up to his return.

See *note*, p. 174.

The ingenuity once so conspicuously displayed in every department of physical and moral science has been *depraved* into a timid and servile cunning.

Macaulay, *Moore's* *Byron*.

The ceremony of kneeling at the Sacrament was included among the rest; but the free and glad acknowledgment of the ceremony was not to be expected from those who had notoriously *depraved* it.

E. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, x.

depraved (dē-prāv'), p. a. 1. Perverted; vitiated; as, a *depraved* appetite.

Their taste in time became so *depraved*, that what was at first a poetical license not to be justified they made their choice.

Sheriff, *Improving the English Tongue*.

2. Morally bad; destitute of moral principle; corrupt; wicked; as, a *depraved* nature.—*Syn.* 2. *Hypocritical*, *perjurious*, etc. (see *criminal*), *base*, *profligate*, *shameless*, *repulsive*.

depravingly (dē-prāv'ing-lī), adv. In a depraved manner; with corrupt motive or intent.

The writings of both *depravatio*, anticipatively, counteracted the incentives.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, To the Reader.

depravedness (dē-prāv'ed-ness), n. The state of being depraved or vitiated; corruption; taint.

Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to evil.

Hammond.

depravement (dē-prāv'ment), n. [*L.* *depravatio* + *ment*.] Perversion; vitiation. [Rare.]

He maketh men believe that partitions . . . are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar*, Err. i. 10.

depraver (dē-prāv'er), n. 1. One who perverts or distorts the character of a person; a traducer; a vilifier.

Do you think I urge any comparison against you? No, I am not so ill-bred as to be a *depraver* of your worthiness.

B. Jonson, *Case* is Altered, i.

2. A corrupter; one who vitiates.

For *depravation* of the Prayer-Book it was ten pounds ten or three months for the first offence.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, x, note.

depravingly (dē-prāv'ing-lī), adv. In a depraving manner.

depravity (dē-prāv'itē), n. [Irreg. *C.* *de + pravity*, *q. v.*; as if *L.* *depraves + ity*.] 1. The state of being depraved or corrupt; corruption; degeneracy; as, *depravity* of manners or morals.

Successing generations change the habit of their morals . . . wonder at the *depravities* of the present.

Macaulay, *Macaulay*.

To remove the offender, to preserve society from those dangers which are to be apprehended from his incontinent *depravities*, is often the wisest punishment.

Macaulay, *Hallam's* *Const. Hist.*

Specifically.—2. In *theol.*, the hereditary tendency of mankind, derived from Adam through his descendants, to commit sin, the punishment of which by many theologians *depravity* is distinguished from actual sin, which they regard as consisting wholly in voluntary action.—Total *depravity*, in *theol.*, the condition of man for the moral purposes of his being until torn again by the influence of the Holy Spirit, the original sin, and the sinfulness of the human condition. Some consider man as "utterly inclined, disabled, and made opposed unto all that is righteous, and wholly inclined to evil, and that continually" (*West. Conf. of Faith*). Others concede to man a natural ability to do good, but hold that the moral character is determined by the controlling energy and disposition, which is a nature totally indifferent or averse to the law of God.—*Syn.* 1. *Depravity*, *Depravation*. See *deprave*.—2. *Proclivity*, *baseness*, *degeneracy*, *vice*, *demoralization*.

deprecable (dē-prā-gā-b'l), a. [= *It.* *deprecabile*, *L.* *deprecabilis*, that which may be entreated, *L.* *deprecari*, pray against, pray for; see *deprecate*.] That is to be deprecated.

I look upon the temporal destruction of the greatest king as far less *deprecable* than the eternal damnation of his subjects.

deprecate (dē-prā-kāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *deprecated*, pp. *deprecating*. [*L.* *deprecatus*, pp. of *deprecari* (> *Sp.* *F.* *deprecar*), pray against (a present or impending evil), pray for, intercede for (a stranger), request, earnestly implore; *C.* *de off*, *to*, *precar*, pray; see *pray*.]

1. To pray against; pray or entreat the removal or prevention of; pray or desire deliverance from.

We are met here to acknowledge our sin, to express our public detestation of it, and to *deprecate* the vengeance which hath pursued, and doth still, I fear, pursue us on the account of it.

Spenser, *Sonnets*, xix.

The judgments which we would *deprecate* are not removed.

By Smalridge.

2. To plead or argue earnestly against; urge reasons against; express disapproval of; said of a scheme, purpose, or action.

His purpose was *deprecate* by all around him, and he was with difficulty induced to abandon it.

Scott.

The self-denial which was honored in me as *deprecate* as a fault in most women.

Macaulay, *Whitman* in 19th Cent., p. 40.

O, still as ever, friends are they Who, in the interest of outraged truth, *Deprecate* such a crime.

Browning, *King and Book*, II. 227.

3. To imprecate; invoke.

Upon the heads of these very mischievous men they *deprecate* no vengeance, though that of the whole nation was justly merited.

Antiquary, p. 42.

deprecatingly (dē-prā-kāt'ing-lī), adv. By *deprecation*; with expressions or indications of protest or disapproval.

deprecation (dē-prā-kāt'ish'n), n. [= *OF.* *deprecation*, *L.* *deprecatio* = *Sp.* *depravación* = *It.* *depravazione*, *L.* *depravatio*, n.] 1. The act of deprecating something, as harm or disaster, either by counter-prayer or petition; earnest desire for exemption or deliverance.

I with leave of speech implored, And humble supplication, that the royal . . .

Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 878.

Strenuous they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and the latter was especially used as a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other.

Sir T. Browne.

They use no *deprecations* nor complaints, Nor suit for mercy.

Chapman, *Byron's* *Tragedy*, iv. 1.

Specifically.—2. In *litany*, a petition to be delivered from some evil, temporal or spiritual.

In Latin *litany* each single *deprecation* is usually followed by the response, "Libera nos, Domine" (Deliver us, O Lord). In the *Mass*, the *deprecation* is "Deliver us from all evil and mischief," and end, "For hardness of heart, and contempt of thy Word and Commandment," and are collected in groups, after each of which comes the response, "Good Lord, deliver us." The *deprecations*, which succeed, are the same as those which precede.

3. A praying for removal or prevention; entreaty or earnest desire for an averting or delaying; as, to urge reasons in *deprecation* of war or of a severe judgment, or *deprecation* of death." *Downe*.—4. An imprecation; a curse.

We may, with too much justice, apply to him the Scriptural *deprecation* "to him that withholdeth his hand from the people shall curse him." *Sermon*, II. 21.

deprecative (dē-prā-kāt'iv), a. [= *OF.* *deprecativus*, *F.* *deprecatif* = *Sp.* *F.* *deprecativo*, *L.* *deprecativus*, a.

depressed

1548

depth

plant (one whose growth is lateral rather than upward). — 4. In her, surmounted or debased. **Use debased.** [Rare.]
depressible (dē-prē'sh-ə-bəl), a. [C. depress + -ible.] Capable of being depressed.

They thighed (teeth) are, however, *depressible* in one direction only. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII, 604.

depressingly (dē-prē's-ing-lī), adv. In a depressing manner.

depression (dē-prē'sh-ən), n. [C. ME. *depression*, (OF. *depression*, F. *depression* = Sp. *depression* = Pg. *depressão* = It. *depressione*, < L. *depressio* = *de-* + *pressus*, pp. of *deprimere*, press down: see *depress*.)] 1. A sinking or pressing down; or the state of being pressed down. Specifically — 2. In astron.: (a) The sinking of the polar star toward the horizon, as the observer recedes from the pole toward the equator. (b) The angular distance of a star below the horizon, which is measured by an arc of the vertical circle passing through the star and intercepted between the star and the horizon.

And then is the *depression* of the pole antarcic: that is to say, then is the pole antarcic hypize the orionite the same quantite of space, neither more nor less. *Chaucer, Troilus*, l. 25.

3. In gun., the lowering of the muzzle of a gun, corresponding to the raising of the breech. — 4. In surg., a kind of coughing. — 5. In music, the lowering, or flinging of a tone: denoted in printed music by *♭*, or after *♯*, by *♮*. — 6. A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; a forcing inward; as, roughness consisting in little protuberances and *depressions*; the *depression* of the skull.

Should he [one born blind] draw his hand over a picture, where all is smooth and uniform, he would never be able to imagine how the same style varied and depressed, as a human body could be shown on a plain piece of canvas, that has to it no unevenness or irregularity. *Spencer, Soc. Aids*.

7. Figuratively, the act of lowering or abasing; as, the *depression* of pride.

Another very important moral result to which asceticism largely contributed was the *depression* and sometimes almost the extinction of the ego. *Lecky, Europ. Moral*, II, 148.

8. A sinking of the spirits; dejection; a state of sadness; want of courage or animation; as, *depression* of the mind.

Lambert, in great *depression* of spirit, twice pray'd him to let him escape, but when he saw he could not prevail, submitted. *De Witt, Charles*, l. 180.

9. A low state of strength; physical exhaustion.

It tends to reduce the patient's strength very much, and, if persistent for any considerable time, almost invariably occasions fatal depression. *West, Diseases of Infancy and Childhood*, xiv.

10. A state of dullness or inactivity; as, *depression* of trade; commercial *depression*. — Angle of depression, the angle which a straight line drawn from the eye to any object dips below the horizon.

See *dip*. — Barometric depression, a relatively low state of the barometer, due to diminished atmospheric pressure.

Depression of an angle, in *astr.*, the reduction of it to a lower degree of the living circle of sight is a common factor. — *Fig.* 6. Cavity, indentation, dent. — 7. Ruination, fall. — 8. In music, see *depress*.

depressive (dē-prē's-iv), a. [C. OF. *depressif*, F. *depressif*; as *depress* + -ive.] Able or tending to depress or cast down.

Use Liberty, 'tis ascends, Even where the keen depression's descends, Still spread, exalt, and actuate your powers. *Thomson*.

depressiveness (dē-prē's-iv-ness), n. The quality of being depressive; tendency to depress.

To all his . . . troubles, moreover, must be added his continual one of ill-health, and its concomitant *depressiveness*. *Carlyle, Misc.*, IV, 224.

depressor (dē-prē's-ŏr), n. [C. Sp. *depressor* = Fg. *depressor*; < NL. *depressor*, < L. *deprimere*, press down: see *depress*.] 1. One who presses down; an oppressor.

The greatest *depressors* of God's grace, and the advancers of men's abilities, are religious and celestial *depressors*. *Alv. Usher, History of the Anc. Irish*, II.

2. Pl. *depressores* (dē-prē-sō's-ŏr), In *anat.*, a muscle that depresses or draws down; as, the *depressor anguli oris* (the muscle which draws down the corner of the mouth). — 3. In *surg.*, an instrument like a curved spatula used for reducing or pushing a protruding part into place. — *Depressor albi nasi*, a muscle of the face which draws down the corner of the mouth. — *Depressor labii inferioris*, or *quadratus menti*, a muscle of the face which draws down the lower lip. — *Depressor mandibule*, the depressor of the mandible, a muscle which draws down the lower jaw and thus assists in opening the mouth in many vertebrates, as

birds and reptiles. It resembles the human *depressor* in function, but not in appearance. — *Depressor nervi*, an afferent branch of the vagus, running to the cardiac plexus, which when stimulated lowers the vasomotor tone. — *Depressor palmaris inferioris*, the depressor of the palmaris muscle which in many animals, but not in man, serves to pull down the lower eyelid.

depressor (dē-prē's-ŏr), n. [Origin unknown.] Plastering made to imitate tooled ashler-work. It is first pricked up and floated, as for set or stocco, and then small stones are forced on down by a board. *H. H. Knight*.

deprimant (dē-prī'm-ənt), a. [C. L. *deprimant* (b), pp. of *deprimere*, press down: see *depress*.] Serving to depress; specifically applied to certain muscles which pull downward, as the rectus inferior oculi, which draws down the eyeball. [Rare or obsolete.]

deprive (dē-prī've), v. t. [C. F. *depriver*, under-derive (see *disprize*), + -are.] Low esteem; contempt; disdain.

deprivable (dē-prī've-ə-bəl), a. [C. deprive + -ible.] Liable to be deprived, dispossessed, or deprived.

Upon surmise . . . they gather that the persons that enjoy them [certain grants and tolerations] possess them wrongfully, and are *deprivable* at all hours. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v, § 81.

Or else make kings as restitute, consumable, deprivable, and liable to all kinds of punishments. *Prynne*.

deprival (dē-prī'vel), n. [C. deprive + -al.] Deprivation. [Rare.]

The *deprival* of a sight does render him incapable of future observation. *Dequana, Revenge for Honour*, III, 2.

deprivation (dē-prī've-sh-ən), n. [C. ML. *deprivatio* (n.), < *deprivare*, deprive: see *deprive*.] 1. The act of depriving; a taking away.

Deprivation of civil rights is a species of penal infliction. *See* *deprive*, specifically in the field of Opinion.

2. The state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement.

Fools whose end is destruction and eternal deprivation of being. *Bentley*.

3. Deprivation from office, rank, or position; deprivation: now used chiefly of the deposition of a bishop or other ecclesiastic. This is or is not: *deprivation* a *benefice*, or deprivation of living or preferment; and *deprivation* an *office*, or deprivation of office; otherwise called *deprivation* or *deprivation*.

Hence happily it was that *Amenius* would needs make *Alceus* of *Vashti* the Queen in his magnificent feast, which occasioned her *deprivation* and *Exile*. *Purshas, Pilgrimage*, p. 274.

The *deprivation*, death, and destruction of the queen's *State Trade*, Duke of Norfolk, &c. *See* *deprive*.

There had been recent instances of the *deprivation* of bishops by a sentence of the *Witan*; and though we have not seen a *deprivation* since, we may rather think that *deprivation* has been himself deprived of his see. *J. R. Green, Conf. of Eng.*, p. 519.

They [the civil court] would enforce the *deprivation* of a Wesleyan minister by the authorities of his own communion for preaching in an Anglican pulpit. *H. R. Gendreau, Short Studies*, p. 807.

deprivative (dē-prī've-tiv), a. [C. deprive + -ative, Cf. *privative*.] Depriving or tending to deprive or divest of property, office, etc. [Rare.]

deprive (dē-prī've), v. t. [pret. and pp. *deprived*, *deprived*.] [C. ME. *depriven*, < OF. *depriver* = ML. *deprivare*, deprive of office, deposite, < L. *de-* + *privare*, deprive, pp. *privatus*, deposed, private: see *privat*, *privation*.] 1. To take away; as, to *deprive* of life or of an injury or destiny.

'Tis honour to *deprive* dishonour'd life. *Shak., Lucres*, I, 1180.

Melancholy hath *deprived* their judgments. *Reynold Scott*.

2. To divest; strip; bereave; as, to *deprive* one of pain, of sight, of property, of children, etc.

In his [William I.] Time, Sigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, was laid divers *Causes* *deprived* of his dignity, and kept private all his life after in the Castle of Winchester. *Bede, Chronicles*, p. 28.

Those least delight sufficient to *deprive* Remembrance of all pains which him offend. *Spenser*.

As he [the prime minister] comes into power without any formal election or nomination, so he can be *deprived* of power without any formal deposition.

Hence — 3. To divest of office; degrade. *See* *deprive*, 3.

A minor, degraded for incorcontinency, said that if they *deprived* him, it should cost an hundred men's lives. *Bacon*.

He [Heath of Worcester] was called before the council February 2, when he was laid after a month committed to the tower where he remained to the end of the reign; and until the reign came to an end he was *deprived* of his office. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, xvii.

He [Robert South] was ordained by one of the *deprived* bishops in 1688. *Whipple, Ess. and Rev.*, II, 76.

4. To hinder from possessing or enjoying; debar; withhold; as, to *deprive* of life.

God hath *deprived* her of wisdom. *Job xxxii*, 17.

The short time that I spent there *deprived* me of the opportunity. *Corpus, Crutides*, I, 140.

From his face I shall be hid, *deprived* His blessed countenance. *Middle, R. L.*, x, 316.

— *Syn.* 2. To dispossess, strip, rob, despoil.

deprivement (dē-prī've-mēt), n. [C. deprive + -ment.] The act of depriving, or the state of being deprived; deprivation.

Our Levites, undergoing no such law of *deprivement*, can have no right to any such compensation. *Alford, Notes*, p. 10.

The widower may lament and console the unhappiness of so many *deprivements*. *See* *deprive*, 1.

Sir F. Bagnall, Pros. State of Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 300.

depriver (dē-prī'ver), n. One who or that which deprives, takes away, divests, or bereaves.

Depriver of those solid joys Which such creation. *Cleveland, Poems*, etc., p. 38.

de profundis (dē-prō-fun-dīs), [L., out of the depths; *de*, of; *profundus*, abl. pl. of *profundum*, depth: see *profund*, n.] Out of the depths: the first two words of the Latin version of the 130th Psalm, which in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches is one of the seven penitential psalms: often used (with capitals) as a name for the psalm.

deproportion (dē-prō-p-rō'sh-ən), n. [C. L. as if **deproportion* (n.), < *deproportare*, make haste, < *de-* + *proportare*, hasten: see *proportion*.] A making haste or speed. *Bacon*, 1727.

deprostrate (dē-prō-strāt), a. [C. *de-* + *prostrate*.] Extremely prostrate; very low; mean.

How may weak mortal ever hope to rise. His unsmooth thought, and his *deprostrate* style! *G. Fletcher*.

deprovincialize (dē-prō-vin'-shā-līz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *deprovincialized*, *deprovincialized*. [C. *de-* + *provincialize*.] To divest of provincial characteristics; expand the views or interests of.

The camp is *deprovincializing* us very fast. *See* *deprovincialize*, 1.

The country had grown rich, its commerce was large, and wealth did lift the natural wall in making life more and more worldly, commerce in *deprovincializing* the mist of those engaged in it. *See* *deprovincialize*, 1.

See *deprovincialize*, 1. Among my Books, lat ser., p. 257.

depr. A contraction of *depriment*.

depth (dēpθ), n. [C. MF. *depte* (not in AR.) = D. *diepte* = Iscl. *dypt* = Dan. *dyb* = Goth. *duiptha*, depth: with formative -h, C. ME. *depte*, *depte*; see *deop*, and, *de*, *de*, *de*, 1. Deepness; distance or extension, as measured — (a) From the surface or top downward: opposed to height; as, the *depth* of the ocean, of a mine, a ditch, etc.

As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water. *Bacon*.

Her [the ship's] *Depth* from the Breadth is 19 fathoms and two inches. *Hood, Letters*, I, p. 28.

(b) Upward or forward from the point of view: as, the *depth* of the sky. (c) From without inward, or from the front to the rear: as, the *depth* of a wound; the *depth* of a building.

— *d*. A deep place, literally or figuratively; an abyss; the sea.

The *depth* closed me round about. *Jonah* II, 5.

Wolsey, that once trod the ways of glory, And sounded all the *depths* and shoals of honor. *Shak., Ham.*, III, 2.

The fawn tides skim o'er the covered land, And seem with *dissembled depths* *depr*. *Dryden*.

3. The deepest, innermost, or most central part of anything; the part most remote from the boundary or outer limits: as, the *depth* of winter, of night; in the *depths* of a jungle or a forest.

The Earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of winter, resented the city of York from the rebels. *Reynold Scott*.

4. Abstruseness; obscurity; that which is not easily explored: as, the *depth* of a science.

There are greater *depths* and obscurities in the elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most obscure tract of school divinity. *Adams, Writ. Exam.*

5. Immensity; infinity; intensity.

O the *depth* of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! *Rom.* XI, 33.

Tears from the *depth* of some divine depths. *Travellers*, p. 11.

tangent at the first point cut the curve. (u) The operation of passing from any function to any related function which may in the context be termed its derivative. (v) The word derivation, in its first mathematical sense, was invented by Lagrange, who thought it possible to develop the calculus without the use of infinitesimals.

5. In *biol.*, descent with modification of an organism from antecedent organisms; evolution; i. e., the derivation of a new word derivation — that is, the derivative theory (which see, under *derivative*).

According to the doctrine of derivation, the more complex plants and animals are the slowly modified descendants of less complex plants and animals, and so on, until we reach these primitive organisms which are not definable either as animal or as vegetable, but which in their lowest forms are more akin to jelly-like protoplasm.

J. Fiske, *Comic Philon*, I, 442.

6. In *gunn.*, the peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun, due to its angular rotation about its longer axis and to the resistance of the air. Sometimes called *drift*. — 7. The thing derived or deduced; a derivative; a deduction. [Rare or obsolete].

Most of them are the genuine derivations of the *Grandville*.

Arbogast's calculus of derivations (named for the French analyst L. E. Arbogast) is a method of expanding and otherwise dealing with functions of functions expressible as series in ascending powers of one or more variables.

derivation (dér-i-vā'-shən), n. [*derivation* + *-al*.] Relating to derivation.

derivational (dér-i-vā'-shən), n. [*derivation* + *-al*.] Same as *derivative*.

We have sometimes in the preceding pages used the words evolutionist or *derivationist*.

La Cœur, *Pop. Sci. M.*, XXXI, 311.

derivatist (dér-i-v-ist), s. [*derivation* + *-ist*.] A believer in the doctrine of derivation or evolution; an evolutionist. [Rare].

The doctrine of evolution of organic types is sometimes appropriately called the doctrine of derivation, and its supporters *derivatists*.

La Cœur, *Pop. Sci. M.*, XXXI, 315.

derivative (dér-i-v-iv-ā), n. [*derivation* + *-iv*.] = *Sp. Ig. II. derivativo*, < *LL. derivativus*, derivative (in grammatical sense), < *L. derivare*, derive; see *derive*.] I, a. 1. Derived; taken or having proceeded from a source or origin; preceding; secondary; as, a derivative word; a derivative conveyance.

As it is a derivative perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from the *derivation*. — 2. *Sp. Ig. II. derivativo*, < *LL. derivativus*, derivative (in grammatical sense), < *L. derivare*, derive; see *derive*.] I, a. 1. Derived; taken or having proceeded from a source or origin; preceding; secondary; as, a derivative word; a derivative conveyance.

Exclusive sovereignty of ownership of the soil is a derivative right.

Story, *Salem*, Sept. 13, 1828.

Making the authority of law derivative, and not original.

H. Spencer, *Essays of Ethics*, I, 10.

9. In *biol.*, relating to derivation, or to the doctrine of derivation; as, the derivative theory.

3. In *med.*, having a tendency to lessen inflammation or reduce a morbid process.

It is a hot-air bath is stimulating, derivative, repurative.

Encyc. Brit., III, 544.

Derivative certainty. See *certainty*. — Derivative character. See *character*. — Derivative chord, in music, a chord derived from a fundamental chord; specifically, a chord derived from another by inversion; as, an *armonium* or *armonium* version. — Derivative conveyance. See *conveyance*. — Derivative function, in math., a function expressing the rate of change of the value of another function relatively to that of the variable. — Derivative theory, in *biol.*, the view that the species are the result of a course of time by virtue of their inherent tendencies, not by natural selection.

11. a. In *med.*, a therapeutic method or agent employed to lessen a morbid process in one part by producing a flow of blood or lymph to another part, as cupping, leeching, blisters, cataplasms, etc. — 2. That which is derived from which is deduced or comes by derivation from another.

For honour.

This a derivative from me to mine.

Shak., *W. T.*, III, 2.

Specifically — 3. A word derived or formed either immediately from a primitive root, or from a primitive root; thus, 'verb,' 'verbal,' 'verbous' are derivatives of the Latin *verbum*; 'duke,' 'duet,' 'adduce,' 'conduce,' 'conduct,' 'conduct,' etc., are derivatives of the Latin *ducere*; 'fonder,' 'derivation,' 'feed,' 'feeding,' 'feed' a derivative of 'food.' See *derivation*, 3. — 4. In music: (a) The root or generator from which a chord is derived. (b) Same as *derivative chord* (which see, above). (c) A derivative function; a differential coefficient. (d) The slope of a scalar function; a vector

function whose direction is that of most rapid increase of a scalar function (of which it is said to be the derivative), and whose magnitude is equal to the increase in this direction of the scalar function per unit of distance. (e) More generally, any function derived from another.

Derivative of a manifold of points, the aggregate of all points having a number of points of the manifold greater than any assignable number within any assignable distance. — 5. In geometry, a point on a plane curve, a point whose trilinear coordinates are rational integral functions of those of the focus. — 6. In mathematics, a derivative of any function of *x*, the function

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

where the accents signify differentiations relative to *x*.

derivatively (dér-i-v-iv-iv-ly), adv. In a derivative manner; by derivation.

The character which essentially and inherently belongs to him (Christ) will derivatively belong to them (the disciples) also.

Horne, *On Pa.* v.

derivativeness (dér-i-v-iv-iv-ness), n. The state of being derivative. *Imp. Dict.*

derive (dér-i-v-iv), v.; pret. and pp. derived, ppr. deriving. [*ME. derivien*, < *OF. derivier*, < *deriver* = *Sp. Ig. derivar* = *L. derivare* = *G. dēreivō* = *Dan. dervere* = *Sw. dervra*, < *L. dēreivō*, to turn, or draw out, or draw off, derive (one word from another, in last sense for earlier *duero*), < *dē*, away, + *reivō*, a stream; see *reivō*.] I, trans. 1. To turn aside or divert, as water, or other fluid, from its natural course or channel; as, to derive water from the main channel or current into lateral rivulets.

The solemn and right manner of deriving the water.

The whole pond is very great; but that part of it which is derived towards this font is but little.

Gorges, *Crudities*, I, 86.

2. Figuratively, to turn aside; divert.

And her dow loves *derived* to that vile witch's share.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I, II, 2.

That saving grace which Christ originally is both for the general good of his whole Church but according to his several *derivation* into every member thereof.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v, 67.

The Statutes are the sink of the Eastern Superstitions, which they *derive* to many Nations.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 460.

If we take care that the sickness of the body does not itself into the soul, nor the pains of one preclude the operation of the other, we shall alleviate the burden.

Joc. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1790), I, 332.

3. To draw or receive, as from a source or origin, or by regular transmission; as, to derive ideas from the senses; to derive instruction from a book; his estate is derived from his ancestors.

For by my mother I derived

From Lionel duke of Clarence.

Shak., I Hen. VI., II, 5.

Elizabeth clearly discerned the advantages which were to be derived from a close connection between the monarchy and the priesthood.

Maccall, *Italian's Const.* Hist.

It is from Rome and Germany that we derive our domestic law.

W. E. Barn, *Aryan Household*, p. 186.

Specifically — 4. To draw or receive (a word) from a more original root or stem; as, the word 'rule' is derived from the Latin; 'feed' is derived from 'food.' See *derivation*, 3. — 5. To derive from a source or origin; involving a personal subject.

A sound mind will derive its principles from insight.

Emerson, *Society and Solitude*.

These men derive all religion from myth.

Jensen, *Nature*, Feb. 1891, p. 802.

I should be much obliged if any of your readers could help me in deriving the name of the village of Altonley, in Cumberland.

N. and G., 4th ser., II, 207.

6. To communicate or transfer from one to another, as by descent. [Rare].

His [Athanasius'] learning, and untainted manners, too, We find, Athanasius, since that time, derived.

Dryden, *Epilogue* spoken at A. 1, 22.

Our language has received innumerable elegances and improvements from that infusion of Hebrew words which are derived to it out of the passages of Holy Writ.

The plaintiff could not prove the place in question to be a village, nor could he derive a good title of the patent itself to Mr. Right.

Winkrop, *Hist. New England*, II, 214.

An excellent disposition is derived to your lordship from the two of general nature.

Palmer.

Derived conductors, in *elec.*, the two or more branches, resulting further along, into which a conductor is sometimes divided. — Derived current, in *elec.*, a current flowing through a derived conductor. — Derived group, in *bot.*

I intrins. To come, proceed, or be derived.

[Rare].

It were but reasonable to admire Him, from whom really all perfections do derive.

Joc. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1830), I, 22.

Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed.
Derive, Second Psalm of Calimachus.
The wish, that of the living whole
No life may fall beyond the grave,
Derive it not from what we have,
The likeliest God within the soul?

Derivation. See *derivation*. — Derivation, in *Memoriam*, Jr.

The new school derives from Hawthorne and George Eliot.

derivements (dér-i-v-iv-ment), n. [*OF. derivement*, derivation (in lit. sense), < *deriver*, derive; see *derive* and *-ment*.] An inference or a deduction.

I offer these derivements from these subjects, to raise our affections upon them.

Montague, *Devoute Essays*, II, iv, 4.

deriver (dér-i-v-iv-er), n. 1. One who derives or deduces from a source. — 2. One who diverts a thing from its natural course to or upon something else. [Rare].

Such a one makes a man not only a partner of other men's sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole entire guilt of them to himself.

South, *Sermons*, II, 6.

derk, a. n., and v. An obsolete form of *dark*.

Chaucer.

derling, n. A Middle English form of *derling*.

derm (dér-m), n. [*NL. derma*, form of *derm*.] Same as *derma*.

derma (dér-m), n. [*NL. < Gr. déma*, the skin, hide (of beasts, later of man), < *dēma*, skin, say, = *E. teat*, q. v.] 1. The true skin, or cutis vera; the corium. — 2. Same as *derm*. General: synonymous with *integument* or *tegumentum*.

Also *derm*, *dermis*.

dermal (dér-mal), a. [*Gr. déma*, skin, + *ad*, to, = *ad-*.] Toward the skin — that is, from within outward in any direction; ectoderm.

Barclay.

dermahermal, dermahermal, a. See *dermohermal*.

dermal (dér-mal), a. [*derma* + *-al*.] 1. In *zool.*, pertaining to skin, or the external covering of the body; consisting of skin; cutaneous; tegumentary. The word properly relates to the *derma* or corium; as, the *dermal layer* of the skin; but it has also acquired a more general sense: as, *dermal appendages* — that is, hair, claws, etc. — 2. Same as *derm*.

2. In *bot.*, pertaining to the epidermis. — *Dermal bone*, an ossification in the derma or cutis. — *Dermal defenses*, in *zool.*, the placoid ossification; the denticles, thichyodentals, etc., of elasmobranchiate fishes. — *Dermal denticle*, see *denticle*. — *Dermal derm*, derm, derm, or subcutaneous muscle; a muscle developed in, attached to, or specially acting upon the derma or skin proper, as the *platysma myoides* of the lion.

As we regard the *dermal muscles* as primitively forming a complex complex with those which belong to the skeleton, we must distinguish from the *derma* as belonging to the integument as such.

Göppeler, *Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 492.

Dermal musculature, the set or system of *dermal muscles* as a whole; cutaneous muscles, collectively considered.

The *dermal musculature* is more highly developed in mammals.

Göppeler, *Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 498.

dermal skeleton, the exoskeleton of an animal, or those hard parts which cover the body, as the integument of an insect or a crustacean.

dermalgia (dér-maj-ij-ā), n. [*NL. < Gr. déma*, skin, + *algos*, pain, in pain, a painful condition of the skin arising from nervous disease; neuralgia of the skin. Also *dermatalgia*.

dermalichus (dér-maj-ij-ūs), n. [*NL. irreg. < Gr. déma*, skin, + *ichthys*, fish.]

A genus of parasitic mites or oribatids of the family *Sarcoptidae*, or itch-insects, found on the body of Ecod, 1843: synonymous with *Anelasma*.

The species are parasitic on the bodies of birds. The larvae are headless, the adults octopus; the male is larger than the female.

Ecob, 1843: synonymous with *Anelasma*.

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Abstract

descent, in opposition to derivative descent, which is a proposition dividing a genus into its species.—Angle of de-



cially from lead. See *patinsonise*, and *Parko*

The name is sometimes extended to the whole structure or erection to which some sloping frame is attached, as in the Church of England to the stall from which the morning and evening services are read, in Scotch churches to the stall of the preacher in the United States to the pulpit or the lectern in a church.

He is drawn leaning on a desk, with his Bible before him. *J. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Who first invented work, and bound the free
And holiday-rejoicing apart . . .
To that dry drudgery at the desk's dead wood?

The pulpit, or as it is here (in Connecticut) called the desk, was filled by three, if not four, Clergymen.

They are common to every species of oratory, though of rarer use in the desk. *Adams, Lectures on Rhetoric.*

(desk'-top, desk, s. t. [*desk*, n.]) To shut up in or as if in a desk; treasure up. [*Rare.*]

In a walnut shell was *desked*. *P. T. Zoukie (O. Albomassar, I. 2.*

Or if you into some blind convent fly
You're inquisition'd straight for hervey.
Unless your daring from frontpiece can tell
News of a relic or brave miracle;
Then you are entertained and *deskt* up by
Our Lady's psalter and the rosary.

John Hall, Poems, p. 2.

desk-cloth (desk'-kloth'), n. *Ecceles*, the hanging of the lectern.

desk-work (desk'-work), n. Work done at a desk; habitual writing, as that of a clerk or a literary man.

All my poor scrapings from a dozen years

Of dust and dewdrops, *Tempsom, See Dreams.*

desma (des'-mā), n.; pl. *desmata* (-mā-tā), [NL., < Gr. *desma*, a band, < *dein*, bind.] A kind of sponge-spicule of polyaxial or irregular figure. See the extract.

Amongst one group of Lithothid sponges (Rhabdostrepta) the normal growth of a stony tissue is arrested at an early stage; it then serves as a nucleus upon which further silica is deposited, and in such a manner as to produce a very irregularly branching sclerite or *desma*, within which the fundamental structure is being enclosed. *Bryce, Brit. XLI, 417.*

desmachymatus (des-mā'-kī'-mā-tus), a. [*desmachyme* (-chymat-) + *-ous*.] Connective, as a sponge-tissue; specifically, of or pertaining to desmachyme: as, a *desmachymatus* sheath. *Sollas.*

desmachyme (des-mā'-kim), n. [*Gr. desma*, a band, fether + *chymē*, juice, *chyma* (-), a liquid; see *chymat*.] The porous connective tissue of sponges, arising from desmachytes.

Desmadecia (des-mas'-don), n. [NL.] The typical genus of the family Desmadiaceae. *Bowerbank, 1862.*

Desmadecionidae (des-mas-i'-don' i'-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Desmadecia* + *-idae*.] A family of marine sponges, of the order *Cornuapophagia*, typified by the genus *Desmadecia*, having diversified megascleres and chelate microcleres. The genera are numerous, and the family is divided into the subfamilies *Esperellina* and *Ecthopina*.

desmachyte (des-mā'-it), n. [*Gr. desma*, a band, fether + *chymē*, a hollow.] One of the cells of connective tissue which occur in most sponges. They are usually long fusiform bodies, consisting of a clear, colorless, and often finely fibrillated sheath, surrounding a highly refractive axial filer, which is deeply stained by reagents. In some species the desmachyte simply nucleated fusiform cell, with granular contents, fibrillated toward the ends.

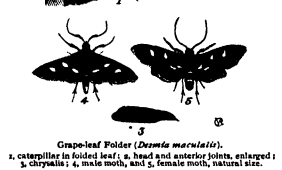
desman (des'-mān), n. [Also sometimes *desman*: = *F. desman* = *G. desman*, < *Sw. desman*-dratt, a desman, lit. 'musk-rat'; *desman*, musk; cf. *Dan. desmer*, musk; *Isel*, des, musk, in comp. *des-his* (Clausen), musk-box, smelling-box (*his*,

drätt, rat) being ignored in the E., F., and G. word.] 1. A musk-shrew or musk-rat: the name of two distinct species of aquatic insectivorous mammals of the genus *Myotis* or *Galemys*, constituting the subfamily *Myogalina* (which see). The Muscovite desman, *M. moschata* or *muscovitica*, is common on the Volga and the Don; it is about 2 inches long, swims and dives with great facility, and lives in holes in the banks. The Freyran desman, *M. freyana*, is a familiar species with a relatively longer tail, found in southwestern Europe.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of the musk-shrews. *Lacépède.*

desmata, n. Plural of *desma*.

Desmia (des-mī'-ā), n. [NL. (cf. *Dasmia* for *Desmia*), *Gr. desmōs*, binding, bound, < *despōs*, a band, < *dein*, bind.] 1. A genus of the lepidopterous family *Tyralidae*, characterized chiefly by the elbowed or knotted antennae of the male. Of the two described North American species, the more familiar is *D. maculata*, which is nearly one inch



in expanse of wings. The general color is brownish black, with a metallic luster. The fore wings bear two large oval white spots, and the hind wings one, usually dividing into three. The larva folds grape-leaves, and is known as the *grape-leaved folder* (which see).

2. A genus of centipedes, of the family *Turbidulidae*. *Eduardus and Haime, 1848.*

desmid, desmidian (des'-mid, des-mīd'-i-an), n. A plant of the order Desmidiaceae.

Desmidiaceae (des-mīd'-i-ā'-ē-sē-sē), des-mīd'-i-ā'-ē-sē), n. pl. [NL., < *Desmidium* (cf. *Gr. as if 'desmidion*, dim. of *despōs*, a band, chain), the typical genus, + *-aceae*, -ae.] A natural order of microscopic unicellular fresh-water alga, belonging to the class *Conjugata*. They are usually free, but sometimes united in chains which are embedded in mucilage. The cells are cylindrical or fusiform, and sometimes have horn-like processes; or the general outline is circular or elliptic and variously divided, the principal constriction in the middle forming symmetrical halves. Many of the forms are very beautiful. Reproduction takes place by cell-division at the middle and by conjugation. *Desmidiaceae* differ from *Diatomeae* in their green color and the absence of siliceous sheath under *Cladococcus*.

desmidian, n. See *Desmid*.

Desmidia, n. pl. See *Desmidiaceae*.

desmidologist (des-mīd'-i-ol'-ō-jist), n. [*desmidia*, a desmid, + *-ologist*, one who has made a special study of the *Desmidiaceae*.]

desmidology (des-mīd'-i-ol'-ō-jī), n. [*NL. Desmidium* (see *Desmidiaceae*) + *Gr. -logia*, < *lyōgō*, speak; see *-ology*.] The scientific study of *Desmidiaceae*.

desmine (des'-min), n. [*Gr. despōs*, a band, ligament, also, as *despōs*, a bundle (< *dein*, bind, + *-despōs*).] A zeolitic mineral commonly occurring in tufts or bundles of crystals. Also called *stilbite* (which see).

Desmospermæ (des-mī-spēr'-mā-sē), n. pl. [NL., < *Gr. despōs*, binding (see *Desmia*), + *spērma*, seed, -ae.] A division of algae, of the order *Floridales*, in which the spores are arranged in definite series with respect to a plicenta or common point of attachment.

desmitis (des-mī-tis), n. [NL., < *Gr. despōs*, a band, ligament, + *-itis*.] In pathology, inflammation of a ligament.

desmo- [NL., etc., < *Gr. despōs*, a band or bond, anything for binding or fastening, a halter, cable, strap, chain, < *dein*, bind, fasten.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning a 'band', 'bond', or 'ligament.'

Desmohaeria (des-mō'-hā-tē'-rī-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Gr. despōs*, a band, + *haeria*, a staff (mod. *haerium*, bacteria).] A group of genera of filament bacteria with elongated cylindrical joints, isolated, or united into more or less extended chains. It includes the genera *Bacillus*, *Lepidothrix*, etc.

Desmophrya (des-mō'-frī-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Gr. despōs*, a band, chain, + *phrya*, a kind of mossy seaweed.] Ferns in which the fronds are produced at the tip of the rootstock or caudex, and the stipules are continuous with it (not articulated). This is the case with most ferns; but in the tribe represented by *Polypodium* the stipules are articulated with the rootstock (eumorphoid).

Desmophryoid (des-mō'-frī-ōid), a. [*Desmophrya* + *-oid*.] Resembling or having the characters of the *Desmophrya*.

Desmodactyl (des-mō'-dak'-tīl-ī), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *desmodactylus*; see *desmodactylus*.] A name given by Forbes to the family *Eurytemnidae* considered as a superfamily group of *Pasceræ*, and distinguished from all other *Pasceræ* (or *Euletheroactylus*) by having a strong band joining the muscles of the hind foot, as in many non-passerine birds.

desmodactylous (des-mō'-dak'-tīl-ī-us), a. [*NL. desmodactylus*, (*Gr. despōs*, a band, + *dactylus*, finger, toe).] Having the hind foot of the toes bound together, as in the *Desmodactylus*; distinguished from *euletheroactylous*.

Desmodia (des-mō'-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Desmodium* (stem prop. *Desmodion*!) + *-idae*.] The *Desmodia* are a family of legumes.

Desmodium (des-mō'-dī-um), n. [NL., < *Gr. as if 'despōdion*, like a chain, + *despōs*, a chain, + *elōs*, form, Cf. *desmōs*.]

Genus of leguminous plants, herbs or shrubs, with pinnately trifoliate leaves (rarely simple) leaves, small flowers, and flat, deeply lobed and usually covered with minute hooked hairs. The seeds are about the size of a pea. Species, tropical in Asia, and also extra-tropical in America, Africa, and Australia. The United States flora includes 30 species. The most remarkable member of the genus is an Indian species, *D. gyrans*, the telegraph plant, so called from the spontaneous movement of its leaflets.

desmodont (des-mō'-dōnt), a. and n. I. a. In conch, of or pertaining to the *Desmodonta*.

II. n. One of the *Desmodonta*.

Desmodonta (des-mō'-dōn'tā), n. pl. [NL., < *Gr. despōs*, a band, + *dōnōs* (dōnōr) = *E. tooth*.] A group or order of bivalve mollusks, with the hinge-teeth absent or irregular (in the latter case connected by the ligamentous processes), two equal muscular impressions or eboria, and a sinuate pallial line. It includes the families

Myda, *Anatinidae*, *Macridæ*, *Bolenidae*, etc.

Desmodontes (des-mō'-dōn'tēs), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *Desmodia*. Cf. *Desmodia*.] A group of Central and South American bats, represented by the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*, and sometimes elevated to the rank of a family, *Desmodiidae*. They have a long intestine like coal diverticulum (which see), and into which the blood that they suck flows, and in which it is stored; incisors 1 in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw, the upper



pair being very large and trenchant, and making with the lower an incised or punctured wound in the nuchal ligament in each half-jaw (in *Desmodus*); no tail; small internal ear membranes; a short osseous nose; and a short conical snout with denticulate no-ses-les. The size of the most remarkable group

True Vampire, or Blood-sucking Bat (*Desmodus* *sp.*)



Muscovite Desman (*Myotis moschata*).

house, case), *des-kōttr* (Halderson), 'musk-cat', *des-kat* (*kōttr*, rat); *des-lyt* (Halderson), the smell of musk (*lyt*, prop. *lykt*, = *Dan. lykt*, smell); the second element of the *Sw. name*

are the true vampire, in the sense of bloodsuckers, and the only one in the new world known to have the habit, though the term vampire is commonly applied, like the name of the genus *Vampyrus*, to numerous large insectivorous and frugivorous species of a different section.

Demodius (des-mō-dī-us), n. [NL., < Gr. *demōiōs*, a band, chain, + *idōiōs* (dōiōs) = L. tooth,] a remarkable genus of South American phyllostomine bats, typical of the group *Demodontidae*, family *Phyllostomidae*, in Huxley's classification of birds (1867), a group exhibiting what is called the "bound-palate" type of structure of the upper jaw, as in those wading and swimming birds which are not schizognathous, in the birds of prey, and in various non-passerine perching birds. See *Demognathus*.

Demognathidae (des-mog-nath'-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl. (so. L. *area*, birds) of *demognathus*: see *demognathus*.] In Huxley's classification of birds (1867), a group exhibiting what is called the "bound-palate" type of structure of the upper jaw, as in those wading and swimming birds which are not schizognathous, in the birds of prey, and in various non-passerine perching birds. See *Demognathus*.

Demognathus (des-mog-nath'-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *demōiōs*, a band, + *idōiōs*, a row, a line.] The endocoryle or regular sea-urchins, having the ambulacra equal and band-like, and not expanded as in the *Petalostichia* or spatangoids. The group consists of the families *Cidaridae*, *Echinidae*, *Pluteidae*, etc. See also under *Cidaridae* and *Pluteidae*.

Demomorphus (des-mog-mō'-rhis), n. [*Demomorphus* + *-mōrhis*.] In ornithology, the "bound-palate" type of palatal structure, such as is exhibited, for example, by a duck, pelican, hawk, or parrot; the state or quality of being demomorphous. The vomer is either abortive or very small (when existing it usually tapers to a point in front); the maxillopalatine and the median palatine bone are directly or by means of ossification in the nasal septum; and the posterior ends of the palatines and the anterior ends of the pterygoids articulate directly with the rostrum of the sphenoid (as in schizognathous). Recognized varieties of this formation are: (a) direct; (b) indirect; (c) imperfectly direct; (d) imperfectly indirect; (e) double; (f) compound. W. K. Parker, *Encyc. Brit.*

Demomorphous (des-mog-mō'-rhis), a. [*Demomorphus*, a band, + *idōiōs*, a jaw.] Having the "bound-palate" type of structure; exhibiting demomorphism; belonging or relating to the *Demomorphus*; as, a *demomorphous* palate; a *demomorphous* bird.

Demomorphus (des-mog-mō'-rhis), n. [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1849), < Gr. *demōiōs*, a band, + *idōiōs*, a jaw.] A genus of talitrid amphipods, typical of the family *Demomorphidae*.

Demography (des-mog-rā'-jī), n. [*Gr. demōiōs*, a band, ligament, + *gōiōs*, a writing,] a description of the ligaments of the body.

demoid (des-mō'id), a. [*Gr. demōiōs*, a band, bundle, ligament, + *idōiōs*, form.] Resembling a bundle. Specially — (a) in geology, applied to certain firm and tough fibromata or tumors which, on section, present numerous white, glistening striae, intimately interwoven or arranged in bundles, constituting circles or loops interlacing one another. (b) in bot., and anat., ligamentous; tenacious; spongy; fleshy; said of fibrous tissues which bind parts together.

demology (des-mō'-jī), n. [*Gr. demōiōs*, a band, ligament, + *gōiōs*, a writing,] a description of the ligaments of the body.

Demomyaria (des-mō-mī'-ri-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *demōiōs*, a band, + *myia*, a mouse,] a group of free-swimming tubeless or aculeate, sponges, known as an order of *Thalassozoa*: opposed to *Cyclomyaria*. See *Sapiida*.

Demomachus (des-mong'-kū), n. [NL., < Gr. *demōiōs*, a band, + *machos*, a fight,] a genus of palms from the long, attenuated, and strongly hooked ends of the leafstalks. A genus of palms found in the forests of tropical America. They have long, slender, flexible stems, climbing, sometimes branched, trees by the stout recurved spines which are the elongated rachis of the pinnate leaves. The fruit is small and globose. There are about 25 species.

desmelpomus (des-mō'-pō'-mus), a. [*Gr. demōiōs*, a band, + *mpōs*, the sole of the foot, +

-mōs.] In ornithology, having the plantar tendons bound together; having the flexor hallucis muscle connected by a band with the flexor digitorum, so that the hind toe cannot be bent independently of the front toes. The several ways in which the union occurs are distinguished as *desmopoda*, *synpoda*, and *heteropoda*; opposed to *nonpoda* or *eupoda*; as, a *desmopodous* disposition of the tendons; a *desmopodous* bird.

Desmoscolex (des-mō'-skō'-lēks), n. [NL., < Gr. *demōiōs*, a band, + *scōlex*, a worm,] the earthworms. The typical genus of nematoid threadworms of the family *Desmoscolecidae*, notable in having the body much more distinctly segmented than that of other *Nematodes*, and the papillae and setae resembling those of annelids.

Desmoscolecidae (des-mō'-skō'-lēks'-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *demōiōs*, a band, + *scōlex*, a worm,] an aberrant group of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Desmoscolex*.

Desmosticha (des-mōs'-tī-kā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *demōiōs*, a band, + *stichōs*, a row, a line.] The endocoryle or regular sea-urchins, having the ambulacra equal and band-like, and not expanded as in the *Petalostichia* or spatangoids. The group consists of the families *Cidaridae*, *Echinidae*, *Pluteidae*, etc. See also under *Cidaridae* and *Pluteidae*.

desmostichous (des-mōs'-tī-kūs), a. [*Desmosticha* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the character of the *Desmosticha*.

desmoteuthid (des-mō-tē'-thīd), n. A squid of the family *Desmoteuthidae*.

Desmoteuthidae (des-mō-tē'-thīd-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Desmosticha* + *-idē*.] A family of degenerate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Desmoteuthis*. The body is much elongated, and the aliphon has three peculiar species, thickened, or raised, or recessed, in its basal portion.

Desmoteuthis (des-mō-tē'-thīd), n. [*Desmosticha*, a band, + *teuthis*, a squid.] A genus of squids, giving name to the family *Desmoteuthidae*: a synonym of *Thaumoctenoides*.

desmotic (des-mōt'-īk), n. [*Gr. demōiōs*, a band, ligament, + *-tīk*, cutting; see *anatomy*.] The act or art of dissecting ligaments.

desocialization (des-mō'-shā-l'-zā'-shn), n. [*de* + *social* + *-ization*.] A deprivation of social + *-ization*. The act of robbing unsocial of the derangement or loss of social instincts or habits. Also spelled *desocialisation*.

The hysterical woman's example proves also how the derangement of the social sense leads naturally and inevitably to a deterioration of moral feeling and will; it is demoralization following desocialization. Maudeley, *Body and Will*, p. 258.

desolate (des-ō'-lāt), v. t. pret. and pp. *desolated*, pp. *desolating*. [*ME. desolaten*, < *L. desolatus*, pp. of *desolare* (< *L. desolare* = *Sp. F. desolar*), leave alone, forsake, abandon, < *de* + *solare*, make alone, lay waste, desolate, < *solus*, alone, see *solē*.] 1. To render lonely, as a place or region, by depopulation; devastation; make desolate; lay waste; ruin; ravage.

The island of Atlantis was not assailed by an earthquake, but was desolated by a particular deluge. Bacon. Those who with the gun, Worse than the season, desolate the fields. Thomson, *Winter*.

We hear of storms washing away and desolating the hills [as told] to an extent which astonished the inhabitants. Darwin, *Coast Recd.*, p. 106.

2. To overwhelm with grief; afflict; make very sorry or weary; as, his heart was desolated by his loss; your misfortune desolates me; to be desolated by ennui. [In the last example a Galileism.]

desolate (des-ō'-lāt), a. [*ME. desolate*, desolat, < *L. desolatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Solitary; lonely; without companionship or society. Many a gentle lady he left widowed, and many a gentle maiden desolated, and with-out consolation. Arden (R. T. S.), ill. 306.

No one is so accused by fate. No one so utterly desolate. But some heart, though unknown, Responds unto his cry. Longfellow, *Endymion*. Hope touched her heart; no longer desolate, Deserted of all creatures did she feel her loneliness. William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 224.

2. Overwhelmed with grief; deprived of comfort; afflicted.

And in hymn self they stode so desolate: Whanne kynge Boylyn sawe theyre tute to fight, That in noo way they wold no longer fight. Gearyerde (R. E. T.), l. 3068.

So Tamar remained desolate in her brother Absalom's house. 2 Sam. xiii, 39. My heart within me is desolate. Ps. cxlii, 4.

3t. Destitute; lacking. I were right now of tales desolate. Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 53.

4. Destitute of inhabitants; uninhabited; lonely; abandoned; as, a desolate wilderness; desolate altars; desolate towers.

I will make the cities of Judah desolate, without an inhabitant. Jer. ix, 11. Behold, your house is left unto you desolate. For I say unto you, Ye shall not see hereafter, till ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. Mat. xxiii, 38, 39.

A desolate island. Browne. This delicious Plain is now almost desolate, being sward, for want of culture, to run up to rank weeds. Keats, *Hyperion*, p. 58.

Any one who sees the desolate country about Jerusalem may conclude what a sad alteration all these parts have undergone since the Jews were expelled, who says that the whole territory abounded in trees.

Poore, Description of the East, II, l. 54. 5t. Lost to one's home; abandoned; desolately. Ever the heart he to hold desolate. Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*, l. 186.

Byrn, 1. Companionless. 2. Forlorn, cheerless, miserable, wretched. 3. Abandoned, unfrequented, lonely, waste, wild, barren, dreary. desolately (des-ō'-lāt-ē), adv. In a desolate manner; as one forsaken, abandoned, or overwhelmed with ruin or grief.

Nehemiah, whom all the pleasures of the Persian court could not satisfy, whilst Jerusalem was desolately miserable. Bates, *Scriptures*, IV, iv.

desolateness (des-ō'-lāt-nēs), n. The state of being desolate, in any sense of the word.

In so great discomfort I hath pleased God some ways to regard my desolation. Bacon, *Works*, VI, 58.

desolator (des-ō'-lāt-ōr), n. See *Desolator*. **desolation** (des-ō'-lāt'-shn), n. (= *F. désolation* = *Sp. desolacion* = *Pg. desolação* = *It. desolazione*, < *L. desolatio* (< *L. desolare*: see *desolate*, < *Gr. desolō*), 1. The state of being desolate, or exposure of inhabitants; devastation; a laying waste.

What with your prayers of the country, and what with your discourse of the lamentable desolation thereof, by these . . . scoties, you have filled me with great compassion. Spenser, *Shepherd's*, *Desert of Ireland*.

Long'er thou shalt be to Maudslow ground, Wide desolation will lay waste this Town. Congreve, *Illad*.

2. A desolate place; a waste, devastated, or lifeless place or region. How is Babylon become a desolation among the nations! Let the rocks Make with continual roar; and behind me Groan all a desolation. Beaumont and Fletcher, *Maid's Tragedy*, II, 2.

Some great world, as yet unknown, slow moving in the outer desolation beyond the remotest of the present planetary family, has been discovered. Sader, *Chronicles*, p. 25.

3. A desolate or desolated condition or state; destruction; ruin. Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation. Mat. xii, 25. Between York and Durham, the space of six miles, for nine years together, there was so utter desolation, as that neither any House was left standing, nor any ground till'd. Sader, *Chronicles*, p. 25.

Choose them for your lords who spoil and burn whole countries and call desolation peace. Fisher. The wide area of water desolation was spread out in dreadful clearness around them. George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, v, 7.

4. Personal affliction; the state of being desolated or forsaken; sadness; grief. The king shall mourn, and the prince shall be clothed with desolation. Ezech. vii, 17. This woman's desolation. Byron.

He reared, and her desolation came Upon her, and she wept beside the way. Tennyson, *Geraint*.

Byrn, 1. Ravage. — 2. & 3. Miserable, wretchedness, gloom, desolation (< *Gr. desolō*, < *L. desolare*: see *desolate*, < *L. desolare*, desolate; see *desolate*, < *L. desolare*, desolate; see *desolate*, < *L. desolare*, desolate). Also spelled *desolator*.

He shall cease the sacrifice and oblation to cease, and commanding ever of abominations that he should make desolation. J. Mede, On Daniel, p. 220.

despatch

To-day we shall have our despatches.
On Saturday we will return to France.

Shak. I. L. L. v. 1.
Bearer of despatches, a person employed, either specially or regularly, in conveying official despatches, as between a government and its foreign envoys, or to or from a military or naval command. — *Happy despatch*, a humorous name given to the form of notice or intelligence known among the Japanese as *hara-kiri* — *frustrated despatch*. See *prematrice*.

despatch-box (des-pach'-bôx), *n.* A government vessel for the conveyance of despatches.
despatch-box (des-pach'-bôx), *n.* A box or case in which official despatches are carried by a special messenger.
despatcher, dispatcher (des-, dis-pach'-er), *n.* One who despatches; as, a train-despatcher; a mail-despatcher.

despatchful, dispatchful (des-, dis-pach'-ful), *a.* [*< despatch, despatcher, v. -ful, 1.*] Marked by or exercising despatch; energetic; speedy.
Fall like a secret and despatchful plague
On your secured comforts.

Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, II. 2.
So saying, with despatchful looks in haste
Turns about, his hospitable thoughts intent,
What choice to choose for delay he brings.

Milton, F. L., v. 331.
Let us despatchful bid some avain to lead
Well-bullock from the great mass.

despatch-tube (des-pach'-tûb), *n.* The tube or pipe of a pneumatic despatch system. See *pneumatic*.

despatches (des-pê-sch'-s), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *despatched*, *pp.* *despatching*.] [*< des-priv. + specificate.*] To change the specific use or meaning of; make specifically different; differentiate. [*Rare*.]

Exquisite and exquisite have been usefully despatched; and only the latter now imports "fully."

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 305.
despatchification (des-pê-sch'-i-fik'-shun), *n.* [*< des-patchify, v. -ation.*] The act of despatching or meaning; differentiation. [*Rare*.]

It is their despatchification — not the words themselves — that belongs to their period.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 305, note.

despect (dê-spêk'-t), *n.* [*L. despectus, a* looking down upon, contempt, *despicere, to despise, look down upon; see despise, and cf. despitte, a doubt of despitte.*] Despection; contempt. [*Coleridge*.] [*Rare*.]

despectant (dê-spêk'-tant), *a.* [*L. despectant(-e), pp. of despectare, look down upon; see despitte, v.*] In her, looking downward; having the head bent downward; said of an animal used as a bearing. Also *despectant*.

despection (dê-spêk'-shun), *n.* [= *OF. despection, L. despectio(-n), < despicere, pp. despicere, look down upon, despise; see despitte, v.*] A looking down upon; contempt; disdain. [*Rare*.]

They who take other of these guises, reason or grace, to carry them up to this cliff of meditation, may cast down their thoughts in a calm despection of all those shifting attractions which they see to be so transitory.

W. Montague, Devout Exercises, I. xix. § 6.

despense, n. An obsolete form of *dispende*.

despend, v. t. See *dispend*.

despense, n. An obsolete form of *dispende*.

desperado (des-pê-râ-dô), *n.* pl. *desperados* or *-dôs* (dôs). [*< Sp. desperado, L. desperare, pp. desperare; see desperare.*] A desperado or reckless man; one urged by furious passions; one habituated to lawless deeds either for himself or for others.

This dismal tragedy, perpetrated not by any private despatches of that kind.

The Cloak in the Oscurum, p. 9 (1879).

A troway desperado, shaggy as a bison, in a red shirt and jeans boots, hung about the waist with an assortment of fire-shooters and bowie-knives. *T. Whittop, Love and Skates.*

With a cool, professional murderous look, like that of our border desperadoes. *Littell, Spanish Vista, p. 28.*

desperance, n. [*ME.* also *desperance, < OF. desperance, desperance* (also *desperance, f. desperance*) (= *It. desperanza, desperanza*), *< desperare, despair; see despair, v.*] Desperation; despair.

I am in tristesse all amide
And fulfilled of desperance.

Amant, II. 119.

desperate (dê-spê-râ-t), *a.* [*< D. desperat = OF. desperat = Sp. desperado = It. disperato, < L. desperatus, pp. of desperare, be without hope, despair; see despair, v. 1.*] Having no hope; hopeless; despairing.

I am desperate of obtaining her. *Shak. T. O. v. IV. II. 2.*

May he not be desperate of his own merit to think himself the only subject, besides himself, out of the scepter of a lady's favour? *Rowe, Fourth Triumph, III. 104.*

1505

2. Without care for safety; extremely rash; reckless from despair, passion, or ferocity; as, a desperate man.

Proceed not to this combat. But then despatches
Of this own life! yet, daunt, pity mine.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

Supposing that it was a Malay vessel, he ordered the men not to go aboard, for they are accounted desperate fellows.

Dampier, Voyage, I. 401.

And when the pibroch bids the battle rave,
(foolish) in fact, for they are accounted desperate.

Where lives the desperate foe that for such onset staid?
Scott.

3. Done or resorted to without regard to consequences, or in the last extremity; showing despair or recklessness; extremely hazardous; as, a desperate undertaking; desperate remedies.

Rom new disguised garment, or desperate hat, fond
(foolish) in fact, for they are accounted desperate.

Beware of desperate steps. The darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have passed away.

Cooper, Red Rover, I. 11.

His enthusiasm, barred from the career which it would have selected for itself, seems to have found a vent in desperate levity.

Manning, Machiavelli.

The highest results are often accomplished by those who work with desperate energy, quite regardless of self.

4. Beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; as, desperate; hopeless; as, desperate fortunes; a desperate situation or condition.

But desperate deeds again, I fear to look for him.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, v. 1.

For 'em the perfect angles were not stable,
But had a fall more desperate than we.

Shak. Twelfth Night, I. 1.

5. Such as to be despaired of; extremely difficult to do, manage, cure, or reclaim.

Your bended honesty we shall set right, sir;
We surgeons of the law do desperate cure.

Fletcher, Spanish Curio, III. 1.

Concluding all were desperate, and fools,
That durt depart from Aristotle's rules.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 271.

— *syn.* 2 and 3. Headlong, violent, mad, wild, furious, frantic.

desperately (dê-spê-râ-tl), *adv.* 1. In a desperate manner; recklessly; without fear or restraint.

2. French, rather than to endure the Arrows of the English, or be taken, desperately leaped into the sea.

Rail, Chronicle, p. 119.

Ye all want money, and you're all desperate.
And in this want will talk a little desperately.

Fletcher (and another), False One, III. 2.

2. Excessively; violently; unrestrainedly.

The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked.

Jer. xvi. 9.

She fell desperately in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him.

Adrian.

desperateness (dê-spê-râ-tê-nêss), *n.* Madness; fury; rash precipitance; violence.

You are too rash, you are too hot,
Wild desperateness doth valour blot.

Lucas, Dominion, II. 3.

The foul elephantine leprosy, alleviated for an hour, reappears in new force and desperateness next morning.

Mer. xvii. 8.

desperation (des-pê-râ-shun), *n.* [*< ME. desperation, < OF. desperation, desperation (of desperation = Sp. desesperacion = It. disperazione, desperazione = G. Dan. Sw. desperans, L. desperatio(-n), hopelessness, despair, < desperare, despair; see desperate, despair, v. 1.*] A despairing; hopelessness; despair.

desperateness (des-pê-râ-tê-nêss), *n.* [*< ME. desperateness, < OF. desperateness, < desperare, despair; see desperate, despair, v. 1.*] A despairing; hopelessness; despair.

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despair

Such courage we indeed asked an exceeding small matter, capable of co-existing with a life full of falsehood, feebleness, poltroonery, and despatch.

Carlyle, Misc. III. 104.

despicable (dê-plî-k'-bl), *a.* [*< It. despicable, < L. despicable, contemptible, < despicere, despise, < L. despicere, despise; see despise, v. 1.*] That may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible; base; vile; worthless; applicable equally to persons and things; as, a despicable man; a despicable gift.

It is less despicable to beg a supply to a man's hunger than his vanity.

Shak., Tattler, No. 531.

In proportion as he became contemptible to others, he became despised by himself.

Such a disposition to fly to pieces as possessed the minds of the Greeks would have filled America into thousands of petty despicable states.

J. Adams, Travels, IV. 508.

despicableness (dê-plî-k'-bl-nêss), *n.* The quality or state of being despicable; vileness; worthlessness.

Even in the vilest (creature), the maker's art shines through the despicableness of the matter.

Boyle, Works, II. 13.

despicably (dê-plî-k'-bl-ly), *adv.* Meanly; basely; contemptibly.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shores,
Nor vainly rich, nor despicably poor.

Addison.

despicence, despicency (dê-plî-k'-bl-ness, -ness), *n.* [*< despicere, to despise, < L. despicere, despise; see despise, v. 1.*] A looking down upon; a despising.

It is very probable, that to show their despicence of the poor Gentiles, and to pride themselves on their pride and derision from them, they (the Jews) acted to have each acts there done.

J. Mede, Discourse, p. 192.

despicient (dê-plî-k'-bl), *a.* [*< L. despicere, v. pp. of despicere, look down, despise; see despise, v.*] Looking down upon. *Isidore, 1731.*

despightful, despightful. False spellings of *despite, despitful*.

despiritualization (dê-spî-rî-tû-âl-iz'-shun), *n.* [*< despiritualize (< des-priv. + spiritualize) + -ation.*] The act of lessening the force, or impeding and removing the influences, of the nobler or spiritual nature and relations of man; the state of being so affected.

Worldliness is a materialization of sin, the destruction of man. *The Congregationalist, Feb. 10, 1888.*

despisable (dê-spî-z'-bl), *a.* [*< OF. despicable, despicable, < despicere, despise; see despise and -able.*] Deserving to be despised; despicable; contemptible. [*Coleridge*.]

despial (dê-spî-z'-bl), [*< despicere + -al.*] Contempt.

No man is so mean but he is sensible of despicial, and may find means to show his sense of it.

By. Fritsch, On Prov. x. 12.

despire (des-plê'), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *despised, pp. despising.*] [*< ME. despisen, despisen, < OF. despicere, despicere, despise, < despicere, despise, v. 1.*] To look down upon, despise, scorn, < de, down, + spicere, look at, behold; see *species, spectate, v. 2.* [*< despicere, despise, despise, v. 1.*] To look down upon; condemn; scorn; disdain.

If any brother of the florid fraternity and crate despicere and despise, he shall say, at the first default, all.

English Gloss (E. & T. S.), p. 215.

Fools despise wisdom and despise the poor.

Men have despised to be conversant in learning, or common matters. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 281.*

It is the first [the first] had gained so considerable a force that it despised all resistance (which could be met by the strength of the buildings which stood in its way).

Stillington, Sermons, I. 1.

The Oriental Christian, who have been despised for centuries, are, with some few exceptions, despicable enough.

B. Taylor, Lads of the Sarcoph, p. 104.

Hence — 2d. To reject; throw away.

In basing lands to settle or foster vices
Despise all the labour and expense.

Faloutie, Husbands (E. & T. S.), p. 107.

2d. To look upon; contemplate. [*A forced and doubtful use.*]

Thy God requirith thee here the fulfilling of all his precepts, if thou despise to live with him for ever.

Bacon.

despise (des-plê'), *v. t.* [*< ME. despisen, despisen, < OF. despicere, despicere, despise, < despicere, despise, v. 1.*] To look down upon, despise, scorn, < de, down, + spicere, look at, behold; see *species, spectate, v. 2.* [*< despicere, despise, despise, v. 1.*] To look down upon; condemn; scorn; disdain.

He sent foolishness to confute wisdom, weakness to blind strength, despicable to conquer pride.

Nitton, Church-Government, II. 1.

despiser (des-plê'-er), *n.* [*< ME. despisen, despisen, < OF. despicere, despicere, despise, < despicere, despise, v. 1.*] One who despises; a scorner.

Behold, ye despisers, and wonder, and perish.

Acts xxi. 41.

destructibility (dê-struk-ti-bil'i-ti), n. [= Sp. *destructibilidad* = Pg. *destructibilidade*; as *destruible* + *-ity*.] The quality of being capable of destruction.

destructible (dê-struk-ti-b'l), a. [= F. *destructible* = It. *distraggibile*, < L.L. *destructibilis*, < L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy.] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

Therefore forms, qualities, and essences are producible by composition, *destructible* by dissolution.

destructibility (dê-struk-ti-bil'i-ness), n. The quality of being destructible.

destructible, a. < [L.L. *destructibilis*, *destructibilis*, < L.L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy; see *destroy*.] That may be destroyed; destructible. *Bailey*, 1727.

destruction (dê-struk-'shn), n. [Cf. ME. *destruction*, *destruction*, *destruction*, < OF. *destruction*, also *destruction*, F. *destruction* = Sp. *destrucción* = Pg. *destruição* = It. *distruzione*, < L. *destructio* (-n), a pulling down, destroying, < *destruere*, pp. *destruere*, pull down, destroy; see *destroy*.] 1. The act of *destroying*; demolition; a pulling down, as of a building, an overthrow or overthrow, as of a government or a principle; ruin, as of a town, a crop, reputation, virtue, etc.; annihilation or deprivation of existence, as of a man or a forest.

And myle fro Sarphen is the Cytis of Sydon: of the whiche Cite Dyro was Lady, that was Synay wyf destroyed of Troye. *Rondelet*, Travels, p. 50. The messengers of Cornwall and of Ormesay com to hem and told hem the losse and the destruction of the Saragins that dide through thair lordis. *Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 111.

There was a deadly destruction throughe all the cite. *1 Sam. v. 11.*

If material equality is ever to be secured at all, it will be secured only by the destruction of civilization, not by any distribution of the finer intellectual fruits of it. *H. Melville*, *Red Rover*, p. 39.

2. The state of being destroyed; ruin.

When that which was immortal thought, We saw so near destruction brought, We felt what you did then, O mortal, And tremble yet, as not secure. *Waller*.

Such longings, as she knew, To witte destruction, she knew. *William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 114.

3. Cause of destruction; a consuming plague or ruinous infliction; a destroyer.

The destruction that wasteth all noyden. *Ps. xci. 6.* The destruction of the poor is their overthrow. *Prov. x. 2.*

4. A destroyer. *Byn. 1 and 2.* Overthrow, desolation, extirpation, eradication, extermination, extinction, devastation.

destructurist (dê-struk-ti-vîst), n. [Cf. *destruction* + *-ist*.] One who destroys or engages in destruction; a destructive.

An Anarchist may or may not be a destructurist — revolutionary! — though most of them are. *J. Res.*, *EXLIII*, 246.

2. In theol., one who believes in the final complete destruction or annihilation of the wicked; an annihilationist.

destructive (dê-struk-tiv), a. and n. [= F. *destruc-tif* = Pr. *destructif* = Sp. *destrutivo* = It. *destruttivo*, < L.L. *destructivus*, < L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy; see *destroy*.] 1. a. Causing destruction; ruinous; destructive; ruinous; mischievous; pernicious; hurtful; with of or to before an object: as, a destructive fire; a destructive disposition; intemperance is destructive of health; evil examples are destructive to the morals of youth.

Rewards that either would to virtue bring No joy, or be destructive to the good. *Pope*, *Essay on Man*, l. 162.

2. In logic, refuting; disproving; as, a destructive dilemma. *Declaratio*. *See dilemma*.

destructive distillation, *See distillation*.

destructive hypochondriacal system, *See hypochondriacal system*.

destructive, a. *See destructive*.

destructive, n. One who or that which destroys; one who favors the destruction of anything for some ulterior purpose, as progress or public convenience; an overthrower of existing institutions, customs, or the like.

Applying to each other what Methuen would have called the dragonic names of the day, Anarchist, Destructive, and the like. *Fowler*, *Hist. Greece*.

Notwithstanding his skepticism, Owen is not an extreme destructive. *J. Owen*, *Evenings with Stephens*, II. 400.

destructively (dê-struk-tiv-lî), adv. With destruction; ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.

What remains but to breathe out Moore's wish? O that men were not so destructively foolish! *Jeans of Christian Party*.

The doctrine that states the time of repentance destructively to a pious life. *South*, *Sermons*, VII. vi.

destructiveness (dê-struk-tiv-ness), n. 1. The quality of being destructive; tendency to destroy. *See destroy*. 2. In phren., the tendency to destroy or overthrow, supposed to be located in a special organ of the brain. *See cut under phrenology*.

destructor (dê-struk-tôr), n. [= F. *destructor* = Fr. *destruoyeur* = Sp. *destructor* = It. *destruttore*, < L.L. *destructor*, a destroyer, < L. *destruere*, pp. *destruere*, destroy; see *destroy*.] 1. A destroyer; a consumer.

Holmes doth consume with all the fire the destructor and the artificial death of things. *Boyle*, *Works*, I. 537.

2. Specifically, a furnace or crematory for the burning of refuse.

Bearing in mind the undesirability of filling up hollows with refuse, and subsequently erecting buildings upon it, the destructor becomes a most desirable means of dealing with it. *A. Hill*, *Sanitation*, XVII. 38.

destruist, v. t. A Middle English form of *destruere*.

desolation (des-ô-dê-shn), n. [= F. *desolation* = It. *desolazione*, < L.L. *desolatus*, a wretched, < L.L. *desolare*, < It. *desolare* = Pr. *desolador*, pp. *desolator*, sweat great, < G. *desolatus* + *sudare*, sweat, = E. *sweat*, q. v.] In med. phil., a state of the system of sweating frequently causing or accompanied by sudamina or heat-piles.

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It is customary to reproach the natives of Oceania with invincible indolence; and, if it be a fault, I fear they must be convicted of desolatoriness in their work. *Pap. Soc. Mo.*, XXX. 304.

desolatoriness (des-ô-lôr-i-ness), n. [Cf. L. *desolatorius*, < F. *desolatoire*, < It. *desolatorio*, < L. *desolatus*, a wretched, < L.L. *desolare*, < It. *desolare* = Pr. *desolador*, pp. *desolator*, sweat great, < G. *desolatus* + *sudare*, sweat, = E. *sweat*, q. v.] In med. phil., a state of the system of sweating frequently causing or accompanied by sudamina or heat-piles.

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of the block, and each product being affected by the plus or minus sign according as the arrangement of rows from which its factors are

terminatus, pp. of *determinare*, determine: see *determine*, *fix*, or *decide*; tending or serving to shape or direct; conclusive.

The *determinative* power of a just cause.
Abp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes.

Incidents . . . *determinative* of their course. *J. Taylor*.

2. Of use in ascertaining the species; serving to determine the precise thing as; *determinative* tables in the natural sciences (that is, tables arranged for determining the specific character of minerals, plants, etc., and to assist in assigning them to their species); *determinative* signs in hieroglyphics; *determinative* ornaments or structures.

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension: as, Every plous man shall be happy.

Watts, Logic, II.

Determinative judgment, in logic, a definitive judgment; one in which something is held as true: opposed to *probabilistic* or *interrogative* judgment.

II. n. That which determines or indicates the character or quality of something else. Specifically—(a) In *hieroglyphics*, an ideographic sign annexed to a word expressed by a phonetic sign, the purpose of defining its signification. Thus, the conventional figure of a tree in the Egyptian hieroglyphic is a determinative of the general idea tree, the particular kind of tree being expressed by the phonetic sign preceding it.

For instance, the picture of a man squatting down is used as the generic sign for the proper names of persons, for pronouns, and participles.

Jeanes Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 30.

(b) In *grammar*, a *determinative* or demonstrative pronoun (*dê-ter-mi-nâ-tô*), *adv.* [*det.*], *terminative*, pp. of *determinare*, < *L. determinare*, determine: see *determine*, *fix*, and *determine*.] In music, with resolution or firmness. *determinator* (*dê-ter-mi-nâ-tôr*), n. [= *OF* *de-terminator*, *determinour*, also *determinateur* = *It.* *determinatore*, < *LL.* *determinator*, < *L. determinare*, pp. *determinatus*, *determinans*: see *determine*.] One who determines or decides; an arbitrator. [*Rare*.]

Choose them an author out of all protestant divines, whom they would make umpire and *determinator* between us and them. *Sp. Jonen*, *Conjuration*, p. 59.

determine (*dê-ter-mîn*), v.; pret. and pp. *determined*, *pp. determining*. [*ME.* *determinen*, < *OF.* *determiner*, *F. determiner* = *Fr.* *Sp.* *pag. determinar* = *It.* *determinare*, *determinare*, bound, limit, prescribe, *fix*, *determine*, < *det-terminare*, bound, limit: see *term*, *terminate*, *mark off*.] *I.* trans. 1. To fix the bounds of; mark off; settle; *fix*; establish.

(God) hath made of one blood all nations of man for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath *determined* the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation. *Acts* xvii. 26.

2. To limit in space or extent; form the limits of; bound; shut in; as, yonder hill *determines* our view.

The knowledge of man hitherto hath been determined by the view or sight. *Bacon*.

3. To ascertain or state definitely; make out; find out; settle; decide upon; as, after consideration or investigation: as, to *determine* the species of an animal or a plant; to *determine* the height of a mountain or the quantity of nitrogen in the atmosphere.

New Holland is a very large tract of Land. It is not yet *determined* whether it is an island or a main Continent. *Temple*, Voyages, I. 463.

It would be presumption to attempt to determine the employments of that eternal life which good men are to pass in God's presence. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, I. 4.

Here be facts, characters; what they spell *determine*, and thence pick out what sense you may! *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 154.

4. In logic, to explain or limit by adding differences.—5. To bring to a conclusion; put an end to; end.

Death *determined* the manifold incommodities and painfulness of this wretchedness of this life.

St. J. Kora, Life of Pious, in Utopia, Int. p. 133.

Those . . . would flourish but not sense you may, and be out of vogue when that was *determined*.

Shelf, Gulliver's Travels, II. 8.
An act of the will whereby a subject at will is *determined* or put an end to. *Blackstone*, Com. II. 146.

Specifically.—6. To find, as the solution of a problem; end, as a dispute, by judicial or other final decision: as, the court *determined* the cause.

They still behave like, being ambitious only
To come to blows, and let their swords determine
Who hath the better cause. *Fletcher* (and another), False One, I. 1.

Milton's subject . . . does not *determine* the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species. *Addison*.

In conversation, on the spot, the question that the pope has no more power than any other bishop was *determined*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 285.

7. To fix or settle definitely; make specific or definite; decide the state or character of.

The character of the soul is *determined* by the character of its God. *Edwards*.

The outer and living margin of the reef grows up to a height *determined* by the constant breaking of the waves. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 170.

We all, each in his measure, help to *determine*, even if quite unknowingly, what the spirit of the age shall be. *E. A. Freeman*, *Ann. Leeds*, I. 218.

8. To come to a definite intention in respect of; resolve on; decide; as, he *determined* to remain.

The surest way *determined* to sail by Ephesus. *Acts* xxi. 16.

Paul had *determined* not to fail in his determination to succeed. *Sheridan*.

Murder was *determined*, *dear* and done. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 185.

9. To give direction or tendency to; decide the course of; as, impulse may *determine* a moving body to this or that point.

In the tale of Melibonius (Chaucer's) inimitable faculty of story-telling comes to his aid the power of his sentences to a little more variety and picturesque. *S. Lantier*, The English Novel, p. 16.

Let celestial aspects almonial and advertis, not conclude and *determine* thy choice and fate. *Shakespeare*, *Titus Andronicus*, II. 170.

Usefulness is the great motive that works on the mind to put it upon action, which for shortness sake we will call *determining* of the will. *Locke*.

10. To influence the choice of; cause to come to a conclusion or resolution; as, the circumstance *determined* him to the study of law.

Clara Clairmont . . . took credit to herself for having determined Shelley to travel abroad. *R. Doxson*, Shelley, II. 7.

= *syn.* 2. To limit.—8. To ascertain, find out.—9. To decide, conclude.—10. To induce, influence. *Lat.* *determinare*, *It.* *determinare*, to come to a decision or resolution; settle definitely on some line of conduct.

Bind on fast: when fury hath given way to reason, which shall be horrid. *Fletcher* (and another), Sea Voyag. III. 1.

11. To come, in relation to their sufferings, which shall be horrid. *Donne*, Letters, xxiii.

2. To come to a close; end; terminate.

Rather does I would and *determine*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, III. 379.

3. To come to a determinate end in time; reach a fixed or definite limit; cease to exist or to be in force.

Some estates may *determine* on future contingencies. *Blackstone*.

The power of a magistrate was supposed to *determine* by his own resignation. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 580.

The Parliament, according to law, *determined* in six months after the decease of the sovereign. *Locky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.

The tax [on sugar] was not imposed without considerable opposition from the merchants, and, granted for eight years only, *determined* in 1804. *S. Jewell*, Taxes in England, IV. 53.

determined (*dê-ter-mînd*), p. a. [*PP.* of *determine*, v.] 1. Limited; restricted; confined within bounds; circumscribed.

His power is *determined*, he may terrify us, but not hurt. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 659.

2. Definite; *determined*; precisely marked.

The person of a noun singular is *determined* or undetermined. *A. Hume*, Orthography (R. E. T. A.), p. 28.

Those many shadows lay in spots *determined*. *Wordsworth*.

3. Characterized by or showing determination or fixed purpose; resolute; as, a *determined* mind; *determined* countenance; a *determined* effort.—4. Unflinching; unflinching; unwavering.

Strictly speaking, it is only Sparta and Athens that can be regarded as *determined* enemies to the Persians. *Van Rensselaer*, Hist. (Rensselaer), p. 171.

= *syn.* 3. and 4. Firm, inflexible, staunch, steadfast. *determinedly* (*dê-ter-mînd-lî*), *adv.* In a *determined* manner; with determination; unwaveringly.

He (the Highlander) is courteous, dutiful, *determinedly* persevering, unflinching as a fox, unwearied as a frigate. *Geddis*, *Geol. Sketches*, I. 10.

determiner (*dê-ter-mî-nêr*), n. 1. One who decides or determines.

No man or body of men in these times can be the final judge of the truth of a matter, or refer to any other men's consciences but their own. *Milton*, Civil Government.

One might as well hope to dissect one's own body and be merry in doing it, as to take molecular physics . . . to be your dominion, and to be your power, and to be what is solely human. *George Eliot*, in *Cross*, III. xii.

2. A determinate bachelor in a university. *See determine*, 2.

determining (*dê-ter-mî-nîng*), n. [*Verbal* n. of *determine*, v.]. In medieval universities, the act of qualifying for a degree by keeping the act. *See act*, 5.

determining (*dê-ter-mî-nîng*), p. a. [*PP.* of *determine*, v.]. Having the power of fixing; directing, regulating, or controlling; as, *determining* influences or conditions.

determinism (*dê-ter-mî-nîzm*), n. [*determine* + *-ism*]. 1. A term invented by Sir William Hamilton to denote the doctrine of the necessitarian philosophers, who hold that man's actions are uniformly determined by motives acting upon his character, and that he has not the power to choose to act in one way so long as he prefers on the whole to act in another way. *Determinism* does not imply materialism, atheism, or a denial of moral responsibility: while it is in direct opposition to fatalism and to the doctrine of the freedom of the will.

It form is only a sample of the universal *determinism*, yet forms a separate and distinct system of causation, and executes them, definite causality and prospective thought can work together, and the field which is occupied by the one is not the field of the other. *J. Martineau*, Materialism, p. 196.

2. In general, the doctrine that whatever is or happens is entirely determined by antecedent causes; the doctrine that the science of phenomena consists in connecting them with the antecedent conditions of their existence.

Such knowledge as we are capable of obtaining is strictly limited to what Claude Bernard calls the *deterministic* phenomena; that is to say, we can know only under what conditions events capable of recognition through our senses or through consciousness take place. *The Atlantic*, Sept., 1878.

determinist (*dê-ter-mî-nîst*), n. and *adj.* *determine* + *-ist*. I. n. One who supports or favors determinism.

His [man] knows how he himself, though conscious of self-deposit as well as his self-determining nature, presents to the determinist the specter of a machine. *J. Martineau*, Materialism, p. 196.

II. a. Relating to the doctrine of determinism.

It seems to me that the root of the Positivists' scorn for theology is the *determinist* doctrine which, in spite of all the efforts of the Positivists, has not been the possibility, and of course therefore the reality, of free will. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 492.

deterministic (*dê-ter-mî-nîst-ik*), a. [*determine* + *-ic*] pertaining to, or imbued with the philosophy of determinism.

The *deterministic* doctrine would stand on just as firm a foundation as it does if there were no physical science. *Huxley*, Fortnightly Rev., V. 8, XI. 301.

determination (*dê-ter-mî-nâ-shun*), n. [*L.* *dê-ter-mi-nâ-tion* (n.), < *determinare* (< *OF.* *determiner*, *dig up*, < *de*, from, + *terra*, earth). The uncovering of anything which is buried or covered with earth; an unearthing. [*Rare*.]

This concerns the raising of new mountains, *determination*, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and basins. *Woodward*.

deterrence (*dê-ter-râns*), n. [*deterren* (t) + *-ence*] The act of deterring, or that which deters; a hindrance; a deterrent. [*Rare*.]

Whatever punishment any crime requires for *deterrence* from its repetition, is deterrence. *Blackstone*, I. 11.

deterrent (*dê-ter-rênt*), a. and n. [*L.* *deterren* (t)-pp. of *deterren*, *deterrere*, deter, *see deter*.] I. a. Having the power or tendency to deter; hindering through fear; preventing.

The deterrent effect of such penalties is in proportion to their certainty. *Beutham*, Rationale of Punishment.

The punishments of a future state [have] lost much of their deterrent influence. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 122.

II. n. That which deters or tends to deter.

No deterrent is more effective than a punishment which, if incurred, . . . is sure, prompt, and severe. *Beutham*, Rationale of Punishment.

But long records have always been known to the dangerous and the danger has always been known to the dangerous. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 289.

deterstion (*dê-ter-shôn*), n. [= *F. dèterstion* = *Sp.* *deterstion* = *Fr.* *deterstion*, < *L.* as if **deterstio* (t), < *deterren* (t) + *-stio*, *see deter*.] The act of cleansing, as a sore.

I endeavored *deterstion*: but the matter could not be discharged. *Wiemann*, Surgery.

deterstive (*dê-ter-sîv*), a. and n. [= *F. dèterstive* = *Sp.* *de-terstive*, < *L.* as if **deterstivus*, < *deterren* (t) + *-stivus*, *see deter*.] I. a. Cleansing; detergent.

2. The act of disparaging or belittling the reputation or worth of a person, with the view to lessen or lower him in the estimation of others; the act of deprecating the powers or performances of another, from envy or malice.

Speaking well of all mankind is the worst kind of Detraction; for it takes away the reputation of the good Men in the World, by making all Men equal. *Wychley, Plain Dealer, l. 1.*

Let malice and the base detraction of contemporary jealousy say what it will. Great quantities of money, more extensive variety of talent, never was exhibited than in our country since the year. *De Quincy, Style, l. 1.*

-*syns.* 2. Depreciation, disparagement, slander, calumny, defamation, derogation. *Detraction* (dē-trak'tshun), a. [*detraction*; cf. *ambitious*, *ambition*.] Containing detraction; lessening reputation. *Johnson.*

detractive (dē-trak'tiv), a. [*OF. detractif*; as *detract* + *-ive*.] 1. Having the quality or power of drawing or taking away.

Finding that his patient hath any store of herbs in his garden, (the surgeon) straightway will apply a detractive plaster. *R. Knight, Treatise of Truth (1686), vol. 36.*

2. Seeking or tending to lessen reputation or estimation; depreciative; defamatory.

The iniquity of an envious and detractive adversary. *Sp. Merito, l. 1.*

Such satisfaction to detractive tongues, That publish such foul noise against a man I know for truly virtuous. *Beau, and Fl. (O. Faithful Friends, l. 1).*

detractiveness (dē-trak'tiv-ness), n. The quality of being detractive. *Basin, 1727. [Rare.]*

detractor (dē-trak'tor), n. [*ML. detractor*; cf. *L. detractor*, *detrahens*, *disparage*; as *detract*.] One who detracts, or takes away or injures the good name of another; one who attempts to disparage or belittle the worth or honor of another. Sometimes written *detraitor*.

His (Milton's) detractors, however, though outwitted, have not been silenced. *Macaulay, Milton.*

There was a chorus of praise from former detractors. *Literary Era, II. 102.*

-*syns.* Slanderer, calumniator, defamer, vilifier. *Detractor* (dē-trak'tor), a. [*L. detractor*, *disparaging*; cf. *L. detractor*, a detractor; as *detractor*.] Depreciative; calumnious; disparaging.

This is . . . detractory unto the intellect and senses of man. *Sir T. Brown, Vulg. Err., l. 5.*

The detractory lay takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. *Arbutnot.*

detractress (dē-trak'tress), n. [*detraction* + *-ess*.] A female detractor; a censorious woman. [Rare.]

If any shall detract from a lady's character unless she be absent, the said detractress shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room. *Adelphi.*

detrain (dē-train'), v. [*de* + *train*.] 1. *trans.* To remove from or cause to leave a railway train; said especially of bodies of men; as, to detrain troops. [Of recent introduction.]

II. *trans.* To quit a railway train; as, the volunteers detrained quickly and fell into line.

The English are using a new word. Soldiers going out of railway cars detrain. *West Chester (Pa.) Republican, V. 142.*

detrays, v. t. [*ME. detrayen*, *OF. detraire*, *de*, draw away, detract; see *detract*.] To draw away; detract.

But once I pass, praying with a spirit gladdened Of this labour that no white me detrays. *Babes Book (E. T. S.), p. 8.*

detractory (dē-trak'tor'), v. [*cf. L. detractor*, *detractio*, *refuse*, *denial*, *refusal*; as *detract*; see *detract*.] 1. *trans.* To refuse; decline.

He (Moses) detracted his going into Egypt, upon pretence that he was not eloquent. *Albionist (1625), p. 104.*

II. *intrans.* To refuse.

Do not detract; you know 'th' authority is mine. *R. Jonson, New Inn, l. 6.*

detractation (dē-trak'tā-shun), n. [*L. detractio* (n.), *detrahere*, *to draw away*; *detract*; as *detract*.] The act of refusing; a declining. *Cockburn.*

detriment (dē-tri-men't), n. [*OF. detrimēt*, *F. detrimēt* = *Sp. F. detrimēt*, *L. detrimētum*, loss, damage, loss, whiling off, *de* + *trahere*, *pull*, *draw*, *draw off*; as *detract*.] 1. Any kind of harm or injury, as loss, damage, hurt, injustice, deterioration, diminution, hindrance, etc., considered with specific reference, expressed or implied, both to its subject and to its cause; as, the cause of religion suffers great

detriment from the faults of its professors; let the property suffer no detriment at your hands; the consuls must see that the republic receives no detriment; the detriment it has suffered is past remedy.

Also, not to be passionate for small detriments or of fences, not to be a resenger of them. *Puffendorf, Arts of Gen. Poesia, p. 249.*

Being from the feeling of her own grief brought By deep surmises of others' detriment. *Macaulay, l. 1579.*

That barefoot Augustinian whose report Of the dying woman's words did detriment To my best point. *Browning, King and Book, II. 320.*

2. That which causes harm or injury; anything that is detrimental; as, his generosity is a great detriment to his property.—3. In England, a charge made upon barristers and students for repair of damages in the rooms they occupy; a charge for wear and tear of table-linen, etc.—4. In *astrology*, the sign opposite the house of any planet; as, Mars in Libra is in his detriment; the detriment of the sun in Aquarius, because it is opposite to Leo. It is a sign of weakness, distress, etc.—5. In *her.* (a) Name as a detriment. (b) The state of being outpaced that, as represented as partially obscured: said of the sun or moon used as a bearing.

—*syns.* Disadvantage, prejudice, hurt, evil. See *injury* and *injury*.

detriment (dē-tri-men't), v. t. [*cf. ML. detractor*, *detrahens*, *disparage*, *de* + *trahere*, *pull*, *draw*, *draw off*; as *detract*.] To injure; do harm to; hurt.

Others might be detrimented thereby. *Puller.*

detrimental (dē-tri-men'tal), a. and n. [*cf. ML. detrimentalis*, *L. detrimentum*, harm; see *detract*.] 1. a. Injurious; hurtful; causing harm or injury.

Luxuries are rather serviceable than detrimental to an opulent people. *Goldsmith, Voltaire.*

Political economy teaches that restrictions upon commerce are detrimental. *Spencer, Social Statics, p. 361.*

—*syns.* Prejudicial, disadvantageous, mischievous, pernicious.

II. n. See the extract. [*Slang.*]

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, you don't happen to know what a detriment it is to a person to have a great objection to a young lady without any serious intentions, and thereby discourages the intentions of other suitors. *Auburn Herbert.*

detrimentally (dē-tri-men'tal-ly), adv. In a detrimental manner; injuriously.

That the impoverishment of any country, diminishing both its producing and consuming powers, tells detrimentally on the people of countries trading with it, is a commonplace of political economy. *H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 81.*

detrimentalness (dē-tri-men'tal-ness), n. The quality of being detrimental. *Bailey, 1727.* [Rare.]

detrictal (dē-tri'tal), a. [*cf. detritus* + *-al*.] Consisting of fragments or particles broken or worn away.

The detrital matter which is worn away from the land, and carried along by rivers, contains materials of every degree of coarseness. *Huxley, Physiology, p. 122.*

Detrital rock, a rock made up of the debris of other rocks, the fragments of material derived from them being consolidated, then broken up by atmospheric or other agencies, and more or less worn by friction or by the action of water.

detritive (dē-tri'tiv), n. [*cf. L. detritus*, pp. of *detrere*, rub down or away, *de*, down, away, + *trahere*, *pull*; see *trive*.] *cf. detritum*.] Worn away; worn out. *Clarke.*

detrived (dē-tri'ved), a. [*cf. detritive* + *-ed*.] 1. Worn away; reduced by detrition.

A halpeny detrited. *N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 104.*

2. Disintegrated; of the nature of detritus.

Long, symmetrical tabula, two hundred feet long by eight feet wide, covered with large angular rocks and detrital, and seemingly impregnated throughout with detrital matter. *Kane, See. Grinn. Exp., l. 107.*

detrition (dē-tri'tshun), n. [= *F. detritum*, *cf. ML. detritio* (n.), *L. detrerere*, *rub*, *rub off*; see *detrive*, *detritus*.] A wearing off; the act of wearing away.

The brash of time is the gradual detritio of time. *Steuern, Note on Shakespeare's 2 Hen. VI.*

detritus (dē-tri'tus), n. [*cf. L. detritus*, a rubbing away, *de*, down, *trahere*, *pull*, *draw*; as *detract*.] 1. In geol., loose, unconsolidated fragments of rock, either water-worn or angular. The term is especially applicable to a material which would be a breccia if consolidated into a rock.

2. More comprehensively, any broken or comminuted material worn away from a mass by

attrition; any aggregate of loosened fragments or particles.

Here Mr. Schellman encountered a great depth of soil, partly due to the accumulation of detritus, and partly ground above. *C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 257.*

Such natural agents as wind and water, frost and fire are ever at work in detritio on the surface of the land and transporting the resulting detritus. *Atkinson, No. 3007, p. 178.*

Words which have thus for ages preserved their exact form in the mass of detritus of which modern languages are composed. *Farrar, Language, iv.*

de trop (dē tro'), *fr.* too much; *de trop*, *de*, off; *trop* = *it. troppo*, too much; *ML. troppus*, *tropus*, a flock, troop; see *troop*.] Literally, too much; hence, in the way; not wanted; applied to a person whose presence is inconvenient; as, he saw he was *de trop*, and therefore retired.

detrude (dē-trūd'), v. t. pret. and pp. *detrudere*, pp. *detrudens*. [*cf. detruere*, *L. detrudere*, pp. *detrudens*, thrust down, *de*, down, + *trudere*, thrust. *cf. intrudere*, intrude, *protrudere*.] To thrust down or out; push down with force; force into, or as if into, a lower place or sphere.

Such as were detruded to hell, either for shame they still themselves retire, Or tied in chains, they in close prison wait. *De Witt, Dives, immortal, of Soul.*

Those philosophers who allow of transmigration . . . are of opinion that the souls of men may, for their misdeeds, be detruded from heaven, and merely pride and malice. *Locke, Human Understanding, li. 27.*

It (envy) . . . leads him into the very condition of devil to be detruded (from) heaven, and so merely pride and malice. *Fetham, Resolves, li. 54.*

detruncate (dē-trung'kāt'), v. t. pret. and pp. *detruncatus*, pp. *detruncatus*. [*cf. L. detruncare*, pp. of *detruncare*, lop off, *de*, down, + *truncare*, lop, shorten by cutting off, *cf. detruncus*, cut short; see *trunk*, *truncate*.] To reduce or shorten by lopping or cutting off a part.

detruncation (dē-trung'kāt-shun), n. [*cf. L. detruncatio* (n.), *cf. detruncare*, lop off; as *detruncate*.] 1. The act of reducing or shortening; the cutting or lopping off of a part.

It may sometimes happen, by hasty detruncation, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed. *Johnson, Dict., Pref.*

2. In *botany*, separation of the trunk from the head of the stem. [*cf. detraction*.]

detrusion (dē-trū-zhūn), n. [*cf. LL. detrudio* (n.), *L. detrudere*, pp. *detrudens*; see *detrude*.] The act of thrusting or driving down or away.

From this detrusion of the water towards the side, the parts towards the point must increase. *Keil, Burnett's Theory of the Earth.*

Force of detrusion, in meat, the strain to which a body, as a beam, is subjected, in consequence of a direction perpendicular to the length of the fibers, the points of support being very near to and on opposite sides of the place at which the force is applied.

detrusor (dē-trūz'or), n.; pl. *detrusores* (dē-trūz'or'es). [*NL. cf. L. detrudere*, pp. *detrudens*, *cf. detrude*.] In anat., a muscle that ejects or expels.

detter, n. A Middle English and early modern English form of *detrit*.

detumescence (dē-tū-mes'ens), n. [= *F. detumescence*, *L. detumesco* (n.), pp. of *detumescere*, cease swelling, settle down, *de*, down, + *tumescere*, inceptive of *tumere*, swell, see *tumid*.] A diminution of swelling; opposed to *intumescence*.

The wider the circulating water goes, still hath it the more subsidence and detumescence. *Intellectual System, p. 81.*

detur (dē-tūr), n. [*cf. detur*, *let* it be given, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *dare*, give; so called from the first word of the Latin inscription accompanying the gift; see *dare*.] A prize of books given annually to a certain number of meritorious students at Harvard College.

At one o'clock all those who were fortunate enough to obtain deturments. *Treatise of Harvard College, p. 80.*

deturb (dē-tūrb'), v. t. [*cf. L. deturbare*, drive, thrust, or cast down, *de*, down, + *turbare*, throw into disorder, *cf. deturbare*, *cf. deturbare*, *cf. deturbare*, *cf. deturbare*.] To throw into confusion; to throw down with violence.

As soon may the wallow heave be cald and yet thence deturbed as he can be felled that is deturbed of his power. *Sp. Hall, Invisible World.*

deturn (dē-tūr-n), v. t. [*cf. F. detourner*, *OF. detourner*, *detourner*, turn away, *de*, away, + *turner*, turn. *cf. detourn*, *detourn*.] To turn away or aside; express license.

His majesty grants his express license . . . to alter and deturne a hill the said way, to the main communications & better travelling for the same. *Acts Jas. VI., 1007 (ed. 1815), p. 208.*

not enter directly into its formation or germination. The great bulk of the yolk of meroblastic ova, as birds' eggs, consists of the nutritive deutoplasm or food-

devoutless (dê-vout'less), a. [*devout* + *-less*.]
Destitute of devotion. *E. D. [Rare].*
devoutlessness (dê-vout'less-ness), n. Want of devotion. [*Rare*.]

The last point of this armour be the darts of *devoutless*ness, unmercifulness, and episcures.

Sp. of Chichester, Two Sermons, sig. C. 8. b.

devoutly (dê-vout'li), adv. [*devout* + *-ly*.] In a devout manner; with devout feelings; with solemn reverence and submission to God; with ardent devotion.

Sunday, the six day of July, we came all to Mounte Syon to Mass, which was song the night *Devoutly*.

Turkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 26.

At length her grace rose, and with modest pace Came to the altar: where she knelt, and, silent like, Cast her fair eyes to heaven, and pray'd *devoutly*.

Shak, *Ham*, VIII., iv. 1.

2. Religiously; with pious thoughts.

1. One of the wise men, having a while attentively and devoutly viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face.

Bacon.

3. Sincerely; earnestly; solemnly.

A consummation.

Devoutly to be wish'd. *Shak*, *Hamlet*, III. 1.

devoutness (dê-vout'ness), n. The quality or state of being devout.

devotee (dê-vout'ee), s. t. [*devout* + *-ee*.] One who devotes, devotee. [*See devote*, v. t.] To dedicate by vow; devote; doom to destruction; destiny for sacrifice.

'Twas his own son, whom God and mankind loved, His own victorious son, whom he and saint-like,

Shak, *Ham*, VIII., iv. 1.

devoutly (dê-vout'ly), v. t. [*OF. devouer*, *F. devouer*, devote, give up, < *L. devotare*, freq. of *devovere*, devote, give up *devote*. The second sense is appar. taken from *devovere*.] 1. To devote; apply.

These clear causes, to the inquiry And search of which your mathematical hand Hath so devoted itself.

R. Jonson, *Magnetic Lady*, l. 1.

2. To disavow; disclaim.

There too the earnest angello deposed, Their former rage, and all to mercy bow'd.

G. Fletcher, *Charles's Victory and Triumph*.

dew (dû), n. [*Early mod. E. also dewe, dewe*, < *ME. dew, dewe*, < *OF. dawe*, < *OF. dawe* = *D. dawe* = *MLG. dawe, dounce, dawe, dau*, *LG. dawe* = *OHG. tau, tau (tauw-)*, *MHG. tau (tauw-)*, *G. tau, tauw* = *IEol. dagg = Sw. dagg*, *dagg*, drizzling rain; *Dan. dagg*, dew; *ODan. daggren*, drizzling rain; *Gotth. daggw- (f)*, not recorded. From the *Scand.* is derived *E. dagg*, dew; see *dagg*, *deg*.] 1. The aqueous vapor which is deposited from the atmosphere by condensation, especially during the night, in the form of small drops on the surface of bodies. The formation of dew is explained by the loss of heat by bodies on the earth's surface through radiation at night, by which means they and the air immediately around them are cooled below the dew-point (which see). Dew is thus deposited chiefly on bodies which are good radiators and poor conductors of heat, like grass; hence also it appears chiefly on calm and clear nights—that is, when the conditions are most favorable for radiation. It never appears on nights both cloudy and windy. In winter dew becomes frost.

They (in Peru) have large and deep ditches, in which they sow or set, and that which grows is nourished with the dew.

Pliny, *Plin.*, viii., c. 27.

Since dew is made of steams of the terrestrial globe, which, whilst they retain that form, and were not yet condensed into drops, did swim to and fro in the air, and made part of it; the phenomena that show the power of dew in working on solid bodies may help to manifest how copiously the air may be impregnated with subtle saline parts.

Boyle, *Hist. of Air*, xi. 3.

She . . . wash'd her hands with the dew's of heav'n.

That on sweet roses fall.

Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, V. 290).

The dew's of the evening most carefully shun.—

Those tears of the sky for the roses are dew.

Chatterbox, *Advice to a Lady* in Autumn.

3. Something likened to dew: (a) As falling lightly, or as arriving to refresh.

Never yet one hour in his bed Did I enjoy the golden dew.

But with his thimorous dews was still awak'd.

Shak, *Rich. III.*, iv. 1.

I thought for thee, I thought for all

My gameless limbs for thee to grow,

The dew's of blessing heaven's fall

Where care falls low.

Jean Ingoules.

(b) As suggestive of the morning, and hence of freshness and youth.

Fair-haired, azure-eyed, with delicate Saxon complexion, Having the dew of his youth, and the beauty throned.

Longfellow, *Miles Standish*, l.

3. Moisture standing in little drops on anything.

Next unto him was Neptune plotted, . . . His face was rugged, and his hoarse had Dropp'd with brackish dews.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. xi. 40.

Mountain dew, *Illit whisky*. [*Slane*.]

dew (dû), s. t. [*ME. dewen*, *AS. dedawan* = *OFries. dawa* = *D. dawsen* = *LG. dawsen* = *OHG. tauwên, tauwên, tauwên*, *MHG. tauwên*, *G. tauwên, tauwên*, *IEol. daggwa* = *Sw. daggwa*, dew; *daggwa*, drizzle; = *Dan. dagg*, dew; from the noun. *cf. dedawan*.] To wet with or as if with dew; moisten; bedew.

Phobus himself shall kneel at Caesar's shrine.

And deck it with gay garlands dewed with wine.

E. Jonson, *Posterus*, v. 1.

Dew'd with showery drops.

Up-clomb the shadowy pine above the worn copse.

Trayson, *Lotus-Laters*.

dew's, a. An obsolete spelling of *dew*.

dewan (dê-wân'), n. [*Also written deewan, and more correctly diwan, < Hind. diwân*, a tribal, council, minister, head officer of finance and revenue, < *Pers. diwan*, see *diwan*.]

In India: (a) A financial officer formerly appointed under the Mohammedan governments in each province for the purpose of superintending the collection of the revenues, etc.

(b) The chief financial minister of a state. (*cf.* the prime minister of a native state.)

(c) The chief administrative officer of certain government establishments, as the mint. (*cf.* in Bengal, a native servant in confidential charge of the dealings of a house of business with natives, or of the sale of a large domestic establishment.

Yule and Burnell.

dewân, **dewanny** (dê-wâ'ni), n. [*< Hind. diwân*, prop. adj., relating to a diwan; as noun, the office, jurisdiction, etc., of a diwan: see *diwan*.] The office of dewân.

dew-batter (dê-bat'ter), n. 1. One who walks out early and brushes off the dew.

The dew-batters have their way for those that come after.

Sp. R. Havel, *Abel*, *Williams*, l. 5.

2. pl. A pair of oiled shoes. *Hallivell*.

dewberry (dê-ber'ee), n.; pl. *dewberries* (-ies). [*dew* + *berry*; appar. in allusion to its size.]

1. *IEol. dewberri*. 2. *IEol. dewberri*. 3. The popular name of the *Rubus caesius*, a bramble which grows in woods, thickets, hedges, and the borders of fields; the fruit of this plant.

The fruit is black, with a bluish dewy bloom, and of an agreeable acid taste.

Feed him with spruce and dew-berries.

With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries.

Shak, *M. N. D.*, iii. 1.

4. In the United States, the popular name of *Rubus canadensis*, the low blackberry, a trailing plant which has a large sweet fruit; the fruit of this plant.

dew-besprent (dê-bes'prent'), a. Sprinkled with dew.

The chewing flocks Had sat upon their supper on the savoury

Of nut-grass dew-besprent, and were in fold.

Milton, *Comm.*, i. 542.

dew-claw (dê-clâ'), n. 1. The rudimentary wing of a foot, especially the hind foot, of some dogs.

In domestic dogs a hallux is frequently developed, though often to a rudimentary condition, the phalange and claw being suspended loosely in the skin, without direct connection with the bone of the foot: it is called by dog-fanciers the dew-claw.

W. H. Flower, *Encyc. Brit.*, v. 438.

2. The false hoof of deer and other ungulates.

dew-clawed (dê-clâ'wêd'), a. Furnished with dew-claws; ungulate.

By Brownists I mean not Independents, but dew-clawed Separatists.

N. Ward, *Simple Cohler*, p. 11.

dew-cup (dê-kûp'), n. 1. The first allowance of beer to a horse.

Macquay, *Macquay*. Also *dew-cup*. 2. A common name in Scotland of the lady's-mantle, *Achillea vulgaris*.

dew-drink (dê-drînk'), n. Same as *dew-cup*, 1.

dew-drops (dê-drôps'), n. [*cf. dew-drops* = *G. thauwropfen* = *Dan. daggdræbe* = *Sw. daggdröpp*.] A drop of dew.

I must go seek some dew-drop here.

And hang a peck in every crawling ear.

Shak, *M. N. D.*, i. 1.

dewy, a. and v. An obsolete spelling of *dew*. *dewy*, a. An obsolete spelling of *dew*.

dewy, s. t. See *dew*.

dewy-lime (dê-wi'lime), n. [*< Chester Dewey, an American scientist (1784-1867), + lime*.]

A hydrated silicate of magnesium occurring in amorphous masses of a yellowish color and resembling gum arabic. It is related to serpentine, but contains more water.

dewfall (dê-fâl'), n. [*= Dan. daggfald*.] 1. The falling of dew; a fall of dew.

Expanding while the dewfall flows.

Shak, *Hamlet*, *Light of the Harem*.

Notless as dew-fall, dew it well—

Thy Father's call of love.

Walter, *Call of the Christian*.

2. The time when dew begins to fall; early evening.

dewful, a. See *dewful*.

dew-grass (dê-grâs'), n. The cocksfoot-grass, *Dactylis glomerata*. [*Eng.*]

dewiness (dê-wi'ness), n. [*< dewy* + *-ness*.] The state of being covered or damp with dew.

dewit (dê-wit'), s. t. [After two Dutch statesmen named De Witt, opponents of William III., Prince of Orange, massacred in 1673 by a mob, without inquiry.] To lynch. [*Rare*.]

To her I leave thee, gloomy peer.

Thou shalt be for me, and for me, and for me.

Repent, and be for once sincere.

Thou ne'er wilt be De-Witted.

Walter, *The Victory*, at 85.

One writer, in a pamphlet which produced a great sensation, expressed his wonder that the people had not, when Courville was riding through the Channel, De-witted the nonjuring prelates.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xvi.

dewlap (dê-lâp'), n. [*< ME. dewlap, dewlapp* = *Dan. dewlap*.] 1. A loose hanging piece of skin, especially the throat of a dog.

And the dewlap of his throat hangs over the throat of some other animals, as dogs.

Large rolls of fat about his shoulders hung.

And from his neck the double dewlap hung.

Shak, *M. N. D.*, ii. 1.

2. The flesh on the human throat when flaccid with age. [Humorous and rare.]

And, when she drinks, against her lip I bob,

And on the withered dewlap of her chin.

Shak, *M. N. D.*, ii. 1.

3. The large median fleshy fold or single wrattle of the domestic turkey.

There is a great difference between the wild and the tame turkey [in the position of the latter of an enormous dewlap].

Sp. Baird, *Birds of North America* (ed. 1886), p. 618.

4. pl. In *her*, same as *scuttles*.

dewlapped, **dewlapt** (dê-lâpt'), a. Furnished with a dewlap, or a similar appendage.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind; . . .

Crook-kneed and dew-lapp'd like *Indians*.

Shak, *M. N. D.*, iv. 1.

dew-plant (dê-plânt'), n. 1. Same as *scudweed*.

2. Same as *scudweed*.

dew-point (dê-pôint'), n. [*= D. dauwpoint* = *Dan. daggpunkt*.] The temperature indicated by the thermometer when dew begins to be deposited; that temperature of the air at which the moisture present in it just saturates it. See *saturation*. The measure more humid the atmosphere, the less the difference between its temperature and that of the dew-point, and vice versa. When the air is saturated with moisture, the dew-point is brought into contact with it, deposition of moisture or dew immediately takes place on the surface.

When a body of moist air is cooled, the point of saturation is gradually reached; and when saturated, any further cooling causes a deposition of dew; hence the temperature at which this occurs is called the dew-point.

Hausley, *Physiology*, p. 57.

dew-retted (dê-ret'ed'), a. Retted or rotted by exposure to dew.

dew-retting (dê-ret'ing'), n. The exposure of hemp or flax to the action of dew by spreading it on grass, and turning it over the separation of the fiber from the feculent matter. Also *dew-retting*, *dew-soffening*.

dew-shoe (dê-shô'), n. The heel of the sheath of a sword, which touches the ground.

When grass and dewy shoes through the full-grown field of corn, the dew-shoes of his seven-span sword were even with the upright ear.

Grimes, *Tent. Mythol.* (trans.), i. 387.

dew-stone (dê-stôn'), n. A species of limestone occurring in Nottinghamshire, England, which is supposed to collect a large quantity of dew on its surface.

dewtry (dê-trî'), n. [*cf. Datura*.] The thorn-apple, *Datura stramonium*. *S. Butler*, *Hindbrance*.

milk), *mankedga*, monk's concombine (*mank*, monk), etc. Usually referred to Isel. *deig* = *Sw. deig* = Norw. *deig*, dough = *E. dough*, as if the *deiga* were orig. a 'baker'! *deig* (*deig*, above); but the difference of this except the perhaps accidental similarity of form. Among the duties of the *dey* is mentioned that of feeding the young and weak of a flock or herd with foreign milk; this, in connection with the regular duty of milking the cows, gives some color to the phonetically doubtful derivation from *Sw. deiga*, *ÖSw. deiga*, suckle = Dan. *deigja*, suckle; *deig* in *deig* oade, coddle (prob. connected with *Sw. deig* = Dan. *deig*, suck = A.S. *deig*, "diende, lactantem" (only in Bezon's Lex.)) *dey* (*dey*, Hence *deisy*, v. J.) A female (with a male male servant who had charge of a dairy and all things pertaining to it; a female servant in general. she was as free a maner day.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 36.

My mother he is an ald colier.

Etica Indisq (Chil's Islands, IV. 65).

The *dey* or *terro-mano* entered with his pluckers to deliver the milk for the farm.

Scott.

dey (*dā*), n. [*F. de*, Turk. *dā*, a maternal uncle, also "a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people, esp. among the Janissaries; and hence in Algiers consensated at length to the commanding officer of that corps, who frequently afterwards became a regent of the colony; hence, our misnomer of *dey* as applied to the latter officer" (*Redhouse*, Turk. Dic.).] The title of the governor of Algiers under Turkish suzerainty from 1710 till the conquest by the French in 1830. From 1800 the *deys* were the elected chiefs of the janissaries of the country, who divided power with the pashas appointed by the Porte, and in 1710 superseded them. Tripoli and Tunis in former times also sometimes ruled by *deys*, in place of their legitimate *beys*.

dey, v. t. A Middle English form of *dey*.

dey, v. t. A Middle English form of *dey*.

dey, n. A Middle English form of *dey*.

dey (*dā*), n. [*Also deyhawke*; *dey* + *house*.] A dairy. [*Prov. Eng.*]

dey, n. See *dey*.

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weight, always a quarter of a maund, but ranging from 6 to 16 pounds; a stone. Also called *dhadda*.

dhauri (*dā'ri*), n. [*E. Ind.*] A lythraeous shrub, *Woodfordia floribunda*, common throughout India. Its long spreading branches are covered with brilliant red flowers in the hot season.

dhobie, *dhoby* (*dō'bi*), n. [*Hind. dhoḥ*, a washerman, *dhob*, a wash.] In India and the East, a native washerman. Also *dhobie*, *dhobe*.

In 1871 the introduction of a steam laundry broke the monopoly of the *dhobie*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 142.

Dhobie's *stob*, *Vinea crotata*, a kind of twigworm common in hot, moist climates. Also called *washerman's* *stob*.

dhobman, *dhobman* (*dō'bi-man*), n.; pl. *dhobiemen*, *dhobmen* (-men). In the East, a washerman.

(The *dhobmen* was waiting outside, and in a few moments made his appearance—a black washerman, dressed in cotton. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 110.)

dhole (*dōl*), n. [*E. Ind.*] A kind of East Indian dog, the wild dog of the Deccan, *Canis*

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usually in fringed squares, and with positive patterns or bright colors. See *derries*.

Derries are made in squares, and the ends often finished off with fringe; but the latter is a very rare and valuable; *derries* have no intricate patterns, like those we term "oriental" but are merely intended for rough wear.

A. G. J. J. James, India, l. 10.

Di (a) The chemical symbol of the metal didymus. (b) [*L. c.*] An abbreviation of Latin *didymus*, half.

di (a) [*L. c.*] See *die*. Cf. *de*. A prefix of Latin origin, the form of *de*-before certain consonants: see *die*. In some words in earlier English the prefix *di* and *de*- often interchanged; whence in modern English *di* and *de*- are used interchangeably or only *di*, as *di* *di* *di*, while others with original *di* have now *de*, as *derries*, *derries*, etc.

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Most cases of diastole in Latin poetry are supposed to be instances of reversion to an older pronunciation, though the pause which usually follows could of itself make good the metrical deficiency. This reversion is seen chiefly in verb-terminations with final *a* and *i*.

Callidus ut solent humeri portare viator.

Horace, Satires, I. v. 80.

diastolic (di-*as*-tō'lik), *a.* [*diastole* + *-ic*].
Pertaining to or produced by diastole.

diastoly (di-*as*-tō'li), *n.* An absolute form of diastole.

Diastopora (di-*as*-tōp'-ō-rā), *n.* [NL, cf. *Diastopora*, < Gr. *diastopora*, split up divided & *stōpōra*, separate; see *diastasis*], + *stōpōra*, passage, pore.] The typical genus of the family Diastoporidae.

Diastoporidae (di-*as*-tōp'-ō-rā'dē), *n. pl.* [NL, cf. *Diastopora* + *-idae*]. A family of cyclotomatomous gnatomorphous polychaetes.

diastyle (di-*as*-tīl), *a.* [*diastyle*, < Gr. *diastylē*, arrange, having the columns wide apart (whence *diastylis*, the space between columns), < *diō*, apart, + *stylōs*, a column; see *style*]. In arch., pertaining to that arrangement of columns in a classical order in which the intercolumniation measures three diameters.

Diastylidium (di-*as*-tīl'-idē), *n. pl.* [NL, cf. *Diastyle* + *-idium*]. A family of macerous thoracostomous crustaceans, equivalent to the suborder *Amacacea* of some authors, containing remarkable amneustic forms related on the one



Diastylidium quadrangulum.

hand to schizopods, on the other to copepods, and exhibiting in some respects a persistence of a larval type of the higher Crustacea. They are Thoracostomata or Podophthorata with a small cephalothoracic shield, typically 5 thoracic segments, 6 pairs of legs, of which at least the anterior pair are geniculate and of the scaphognathid type, maxillipeds in 2 pairs, and the abdomen elongated, with a pair of long bristles bearing several pairs of swimming feet besides the terminal appendages. *Diastylis* and *Lenora* are leading genera. As understood by recent naturalists, it is held that *Diastylis* and *Leptodactylus*; these have the integuments minutely indurated, body and tail with a pair of long carapace large and vaulted, with a conspicuous notarium prominent.

Diastylis (di-*as*-tī'lis), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *diastylis*; see *diastyle*]. The typical genus of the family Diastylididae.

diastym (di-*as*-tīm), *n.* [*diastym*, < Gr. *diastymos*, disarrangement, riddle, in rhet., a figure of speech so called, < *diastasis*, disarrangement, riddle, tear in pieces, < *diō*, apart, + *stasis*, drag, draw.] In rhet., a figure of speech expressing disarrangement or ridicule.

diatessaron (di-*as*-tes'-ā-rōn), *n.* [L, < Gr. *diatessaron*, for *hē diatessaron*, see *χρονία εναντία*, the interval of a fourth (see *diapason*, *diapente*); *diatessaron*, gen. pl. fem. of *diatessaron* = E. *four*; see *tessaro* and *four*.] 1. In Gr. and medieval music, the interval of a fourth.—2. (Gr. *hē diatessaron* (Tatian, in Eusebius).) A harmony of the four Gospels. The first work of this kind was that of Tatian (after his return from the East), a Christian apologist, but afterward a Gnostic.

Who would lose, in the confusion of a *diatessaron*, the peculiar charm which belongs to the narrative of the disciple whom Jesus loved? *Macaulay, Bowdler's Johnson.*

3. In old phar., an electrolytic compound of four medicines: gentian, birchwort, bayberries, and myrrh.—4. *Diapason diatessaron*. See *diapason*.

diathermal (di-*as*-thēr'māl), *a.* [*diatherma*, through, + *thermē*, heat, + *-al*. Cf. *diathermanous*]. Same as *diathermanous*.

diathermanous, *diathermanic* (di-*as*-thēr'mā-nūs, -mā-nī), *a.* [*diathermanous* + *-ous*, -ī, after Gr. *diathermānos*, heating, < *diathermō*, heat.] The property of transmitting radiant heat; the quality of being diathermic.

diathermanity (di-*as*-thēr'mā-nē'tī), *n.* [= E. *diathermanous*; as *diathermanous* + *-ity*.] Same as *diathermanous*.

diathermanism (di-*as*-thēr'mā-nīzm), *n.* [As *diathermanous* + *-ism*.] The transmission of radiant heat.

diathermanous (di-*as*-thēr'mā-nūs), *a.* [*diatherma*, through, + *thermānos*, warm, heat, < *thermō*, heat.] Freely permeable by heat. The term is specifically applied to certain substances, such as crystalline pieces of rock-salt, etc., which suffer radiant heat to pass through them, much in the same way as transparent or diaphanous bodies permit light to pass through. Also *diathermal*, *diathermic*, *diathermous*.

diathermic (di-*as*-thēr'mik), *a.* [As *diathermal* + *-ic*.] Same as *diathermanous*.

In thin plates some descriptions tint the sun with a greenish glow; others make it appear a glowing red. The latter are of greater extent, and are far more diathermic than the former. *Tyndall, Radiation, § 8.*

diathermometer (di-*as*-thēr'mō-mē'tēr), *n.* [*diatherma*, through, + *thermō*, heat, + *-mōmē'tēr*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the thermal resistance of a substance by noting the amount of heat which it transmits.

diathermism (di-*as*-thēr'mīzm), *n.* [*diatherma*, through, + *thermō*, heat.] Same as *diathermanous*.

The diathermic forenoon atmosphere.

Amor. Jour. Sci., Whole No. cxix, p. 320.

diathesis (di-*as*-thē'sis), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *diathesis*, arrangement, disposition, state, condition (of body or mind), < *diasthēva*, arrange, dispose, place separately, < *diō*, apart, + *sthēva*, place, put. Cf. *thesis*.] 1. In med., a predisposing condition or habit of body; constitutional predisposition: as, a stremous or scrofulous diathesis.

She inherited a nervous diathesis as well as a large degree of intellectual and æsthetic grace. *See H. Clarke, See in Century, p. 98.*

2. A predisposing condition or state of mind; a mental tendency; hence, a predisposing condition or tendency in anything.

Whoever rank you see corruption, be assured it equally be seen in all ranks.—be assured it is the symptom of a bad social diathesis. *See Spencer, Social Statics, p. 256.*

All signs fall in a drought, because the predisposition, the diathesis, is so strongly toward fair weather. *The Century, XXV, etc.*

diathetic (di-*as*-thet'ik), *a.* [*diathesis* (-thet-) + *-ic*]. Of or pertaining to or dependent upon diathesis; constitutional: as, diathetic tumors.

Diathetic diseases: that is to say, diseases dependent upon a peculiar disposition of body or mind, or both. *See H. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 505.*

diathetically (di-*as*-thet'ik-āl), *adv.* In a diathetic manner; as regards diathesis, or constitutional predisposition; constitutionally.

Out of the serous layer is evolved the whole voluntary motor apparatus of bones, muscles, aponeuroses, ligaments, and tendons, so that they are related to each other nutritionally and diathetically. *E. C. Mann, Psychol. Mon., p. 346.*

diatide (di-*as*-tīd), *n.* [*diatide* (cf. *diatide*) + *-idē*]. A diatide composed of a mixture of shells and finely divided silica.

diatide (di-*as*-tīd), *n.* A member of the Diatomeæ (di-*as*-tōm), *n.* See *diatom*.

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at the bottom of the sea and of fresh water, and are also found attached to the submerged parts of aquatic plants, and among the rocks and other submerged localities. There are many genera, and the number of known species exceeds 1,500. They vary greatly in the form and size of the valves, which are often exquisitely sculptured, forming beautiful objects under the microscope and testing its highest powers of resolution. They are found to equal 125,000 to the inch. Extensive fossil deposits of the silicious remains of *Diatomeæ* occur in various localities, as at Santa Barbara, and in Virginia, Nevada, and California. They are sometimes used as polishing powder, and are abundant in guano. Also called *siliculiæ*.

diatomaceous (di-*as*-tōm'-ā-sē-ān), *a.* [*diatomaceous* + *-ous*.] In bot., a plant of the order *Diatomeæ*.

diatomaceous (di-*as*-tōm'-ā-sē-ān), *a.* [*diatomaceous* + *-ous*.] In bot., belonging to or resembling *Diatomeæ*.

During the voyage of the Challenger, a *diatomaceous* ooze was found, as a pale straw-colored deposit, in certain parts of the Southern Ocean. *Huxley, Physiol., p. 221.*

diatomic (di-*as*-tōm'ik), *a.* [*di* + *atom*, two- + *-ic*, atom, + *-ic*]. In chem., consisting of two atoms: as, a diatomic radical; specifically applied to hydrates which have two hydrogen atoms united to the nucleus radical by oxygen.

It is these hydrocarbon radicals alone, and usually replaced by metallic bases or other radicals.

The alcohols and fat acids are monatomic, the glycols are diatomic, and the glycolic and triatomic compounds. *See F. C. Cooke, Chem. Philos., p. 117.*

diatomiferous (di-*as*-tōm'-if-er-ūs), *a.* [*di* + *diatom* + *-if-er-ūs*, = E. *bear*, + *-ous*.] Containing or yielding diatoms.

diatomine, **diatomine** (di-*as*-tōm'-inē), *n.* [*diatom* + *-inē*, = *mine*.] The buff or yellowish-brown pigment which colors diatoms and brown algae, obscuring the chlorophyll. Also called *pyocyanine*.

diatomist (di-*as*-tōm'-ist), *n.* [*diatom* + *-ist*.] A botanist who has made a special study of the *Diatomeæ*.

diatomite (di-*as*-tōm'-it), *n.* [*diatom* + *-ite*.] Diatomaceous earth; infusorial earth.

diatomoscope (di-*as*-tōm'-ō-scope), *n.* [*di* + *diatom* + *-scope*, view.] An instrument for the examination of diatoms.

diatomous (di-*as*-tōm'-ūs), *a.* [*di* + *diatom*, verbal adj. of *diastasis*, cut through; see *diastole*.] In mineral, having crystals with one distinct crystalline cleavage.

diatonic (di-*as*-tōn'ik), *n.* [*di* + *tonic*, = *tone*.] *See* *diatonic*.

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coctous. [Sacrificinal; sacrosanct; perenne. Coctuous, 1632.

Lutitia . . . had a scornful name given him by the military dignity of his own country.

Bp. Hooker, Abp. Williams, II. 133.

This gave a sort of petulant dignity to his repartees.

Greene, Epistolical Dictate, i. 8.

Dicladia (di-clā'-dā), n. pl. [NL., < Dicium + -idia.] An artificial family of oscine passerine birds, named from the genus *Dicium*, usually merged in *Neotarnis*. It includes, according to some authors, 10 genera of chiefly Australian and Polynesian birds, resembling the *Dicium* in many respects.

diology (di-ol'-o-jī), n. [NL. *diologia*, < Gr. *diologia*, a plea in defense, < *diaio*, right, just, neut. *ro diaion*, a right, a just claim (< *dia*, justice), + *-logia*, < *logos*, speak; see -ology.] In rhet., a mode of defense by which the accused admits the act charged as stated, but seeks to justify it as lawful, or by pleading mitigating circumstances.

Dicoum (di-cō'-um), n. (NL. [Cuvier, 1817],) extensive genus of Indian and East Indian ternostrotal passerine birds, of the family *Neotarnis* and subfamily *Drepanidae*. It includes a group of small sunbirds, having a slender, acute, incurved, bill, the tarsi short, and the plumage more or less red. *D. brundinellus* of Australia has a relatively long, flattened beak, like a swallow's (whence the name), and is the type of a subgenus *Microdica* sometimes called the *swallow-warbler*. Also written *Dicum*. Strickland, 1848.

Swallow Sun Bird, *Dicoum brundinellus*.

dicarbonate (di-kār'-bō-nāt), n. [di- + carb- + -onate.] In chem., same as bicarbonate.

dicapillary (di-kār'-pē-lārī), n. [di- + cap- + -ary.] In bot., composed of two capillaries.

dicast (di-kāst), n. [< Gr. *δικαστής*, a judge (in Athens rather a jurymen, the presiding judge being a *κρίτης*; see *critic*), < *δικάζω*, judge, < *dia*, justice.] In ancient Athens, one of 6,000 citizens who were chosen by lot annually to sit as judges, in greater or less number according to the importance of the case, and whose functions corresponded to those of the modern jurymen and judge combined. The 6,000 dicasts were divided by lot into 10 sections of 600 each, with a supplementary section of 1,000, from which accidental deficiencies or absences were supplied. The sections were assigned from time to time to the different courts, and, according to the character of the case to be tried, a single section sat, or two or more sections together, or a fractional part of a section. In cases pertaining to religion or military matters, etc., trial was sometimes had before a selected panel of dicasts (a special or struck jury), who sat as experts in the whole or part of the cases. The dicast was also president of the court. Also *dicast*.

dicastery (di-kās'-tē-rī), n. [< Gr. *δικαστήριον*, a court of justice, < *δικάζω*, judge; see *dicast*.] In Gr. antiquity, a court of justice; especially, in Athens, one of the courts in which dicasts sat; hence, the court or body of dicasts themselves. The dicastery differed from the modern jury in that the former may be regarded as the whole or part of citizens represented by a numerous section sitting in judgment, while the jury is a group of peers, originally also friends or acquaintances, of the parties concerned.

dicataleotic (di-kāt'-alēk'-tik), n. [< Gr. *δικαταλεω* (Hephaestion), < *δικαταλέω*, to + *καταλέω*, to + *καταλέω*, to leave off; see *catalectic*.] In pros., characterized by double catalexis, both interior and final; having an incomplete foot both in the middle and at the end. The dactylic pentameter is an example of a dicataleotic line, the third and the last foot both being incomplete: — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — — |

See *antacatalectic* and *proacatalectic*.
dicatalexis (di-kāt'-alēk'-tik), n. [NL. (cf. LGr. *δικαταλεω*) — *Marius Victorinus*,] < Gr. *dicatalexis*, double, + *καταλέω*, catalexis; see *antacatalexis*.] In pros., concurrence of interior and final catalexis; incompleteness of both a middle and a final foot in a line.

dice (dī), n. pl. [< ME. *dic*, *dyce* (sometimes in double pl. *dyces*), Irrel. spelling of *dyce*, *dyes*,

des, *dees*, pl. of *dee*, die; see *die*.] 1. The plural of *die*.—2. A game with dice. See *die*.
dice (dī), v.; pret. and pp. *diced*, prp. *dicing*. [< ME. *dicen*, play with dice, also out into cubes or squares; < *dyce*, *dyce*, dice; see *die*, n.]
1. *Intrans.* To play with dice.
Again they dice as fast, the poorest rogues of all
Will sit them down in open field, and there to gaming
fall. *Fielding's Tom Jones*, I. 386.
1. *did* not above seven times a week. *Shak.*, I. iv. 11, iii. 3.

II. *trans.* 1. To cut into cubes or squares.
2. To sew a kind of waved pattern on (the border of a garment).—3. To decorate with a pattern (especially a woven one) resembling cubes seen diagonally—that is, with hexagons so shaded by the run of the thread as to resemble cubes so placed; less properly, to weave with a pattern of squares or lozenges touching one another.—To *dice away*, to lose at dice; gamble away. [Rare.]

An untruth, that will *dice away* his skin,
Faster than water to stake at ordinarie. *Shirley, The Wedding*, v. 2.

dice-box (dī-'boks), n. A box from which dice are thrown in gaming, usually in the form of a cylinder contracted in the middle.
The common method of throwing the dice is with a hollow cylinder of wood, called the *dice-box*, into which they are put, and thence, being first shaken together, thrown out upon the table. *Street, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 465.
2. A species of insulator for telegraph-wires, shaped like a box for throwing dice, along the axis of which the wire is carried.

dice-coal (dī-'kōl), n. In coal-mining, certain layers of coal which break readily into small cubical fragments resembling dice in form. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

dicellate (di-sel'-āt), a. [< Gr. *δικελλα*, a two-pronged hoe (< *di*, two, + *κέλλα*, drive, urge), + *-ate*.] Two-pronged, as a sponge-spicule.

Dicentra (di-sen'-trā), n. [NL., < Gr. *δισεντρα*, with two stems or points, < *di*, two, + *σεντρα*, a point, stem, spur; see *center*.] A genus of delicate perennial herbs, of the natural order *Primulaceae*, of about a dozen species, natives of North America and eastern and central Asia. The species have glaucous dissected leaves and a heart-shaped, or two-lobed corolla. The squirrel-corn,

is common species of the northern United States. The bleeding-heart, *D. spectabilis*, is a very ornamental species from northern China, is frequent in gardens. Also called *Dielytra*.

dicéphalous (di-sēf'-ā-lūs), a. [< Gr. *δικέφαλος*, two-headed, < *di*, two, + *κέφαλος*, head.] Having two heads on one body; bicephalous.

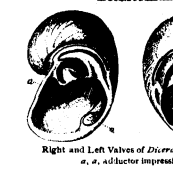
dice-play (dī-'plā), n. The game of dice.
Dice-play, and such other foolish and pernicious games, they know not. *St. T. More, Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 4.

dice-player (dī-'plē-er), n. [< ME. *dicenplayer*; < *dic* + *player*.] One who plays at dice; a dicer.

dicer (dī-'sēr), n. [< ME. *dyser*, *dyser*, < *dy*, dice; see *die*, v.] One who plays at dice; a gamester.

As false as *dicer's* oaths. *Shak.*, Hamlet, III. 4.

Diceras (dī-'sērās), n. [NL., < Gr. *δίσκας*, a double horn; see *diceros*.] 1. A genus of dimyarian bivalves, having subequal valves with spirally prolonged umboes and a very thick hinge, with prominent teeth, two in one valve and one in the other, occurring in the Oolite,



Right and Left Valves of *Diceras artemisium*. a, a. Adhesives imperfectly removed.

and referred to the family *Chamidae*: named from the pair of books twisted like a ram's horns. *Lamarck*, 1805.—2. A genus of worms. *Rudolphi*, 1810.

dicerson (dī-sēr'-on), n. [MGr. *δίσκας*, < Gr. *δίσκας*, two-horned (*dis*, a double horn), < *di*, two, + *σπας*, a horn.] A candlestick with two lights, representing the two natures of Christ, used by the Greek bishops in blessing the people. See *tricerion*.

dicerosus (dī-'sēr-ūs), a. [NL., < Gr. *δίσκας* (*dis*, two, + *σπας*), also *δίσκας* (*dis*, two, + *σπας*), two-horned (cf. *Therapsus*), < *di*, two, + *σπας*, horn. Cf. *bi*.] In entom., having a pair of developed antennae.

dicht. A corrupt form found only in the following passage, usually explained as standing for *d't* (do it).
Much good dich thy good heart, *Aemulatus*. *Shak.*, T. of A., I. 2.

Dichæta (dī-kē-'tā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *διχæτα*, + NL. *chæta*, q. v.] A division of brachypterous dipterous insects, containing those two-winged flies which have the proboscis or sucker composed of two pieces. It contains the family *Muscidae* and others. The common house-fly is an example.

The number of pieces composing the haustellum varies—two, four, or six; and on this character Macquart has founded his arrangement, naming his divisions *Diastictæ*, *Tetrastictæ*, and *Hexastictæ*, respectively. *Fauser*, *Zool. Class.*, p. 123.

dichætous (dī-kē-'tūs), a. [As *Dichæta* + -ous.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dichæta*.

dichas (dī-'kas), n. [< Gr. *διχας* (*di*, two, + *χας*, in two, < *di*, twice; see *di*.)] A half foot in ancient Greek long measure. The Attic measure is supposed to have been used in the late Egyptian (Philetterus) 7 inches, English measure.

dichæsis. n. Plural of *dichæsim*.
dichæsim (dī-kā-'sīm), n. [< *dichæsimus* + -al.] In bot., pertaining to or resembling a dichæsim.

The *dichæsim* form of inflorescence. *Engelm.*, Brit. IV. 184.

dichæstium (dī-kā-'sī-um), n.; pl. *dichæsia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *διχαστήριον*, division; see *dichæstasis*.] In bot., a cyme having two main axes.

dichæstasis (dī-kā-'sī-sis), n. [NL., improper for *dichæsis*, < Gr. *διχαστήριον*, division, half, < *διχαστήριον*, divide, < *di*, in two, < *di*, twice; see *di*.) Spontaneous subdivision. *Dana*.

dichæstic (dī-kā-'stik), a. [< Gr. *διχαστήριον*, division; cf. *dichæstasis*.] Capable of subdividing spontaneously. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

dichei, n. and v. A Middle English form of *dich*.

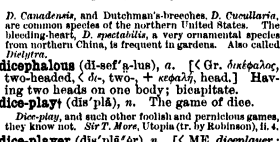
Dichælothidium (dī-kā-'lō-thī-'dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Dichælothidium* + -ia.] A family of aphidonomotous parasitic crustaceans or fish-like, typified by the genus *Dichælothidium*, having abortive limbs. Also written *Dichælothidia*.

Dichælothidium (dī-kā-'lō-thī-'um), n. [NL., < (1) Gr. *διχάλοξ*, also *διχάλοξ*, eleven-hoofed, or, two-parted (neut. *διχάλοξ*, forepart; < *di*, two, + *χάλοξ*, a horse's hoof), also, spur, forked probe, notch, etc., orig. anything parted, < *χ* + *γα* in *γαίω*, gape, yawn, part), + *-thidium*, eat.]

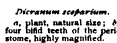
The typical genus of fish-like of the family *Dichælothidia*. Also written *Dichælothium*. *Hermann*, 1804.

Dichtonida (dī-kōn'-idē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *διχ*, two, + *τον*, to cut (to cut),] a group of tumefactive, acidulous, or sea-squirts, equivalent to the order *Actinoida*.

Bleeding-heart, (*Dicentra spectabilis*).



Dichælothidium sturionis, magnified.



Some spake what a strange resolution it was in Lucius Sylla to resign his dictatorship.

dictery (dik'te-ri), n. [= Sp. Pg. *dictorio*, < L. *dictorium*, a witty saying, in form as if < Gr. *deuxippos*, a place for showing, eccles. a sort of pulpit (< *deuxis*, verbal adj. of *deuxivai*, show), but in sense < L. *dicere*, pp. *dictus*, say: see *diction*.] A witty saying; a jest; a scoff.

[illegible]

It is the imperishable diction, the language of Shakespeare before Shakespeare wrote, which diffuses its enchantment over the "Arcadia."

I. D'Iraaci, *Amen. of Lit.*, II. 105.
His command of language was immense. With him
died the secret of the old poetical diction of England—
the art of producing rich effects by familiar words.

Nothing but the charm of narrative had saved Ariosto, as Tasso had been saved by his *distichs*, and Milton by his

as Tasso had been saved by his diction, and Milton by his style.
Lowell, Fielding.

2t. A word.

In *dictions* are first to be considered their etymology and conjugation. *Burgeredieu*, *tr.* by a Gentleman.
=Syn. *Diction, Phrasology, Style.* *Diction* refers chiefly to the choice of words in any utterance or composition. *Phrasology* refers more to the manner of combining the words into phrases, clauses, and sentences: as, legal *phrasology*; but it also necessarily involves *diction* to some extent. *Style* covers both and more, referring not only to the words and the manner in which they are combined, but to everything that relates to the form in which thought is expressed, including peculiarities more or less personal to the writer or speaker.

The book of Job, indeed, in conduct and diction, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his [Milton's] dramas.

The Book of Sophisms [in Aristotle's "Organon"] . . . still supplies a very convenient phraseology for marking concisely some of the principal fallacies which are apt to impose on the understanding in the heat of a viva voce dispute.
D. Stewart, The Human Mind, II. iii. § 3.

The genius of the great poet seeks repose in the expression of itself, and finds it at last in *style*, which is the establishment of a perfect mutual understanding between the worker and his material.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 181.

dictionar (*dik-ah-pa-tri-an*). [*< dictionary + -an>*] The compiler of a dictionary; a lexicographer.

dictionary (*dik-ah-pa-tri-n*, and *a*). [*= dictionnaire < G. dictionar = Sw. dictioner = Fr. dictionnaire = Sp. fig. diccionario = It. dizionario, dizionario = Dan. orskriver = Lith. žodynas = Pol. (se. L. liber, book), lit. word-book < LL. dictio(n)-, a word: see dictio. First used by A. D. 1600, by Johannes de Garlandia (died about A. D. 1375) as a title of his Latin dictionary, which was a list of words. Exactly equiv. in etymological meaning are vocabulary, lexicon, and word-book. J. L. m., pl. dictionaries (-riz). A book containing lists of words, usually arranged alphabetically, or words of one or more specified classes, arranged in a stated order, usually alphabetical, with definitions or explanations of their meanings. The term is also applied to lists of words expressed either in the same or in another language; a word-book; a lexicon; a vocabulary; as, an English dictionary; a Greek and Latin dictionary; a French dictionary; a French-French dictionary. In the criminal and most usual sense, French, *synonymes*. In the criminal and most usual sense, French, *synonymes*.*

Dictionary is a chiefly linguistic and literary, containing all the common words of the language, information as to their meanings and uses. In addition to definitions, the larger dictionaries include etymologies, pronunciation, and variations of spelling, together with illustrative citations, more or less explanatory information, etc. Special or technical dictionaries supply information on a single subject or branch of a subject: as, a *dictionary of medicine* or of mechanics; a *geographical dictionary*. A dictionary of geography is usually called a *gazetteer*.

What speech esteem you most? The king's, said I.
But the best words? O, Sir, the dictionary.
Pope. Donne Varified. iv.

The multiplication and improvement of dictionaries is a matter especially important to the general comprehension of English. *G. P. Marsh*, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, xxi. = *Syn. Glossary, Lexicon*, etc. See *vocabulary*.

The word having acquired in common usage a vituperative connotation in addition to its dictionary meaning.
J. S. Mill, *Logic*, v. 7.

dictum (dik'tum), *n.*; pl. *dicta* (-tə). [= F. *dictum* = Sw. *dictum*, < L. *dictum*, something said, a word, a witty saying, a proverb, an order, neut. of *dictus*, pp. of *dicere*, say: see *diction*. In older E. form *dict*, *q. v.*] 1. A positive or judicial assertion; an authoritative saying.

Critical dicta everywhere current. *M. Arnold.*
In spite of Dr. Johnson's dictum, poetry is not prose,
and . . . verse only loses its advantage over the latter by
invading its province.
Lowell. Among my Books 2d ser., p. 180.

The authoritative Native treatises on law are so vague that, from many of the *dicta* embodied by them, almost any conclusion can be drawn.

Maine, Village Communities, App., p. 893.

2. In law, an opinion of a judge which does not embody the resolution or determination of the court, and is made without argument, or full consideration of the point, and is not the professed deliberate determination of the judge himself. *Chief-Justice Folger*.—3. In logic, that part of a modal proposition which consists of the proposition to which the modality is applied.

It is necessary that God be good. The dictum is that God be good, the mode, necessary.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.
Dictum de omni et de nullo (concerning every and none), the rule of direct syllogism that if all A is B and all B is C, then all A is C. Some logicians render this as *completum tunc dicitur ad dictum de omni*, that whatever

comprising two dicta: the *dictum de omni*, that whatever is true of all is true of each, and the *dictum de nullo*, that whatever is true of none is false of each. The canon is given by Aristotle. — **Dictum of Kenilworth**, an award designed for the pacification of the kingdom, made between King Henry III. of England and Parliament in 1266, during the siege of Kenilworth. It is published among the statutes of the realm, I. 32. — **Dictum simpliciter**. See *simpliciter*. — **Obiter dicta**, legal dicta (def. 2) uttered by the way (*obiter*), not upon the point or question pending, as if turning aside for the time from the main topic of the case to collateral subjects. = **Syn. 1. Aphorism, Axiom.**

Dictyocysta (dik'ti-ō-sis'tā), n. [NL., < Gr. *dictyon*, a net, + *cystis*, bladder.] The typical genus of *Dictyocystidae*, containing pelagic free-swimming animalcules with a fenestrated silicious lorica and tentaculiform cilia. *D. cassii* and *D. elegans* are examples. *Ehrenberg*.

Dictyocystidae (dik'ti-ō-sis'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *< Dictyocysta + -idae.*] A group of free marine peritrichous infusorians, having a bell-shaped body protected by a cancellated siliceous test and a circular oval collar with many long flagella and cilia. Also **Dictyocystida**. *Haeckel, 1873*

dietyogen (dik-ti-ō-jen), *n.* [*dietyogen*, *n.*, net, + *-yogen*, producing; see *-gen*.] A member of a division of plants proposed by Lindley to include such endogenous genera as have netted or veined leaves. They belong chiefly to the *Dioscoreaceae* and to some tribes of the *Liliaceae*.
dietyogenous (dik-ti-ō-jen-us), *a.* [*dietyogen* + *-ous*. In bot., having the character of a dietyogen; having the general character of an endogen, but with netted leaf-veins.

Dietyograpthus (dik'ti-*o*-grap'tus), n. [NL., *G. diktyon*, a net, + NL. *Graptus*, a genus of widely distributed and important fossils, originally described by Eichwald under the name of *Gorgonia flabelliformis*, and later by Hall under that of *Dictyonema*, and by him at that time (1852) considered to be corals, having a structure similar to that of *Fenestella*. Later the name was applied to a minute alga, and now all the alga all have been considered by some as a plant, but is now referred to the graptolites, from which it differs but slightly, if at all. *Dietyograpthus* is "one of the most characteristic

Dictyon (dik'ti-ō-nal), *a.* [As *dictyon-ine* + *-al*.] Same as *dictyonine*.

Dictyonema (dik'ti-ō-nē'mā), n. [NL., < Gr. δίκτυον, a net, + νῆμα, a thread.] See *Dictyograptus*.

DICTYONINA (dik'tī-ō-nī'nā), n. pl. [NL. (Zittel), < Gr. δίκτυον, a net, + -ina².] A suborder of hexactinellid silicious sponges, whose parenchymal hexacts unite in a regular firm skeleton: contrasted with *Lusarcina*. The families Far-

Dictyoninae (dik'ti-ō-nīn), a. Of or pertaining to the *Dictyonina*. Also *dictyonial*.

Dictyophora (dik-ti-*or* *o*-fə), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *φόρος*, (< *φέρω* = E. *bear*¹.)] The typical genus of Dictyophorida. Gerniar, 1838.

Dictyophorida (dik'ti-*o*-for'i-dŭ), *n. pl.* [NL.,

[*Dictyophora* + *-ida*.] A subfamily of *Fulgoroidea*, or other group of hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Dictyophora*. As a subfamily the regular form would be *Dictyophorinae*. Also *Dictyophoridae*.

Dictyophyllum (dik'ti-ŏ-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δίκτυον, net, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Lindley

and Hutton, remarkable for its double system of nervation, consisting of a system of larger meshes inclosing another system of smaller ones, the whole bearing considerable resemblance to leaves of dicotyledonous plants. Hence some fossil leaves really belonging to the dicotyledons have, probably by mistake, been referred to this genus. Such mistakes are of great importance to regard *Idiophyllum* as a convenient name under which to place the description of fragments of doubtful character considered as belonging to the ferns. See *Idiophyllum* and *Phyllites*.

Dicetyophyton (dik-et-yō'f-i-ton), n. [*NIL.*, *Gr.* *dietos*, a net, + *phuton*, a plant.]. The name given by Hall to a genus of remarkable fossils of obscure affinities, which have been compared with algae of the family *Dicetyon*. It is also considered as forming close relations with the alga, *Euphrasia* of Vaucher. The latter genus exhibits itself in the form of circular or flabellate fronds, made up of ligulate, radiating, and concentric segments. The *Dicetyophyton* fronds are also woven like basketwork. With these flabellate forms are associated others which are conical or cylindrical, marked with longitudinal ridges, and bearing small, rectangular spaces, and sometimes covered with long tubercles arranged in vertical and transverse rows. These latter forms are those which Hall includes in the genus *Dicetyon*. The *Dicetyophyton* is found in the Cincinnatus group (Devonian) in New York, and in the Waverly

Dixypteris (dik-ti-*op*-te-ris), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *di*tron, a net, + *pteron*, a wing.] A group of cursorial orthopterous insects, the cockroaches, *Blattida* or *Blattina*, elevated to the rank of an order. *Leach*; *Burmeister*.

Dixypteris (dik-ti-*op*-te-ris), n. [NL., < Gr. *di*tron, a net, + *pteron*, a fern.] The name given by Gubiner to a

by Gutbier to a genus of fossil ferns closely resembling *Neu-*



Dictyopyge
(dik'ti-ō-pī'jē),
n. [NL., < Gr.
dictyon, a net.

+ πύλη, buttocks.] A genus of Triassic ganoid fishes, remains of which occur in the coal-fields of Virginia: so called from the reticulated appearance of the large anal fin. *Lyell, 1847.*

Dictyotaceæ (dik'ti-ô-tă'sê-ê), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυος*, netted, latticed (< *δίκτυον*, a net), + *-aceæ*.] An order of olive-brown algae with extensive membranous fronds. In their reproductive characters they are intermediate between the *Florideæ* on the one hand and the *Fucaeæ* and *Phaeosporæ* on the other.

Dictyotes (dik-ti-ō'tē-s), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δικτυωτός, netted, latticed, + -otes. See *Dictyotaceae*.] Same as *Dictyotaceae*.

Dictyoxylon (dik-ti-ōk-sil-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δικτυον, a net, + ξύλον, wood.] The name given by Brougniart to a variety of fossil wood occurring in the coal-measures of Europe, and considered to be closely allied to *Sigillaria*.

diffusant (di-fu'sh-nt), *a.* [= *F. diffusant* = *Pg. diffusante*, < *Sp. difusor*], *pp.* of *diffuse* (< *Sp. difusor*), flow in different directions; as, *sway, apart, & surge, flow; see fluent*. Tending to flow away on all sides; not fixed; readily dissolving.

A formless, apparently diffused and structureless mass. *A. Gray*, in *Nat. Sci. and Lett.*, p. 14.

Diffugia (di-fé-jí-á), *n.* [NL., formed (improp.) from the *L.* base *diffus-* (as in *pp. diffusio*), of *diffuse*, flow apart; see *diffuse*]. A genus of ordinary ameboidous rhizopods, of the order *Amoeboidea* and family *Arcellidae*, having a kind of test or shell made of foreign particles agglutinated together, as grains of sand, diatoms, etc.; so called from the flowing out or apart of the pseudopods. *D. urocalata* is an example.

difform (di-fórm), *a.* [*< F. difforme*, OF. *deforme* = *Sp. Pg. diforme* = *It. diforme*, < *ML. *diformis*, var. of *L. deformis*, deformed; see *deform*, *a.*]. Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; deformed. — 2. Unlike; dissimilar.

The unequal refractions of *difform rays*. *Newton*.

difformed (di-fórm-d), *a.* Same as *difform*.

difformity (di-fórm-í-ti), *f.* See *difform*.

diffuse (di-fú-z), *v.* [*< F. diffuser*, < *Sp. difundir* = *Pg. difundido* = *It. diffuso*, < *ML. diffusio*], *pp.* of *diffuse*, break in pieces, scatter, disappear, & *dis*, apart, & *fundere*, flow; see *fund*. To break into parts; specifically, in optics, to break up, as a beam of light, by deflecting it from a right line; deflect.

diffract (di-frákt'), *v.* [*< F. difracter*, < *L. difractus*, *pp.* of *diffringere*, break in pieces, < *dis*, asunder, & *frangere* = *It. break*; see *fracture* and *break*]. To break into parts; specifically, in optics, to break up, as a beam of light, by deflecting it from a right line; deflect.

diffract (di-frákt'), *a.* [*< L. difractus*, *pp.* see the verb]. In ichthyology, broken into distinct scales separated by channels.

diffracted (di-frákt-d), *a.* [*< diffract* + *-ed*]. In entom., bending in opposite directions; as, elytra *diffracted* at the tips.

diffraction (di-frák-sh-nt), *f.* [= *F. diffraction* = *Pg. difraccio* = *It. diffrazione*, < *L. asif* + *diffractions*], *pp.* of *diffuse*, break in pieces; see *diffuse*, *v.* 1. In optics, the spreading of light or deflection of rays, which is accompanied by phenomena of interference; occasioned by the neighborhood of an opaque body to the course of the light, as when it passes by the edge of an opaque body or through a small aperture, the luminous rays appearing to be bent or deflected from their straight course and mutually interfering with one another. See *interference*.

Diffraction Bands.

Thus, if a beam of monochromatic light is passed through a narrow slit and received on a screen in a dark room, a series of alternately light and dark bands, known as *diffraction bands*, are seen, which diminish in intensity and distinctness on either side of the central line. If white light is used, a spectrum of colored spectra of different orders is obtained. Similar phenomena of diffraction are obtained from diffraction gratings, which consist of a band of equidistant parallel lines (from 10,000 to 30,000 or more to the inch), ruled on a surface of glass or of polished metal; and when a beam of light or of colored light is directed upon a plate of glass or polished metal, as called *interference* or *diffraction* spectra. They differ from prismatic spectra, since in them the colors are uniformly distributed in their true order and extent according to their difference in wave-length; while in the latter the less refrangible (red) rays are crowded together and the more refrangible (blue, violet) are dispersed. Diffraction gratings are now much used, especially in studying the solar spectrum. The colors which are ruled from spectrum metal with a concave surface (often called *Rowland gratings*, after Professor Henry A. Rowland of Baltimore), and give an image of the spectrum directly, without the intervention of a lens.

The steel stamps at right, looked at through the meshes of a hand-sieve, show *diffraction* phenomena.

Pyndall, *Light and Elect.*, p. 96. This *diffraction* grating is merely a system of closely equidistant, parallel lines ruled upon a plate of glass or polished metal. *C. A. Young*, *The Sun*, p. 73.

Hence — 2. In acoustics, the analogous motion produced on sound waves when passing by the edge of a large body, as a building. The chief difference between the two classes of phenomena is due to the relatively enormous length of the sound waves, as compared with those of light. — *Diffraction* *gratings*, see *grate*.

diffusive (di-frák-tív), *a.* [= *F. diffusif*; < *as diffusus* = *see*]. Pertaining to diffusion; causing diffusion.

diffusively (di-frák-tív-ly), *adv.* By or with diffusion; in a diffusive manner.

In the first place, a marked distinction is to be drawn between those conditions of low conductivity which are to be worked dioptrically and those of high power which are to be worked diffusively.

W. B. Carpenter, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 369.

diffractionise, **diffractionisement** (di-frán-chíz or -chíz, di-frán-chíz-ment or -chíz-ment). Same as *diffraction*, *diffractionnement*.

diffractionibility (di-frák-shí-bí-lí-ti), *f.* [*< diffraction*; see *diffraction*]. The quality of being diffractionable; the degree of diffraction.

The refrangibility of a ray and its *diffractionibility*. If we make the point of incidence depend upon the number of pulsations per second with which it reaches the diffraction or refracting surface. *C. A. Young*, *The Sun*, p. 96.

diffractionable (di-frák-shí-bí-lí), *a.* [*< L. diffractionis*, assumed for *diffraction*, break (see *diffraction*), + *-ible*]. Capable of being diffractioned, as light passing through a narrow slit, or reflected from a diffraction grating. See *diffraction*, *i.*

diffugient (di-fú-jí-nt), *a.* [*< L. diffugient*], *pp.* of *diffugere*, flee in different directions, scatter, disappear, & *dis*, apart, & *fundere*, flow; see *fund*. To scatter; to disperse; to disperse. [Rare.]

To-morrow the *diffugient* masses will give place to burning. *Thackeray*, *Round about the Christmas Tree*.

diffusate (di-fú-sát), *n.* [*< diffusus* + *-ate*]. The solution of crystalline or diffusible substances resulting from *diffusion*.

diffuse (di-fú-z), *v.* prot. and *pp. diffused*, *pp. diffusing*. [= *F. diffuser*, < *L. diffusus*, *pp.* of *diffundere*, pour in different directions, spread by pouring, pour out, < *dis*, away, & *fundere*, pour; see *fund*]. *L. trans.* 1. To pour out and spread, as a fluid; cause to flow and spread.

Our bounty, like a drop of water, disappears when *diffused* too widely. *Goldsmith*, *Wood-natural Man*, iii.

2. To spread abroad; scatter; send out or extend in all directions.

The mind, when it is withdrawn and collected into itself, and not *diffused* into the organs of the body, hath some extent and latitudes of precision. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II, 204.

Believe her [Vanitie], not, her glass *diffuses* Pensive portraiture. *Quintus Sullianus*, II, 6.

All around
A general sigh diffused a mournful sound. *Conover*, *Illad*.

I see thee sitting crown'd with good,
A central warmth *diffusing* bliss. *Young*, *Love in the Temple*, lxxiv.

— *Byn*, 2. To scatter, disseminate, circulate, disperse, distribute, propagate.

II. intrans. To spread, as a fluid, by the wandering of its molecules, or among those of a contiguous fluid. Thus, if a layer of salt water be placed beneath fresh water, the salt water will gradually penetrate into the fresh water, against the action of gravity.

diffuse (di-fú-z), *a.* [*< ME. *diffuse* (in adv. *diffuseli*) = OF. *diffus*, *F. diffus* = *Sp. diffus* = *Pg. L. diffus*, < *OF. L. diffusus*, *pp.* see *diffuse*, *v.*]. 1. Widely spread or diffused; extended; dispersed; scattered.

A diffuse and various knowledge of divine and human things. *Milton*, *To the Parliament of England*.

Specifically — (a) In petal., spreading widely and having no distinctly defined limit; as, a *diffuse* infumation or supuration; opposed to *circumscribed*. (b) In bot., spreading widely and having no definite limits, as a form of non-deciduate placenta in which the fetal villi form a broad belt. (c) In zool., sparse; less and scattered, as markings; especially, in entom., said of punctures, etc., when they are less thickly set than on a neighboring part from which they appear to be scattered.

2. Prolix; using many words; verbose; rambling; said of speakers and writers or their style.

The reasoning of them is sophistical and incohesive; the style *diffuse* and verbose. *J. Watson*, *Essay on Pope*.

He was a man of English make, taciturn, of few words, no *diffuse* American talk. *W. Phillips*, *Speeches*, p. 106.

3. Hard to understand; perplexing; requiring extended effort.

The town-crier of the said city for the time being shall have no judgement in the Ballies name of the same city for any words or matters spoken or written by him, without the advice of the Recorder of the same city for the time being. *English Edict* (E. R. T.), p. 400.

John Lydgate.
It is *diffuse* to fynde
The sentence of the mynd. *Shakespeare*, *Phillyp Sparrow*, I, 806.

Diffuse radiation. See *pencil*, & *Byn*, 2. Loose, rambling, or diffuse, as a style, or as a speech.

diffused (di-fú-z-d), *a.* [*< pp. of diffuse*, *v.*]. 1. Spread; dispersed.

It is the most flourishing, or, as they may be called, the most fertile, of the various families — those which range widely in their own country, and are the most nu-

merous in individuals — which oftenest produce well-marked varieties, or, as some say, incipient species. *Darwin*, *Origin of Species*, p. 63.

The gray hilled, or, as some say, incipient species. *His sea-girt island prison* . . . *Walden Aetna*, *Earthly Paradise*, I, 408.

2. Spread out; extended; stretched.
See how he lies at random, carelessly *diffused*,
With languid drowsy head unprop'd. *Shelton*, S. A., I, 118.

3. Confused; irregular; widely; negligent.
Let them from their saw-pit rush at once,
With some *diffused* song. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, iv, 4.
But [two] grow, like savages. . .
To sweating, and *diffuse* looks, *diffuse* attire,
And everything that seems unnatural. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, v, 2.

The strangest pargent, fashioned like a court,
(As least I dreamt I saw) *to diffuse*,
So painted, pied, and full of raiment strains,
As never yet, I think, or where or time or place,
Was made the food to any distasteful nose. *D. Jones*, *Cynthia's Revels*, III, 2.

4. In zool., ill-defined; without definite edges; applied to colored marks when they appear to merge gradually into the ground-color at their edges, and especially to marks on the wings of butterflies and moths, the lines forming them become scattered at the edges.

diffusely (di-fú-z-ly), *adv.* 1. In a diffusive manner; with wide dispersion. — 2. Confusedly; irregularly; negligently.

Do not go diffusely
There are great ladies purpose, say, to visit you. *Fletcher* (and another), *Nice Valour*, III.

So *diffusely* written, that I have stood for whole hours. *Walden Aetna*, *Earthly Paradise*, I, 408.

3. In zool., in a spreading manner; so as to fade into the surrounding parts; as, a mark *diffusely* paler on one side.

diffusedness (di-fú-z-ness), *n.* The state of being widely spread.

Mr. Warburton's text, as well as all others, read "She would infect to the north-star;" and it is the *diffusedness*, or extent of her influence, which is meant. *T. Edwards*, *Canons of Criticism*, xxi.

diffusely (di-fú-z-ly), *adv.* [*< ME. diffuseli*; < *diffuse* + *-ly*]. 1. Widely; extensively.

Fieard that her magic fame *diffusely* flies,
Thus with a horrid smile the lady smiles. *Rowe*, *Lucan*, vi.

2. Copiously; amply; fully; prolixly.

Let . . . tell me *diffusely* how man stands (as extended) up to God, from Adam to the Trinity (Luke II, 22-23). *Walden Aetna*, *Earthly Paradise*, I, 408.

A sentiment which, expressed diffusely, will rarely be admitted to be just; expressed concisely, it will be admitted to be just. *Hair*, *Lectures*, vi.

3. In entom., thinly and irregularly; as, a surface *diffusely* punctured.

diffuseness (di-fú-z-ness), *n.* The quality of being diffuse; specifically, in speaking or writing, want of concentration or conciseness; prolixity.

The *diffuseness* of Blue-Books has been a standard subject of criticism since Blue-Books began. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII, 504.

diffuser (di-fú-z-ér), *n.* One who or that which diffuses; specifically, in physics, an apparatus consisting of a number of thin metal plates, designed to conduct away the heat of a thermo-electric battery by exposing a large surface to the air. Also spelled *diffusor*.

His necessary article which renders Sydney Smith so powerful as a diffuser of light in order to diffuse widely it is necessary to be able to address fools. *Walden Aetna*, *Earthly Paradise*, I, 408.

diffusibility (di-fú-z-í-bí-lí-ti), *n.* [*< diffusable*; see *diffuse*]. The tendency of a fluid to penetrate a contiguous fluid by the wandering of its molecules.

Water has probably a liquid of a high degree of *diffusibility*; at least it appears to diffuse four times more rapidly than alcohol, and four or six times more rapidly than the less odorous *diffusibility*. *Walden Aetna*, *Earthly Paradise*, I, 408.

diffusible (di-fú-z-í-bí-lí), *a.* [= *F. diffusible*; < *as diffusus* = *see*]. Capable of diffusing, as a fluid; diffusive. — *Diffusible* stimulants. See *stimulant*.

diffusibleness (di-fú-z-í-bí-lí-ness), *n.* Diffusibility.

diffuse (di-fú-sí), *a.* [*< L. diffusio*, diffusive, < *diffusus*, *pp.* of *diffundere*, diffuse; see *diffuse*, *v.*]. Spreading. *Shak.*, *Henry VIII*, I, 172.

diffusimeter (di-fú-sí-mí-tér), *n.* Same as *diffusionometer*.

diffusionometer (di-fú-sí-on-é-tér), *n.* [Irreg. < *L. diffusio* (n), diffusion, & *metrum*, a measure]. An apparatus devised by Graham for ascertaining the relative rates of diffusion between gases. It consists essentially of a tube, containing the gas under

and asexual; parthenogenesis alternating with ordinary sexual reproduction.
digestible (di-jest'ib'l), *a.* [*digestion*, after *gnetic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of digestion.

digestion (di-jes'ti-on), *a.* [*ML. digestio*, of two kinds, (*Gr. dyspepsia*, of two kinds or sexes, *d*, two-, *-yos*, kind, sex.)] *Biological*. The act of or pertaining to both sexes; done by the two sexes; syngenetic; originating from opposite sexes.

The *digestion* or sexual reproduction depends upon the production of two kinds of germinal cells, the combined action of which is necessary for the development of a new organism.

Class. Zoology (trans.), *p. v.*
digestant (di-jes't-ant), *a.* [*LL. digerens* (*-g*), *pp.* of *digerere*, *trans.* *eat*, *v.*] Digesting.

digest (di-jest'), *v.* [*ME. digest*, only as *pp.*, *LL. digestus*, *pp.* of *digerere* (*g*) *It. digerere* = *Sp. E. digerir* = *F. digérer*], carry apart, separate, divide, distribute, arrange, set in order, digest, dissolve, *< di-* for *dis-*, apart + *gerere*, carry: see *spelt*. *Cf.* equiv. *digest*.] *I. trans.* 1. To divide; separate.
This part of invention . . . I purpose . . . to propound, having *digested* it into two parts.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 217.
General and Abstract, *pp. 146, 147.*

With my two daughters' *digests* the third.
Shak., Lear, I. 1.

2. To analyze and distribute into suitable classes, or under proper heads or titles, usually with condensation, so as to state results in concise form; arrange in convenient order; dispose methodically.

Many laws . . . were read over, and some of them scanned, but finding much difficulty in *digesting* and agreeing them, . . . another committee was chosen.
Watkins, Hist. New England, II. 217.

A series of an emperor's *digests* is his life, digested into annals.
Addison, Ancient Metals, I.

Such a man seemed to her the proper person to *digest* the memoirs of her life.
Matthew Paris . . . was a compiler who appropriated and *digested* the work of a whole school of earlier annalists.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 79.

3. To draw up in order; arrange.
When that I heard where Richmond did arrive,
I did *digest* my bands in battell-*ir*.

Mir. for Nays, p. 768.

4. To arrange methodically in the mind; think out with due arrangement; ponder; settle in one's mind; as, to *digest* a plan or scheme.

Every one hath not *digested* when it is a sin to take something for granted, or when one . . .
father Christopher took upon him, with the greatest readiness, to manage the letters, and we *digested* the plan of them.
Bacon, Essays, *Of the Nobility*, I. 35.

5. To prepare for assimilation, as food, by the physiological process of digestion; applied also by extension to the action of certain insectivorous plants.

Mr. Treat . . . informs me that several leaves caught successively three insects each, but most of them were not able to *digest* the third fly, but died in the attempt.
Gray, *Journal*, *Of the Insects*, p. 147.

Hence—6. To assimilate mentally; obtain mental nourishment or improvement from by thorough comprehension; as, to *digest* a book or a discourse.

Grant that we may in such war hear them (the scriptures), read, mark, learn, and inwardly *digest* them.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for Second Sunday in Advent.

The pith of oracles
Is to then *digest* when 'tis events
Rebound their truth. *Ford*, Broken Heart, IV. 3.
7. To bear with patience or with an effort; brook; receive without resentment; put up with; endure; as, to *digest* an insult.

Then, howsoever thou speak'st,
I shall *digest* it. *Shak.*, *Tit. Andronicus*, IV. 3, III. 5.
There may be spirits also that *digest* no rude affronts.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, II.

1. I never can *digest* the loss of most of Origen's works.
Chalcidius.

8. In chem., to soften and prepare by heat; expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matraas, as a preparation for operations.

The fifth maner is that the brennyng water be 10 times distilled in hore dungon oil.
Book of Quintessence (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

9. To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances.—10. In med., to digest, to suppurate, as an abscess or a wound.—11. To mature; ripen. [Rare.]

Well *digested* fruits. *Jer. Taylor*.

=*my*. 2. To clarify, codify, systematize, methodize, reduce to order.—4. To study out, meditate, ponder, work upon.

II. intrans. 1. To carry on the physiological process of digestion.

It is the stomach that *digests*, and distributeth to all the rest of the body. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 108.

2. To undergo digestion, as food.
Hunger's my cook; my labour brings me meat,
Which best *digests* when it is launc'd with sweat.

3. To be prepared by heat.—4. To suppurate; generate pus, as an ulcer or a wound.—5. To dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.

digest (di-jest'), *n.* [*ME. digest* = *F. digeste* = *Sp. E. H. digesto*, *LL. digestio*, usually in *pl. digesta*, a collection of writings arranged under different heads, esp. of Justinian's code of laws, the Pandects; neut. of *LL. digestus*, *pp.* of *digerere*, distribute, set in order, arrange: see *digest*, *v.*] 1. A collection, compilation, abridgment, or summary of literary, legal, scientific, or historical matter, arranged in some convenient order.
They made and recorded a sort of Institute and *digest* of anarchy, called the Rights of Man.
Burke, The Army Estimates.

2. A *digest* of ancient records, of tradition, and of observation.
Wells, *Eng. Hist.*, I. 146.
Specifically—2. [cap.] The collection or body of Roman laws prepared by order of the emperor Justinian. See *pandect*.

The volumes of the modern doctors of the civil law exceed those of the ancient Jurisconsults, in that Justinian compiled the *digest*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 219.

If you take any well-drawn case of litigation in the middle ages, such as that of the monks of Canterbury against the archbishops, you will find that its citations from the Code and *Digest* are at least as numerous as from Decretum. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 306.

3. In law, a compilation of concise statements, summaries, or analyses of statutes or of reports of cases, or of both, arranged in alphabetical order of subjects, usually with analytic subdivisions, so as to form a systematic compend of the authorities represented in the collection.—*By extension*, a convenient, etc. See *abridgment*.

digestation (di-jes't-ash'ion), *n.* [*< digest* + *-ation*.] A digesting, ordering, or disposing.
Bailey, 1727.

digestible (di-jes't-ib'l), *adj.* In a well-arranged manner. *Med.*

digestor (di-jes't-er), *n.* One who or that which digests. [*One who analyzes and arranges in due order; or, who suppurates a digest.*]

We find this *digest* of codes, amender of laws, destroyer of feudality, equalizer of public burthens, &c., permitting, if he did not perpetrate, one of the most atrocious acts of oppression.
Brougham.

(b) One who digests food. (c) That which assists the digestion of food, as a medicine or an article of food that strengthens the digestive power of the alimentary canal. (d) A strong close vessel, in which bones or other substances may be subjected, in water or other liquid, to a temperature above that of boiling. It is made of iron or other metal, with an airtight lid, in which is a safety-valve. In this vessel animal or other materials are placed, and submitted to a pressure of heat greater than could be obtained in open vessels, by which the liquid power of the liquid is increased. It is called in this form (first described in 1681) *Papin's digester*. From its inventor, Denis Papin, a Frenchman. The products obtained in other forms, and by the use of steam, are obtained on a large scale from animal carcasses, and other materials. In other kinds, the operation is chemical, and does not imply the extreme pressure used in that above described. Thus, in one kind, animal or other vegetable products are placed in a vessel and saturated with ether; the volatile ether falls in minute drops into a closed vessel below which is connected by means of a pipe with the top of the vessel so to prevent the escape of the ether. See *rendering-lard*. Also capable of being digested.

digestibility (di-jes't-ib'il-i-ti), *n.* [= *F. digestibilité*; as *digestible* + *-ity*.] The character or quality of being digestible.
digestible (di-jes't-ib'l), *a.* [*ME. digestible*, *< OF. digestible*, *F. digestible* = *Sp. digestible* = *Pr. digestible* = *It. digestibile*, *< LL. digestibilis*, *< LL. digestus*, *pp.* of *digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] 1. Capable of being digested.
A strong little supper of something light
And *digestible*, ere they retire for the night.
Barham, Engleby Legends, I. 220.

digestion (di-jes't-ib'l-esh), *n.* *Digestibility*.
digestion (di-jes't-ib'l-esh), *n.* [*ME. digestioun*, *< OF. digestioun*, *F. digestioun* = *Pr. digestioun* = *Sp. digestioun* = *F. digestioun* = *It. digestione*, *< LL. digestioun*, *pp.* of *digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] 1. The act of being digested.

A strong little supper of something light
And *digestible*, ere they retire for the night.
Barham, Engleby Legends, I. 220.
digestion (di-jes't-ib'l-esh), *n.* [*ME. digestioun*, *< OF. digestioun*, *F. digestioun* = *Pr. digestioun* = *Sp. digestioun* = *F. digestioun* = *It. digestione*, *< LL. digestioun*, *pp.* of *digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] 1. Order; arrangement.

The chaos of eternal night,
To which the whole digestion of the world
Is now returning.

Chapman, Revenge of Buasy d'Ambois, v. 1.

2. The physiological process of converting the food from the state in which it enters the mouth to that in which it can pass from the alimentary canal into the blood-vessels and lymphatics. The principal features of the process, apart from the comminution of the food, are the conversion of starch into sugar and of proteins into peptides, and the emulsification of the fats. These changes are effected by the action of soluble and insoluble ferments, the secretions of the gastric glands, the pancreas, and the intestinal glands. The bile is also of service, especially in the emulsification of the fats.

Hence—3. The function or power of assimilating nutriment.

Digne not on the morsels to fore thee appetite;
Dier eat, and walking maketh good digestion.
Shakesp. (*R. E. T. S.*), p. 84.

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger is only a new labour to a tired digestion. *South*, sermon.

Something seriously the matter this time with his digestion; dyspepsia in good earnest now.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 212.

4. In bot., a. The process of coming on in leaves under the action of light, resulting in the decomposition of carbonic acid and the evolution of oxygen. (b) In insectivorous plants, an action of secreted fluids upon insects or other organic matter, similar to the process of digestion in animals.—5. In chem., (a) The operation of exposing bodies to heat to prepare them for some action on each other. (b) The action of a solvent on any substance, especially under the influence of heat and pressure; solution; liquefaction. See *digest* (d).

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect pool concoction, or digestion, or maturation of some metals will produce gold.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

6. The act of methodizing and reducing to order; coordination.

The digestion of the counsels in Sweden is made in (the) senate.
Str. F. Temple.

7. The process of maturing an ulcer or a wound, and disposing it to generate pus; maturation.—8. The process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, etc. in compost.

digestive (di-jes't-iv), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. digestif*, *n.*; = *F. digestif*; = *Sp. E. H. digestivo*, *< LL. digestivus*, *digestivus*, *< LL. digestus*, *pp.* of *digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] 1. *a.* *Of* or pertaining to the physiological process of digestion. (b) (Alimentary in general; pertaining in any way to digestion or alimentation; as, the digestive tract—that is, the whole alimentary tract from the mouth to the anus under alimentary); a digestive act or process. (c) Specifically applied to the action of a digestive agent upon the obvious physiological activity is digestion: as, a digestive animal.

2. Promoting digestion; as, a digestive medicine.

Digestive cheese, and fruit there sure will be.
E. Jones, Epigrams, d.

3. Pertaining to or used in the chemical process of digestion. See *digest* (d), 4. Pertaining to the process of analyzing and arranging; analytical.

His business, ripen'd by digestive thought,
His future rule is into man brought.
Dryden, Astraea Redux.

II. n. 1. In med., causing maturation in wounds or ulcers.

So I seale of medicus confortatus,] *digestivus*.
Book of Quintessence (ed. Furnivall), p. 14.

2. In surg., an application which ripens an ulcer or a wound, or disposes it to suppurate.

I dressed it with *digestive*. *Wieman*, Surgery.

digestively (di-jes't-iv-i-l), *adv.* By way of digestion. *Wilkie Collins*.

digestor (di-jes't-er), *n.* See *digest*.

digesture (di-jes't-er), *n.* [*< digest* + *-ure*.] Digestion.

And further, his majesty professeth that were he to invite the devil to a dinner, he should have these three dishes: 1. a pig, 2. a porker, and mustard; and 3. a pipe of tobacco for *digesture*.
Apophthegms of King James (1609).

digestible (dig'g-ib'l), *a.* [*< dig* + *-able*.] That may be dig.

dig (diker), *v.* [*ME. digger*; *< dig* + *-er*, *dig*, *diker*, *ditcher*.] 1. A person or an animal that dig; an instrument for digging.—2. [cap.] One of a degraded class of Indians in California, Nevada, and adjacent regions, belonging to several tribes, all more or less intimately connected with the Shoshoneos; so called because they live

digitate (dij'-tāt), a. [*L. digitatus*, having fingers or toes, < *digitus*, finger: see *digit*]. 1.

In bot., having several radiating divisions finger-like projections: applied to leaves and roots. By later botanists restricted to leaves only to compound leaves with leaflets borne at the apex of the petiole. 2. In zool., characterized by digitation: having or consisting of a set of processes like digits. Also *digitated*.—*Digitate vein*, in entom., those veins in which the exterior edge, near the apex, has several finger-like projections, as in a mole-cricket.—*Digitate wing*, in entom., those wings which have deep incisions extending from the margin, between the veins or nervures, toward the base, as in many *Pterophoridae*: each division of such wings is called a *radial*.

Digitate Leaf.

digitate (dij'-tāt), v. t. [*L. digitus*, finger: see *digit*]. To point out, as if with a finger. The resting on work, without motion, doth *digitate* a reason. — *Robinson*, *Euclid*, p. 40.

digitated (dij'-tāt-ed), a. Same as *digitate*. 2. Animals multiform, or such as are *digitated*, or have several divisions in their form. — *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 4.

digitately (dij'-tāt-ly), adv. In a digitate manner.—*Digitately pinnate*, in bot., applied to digitate leaves of which the leaflets are pinnate. **digitation** (dij'-tā-shun), n. [*L. digitate*, a, + *-ion*]. 1. Digitiform arrangement or disposition of parts; division into finger-like parts; the state or quality of being digitate: as, the *digitation* of the serratus magnus muscle; the *digitation* of the tendon of the obturator internus. 2. A finger-like process; one of a series of digital parts.

The serratus magnus . . . arises by nine *flexible digitations* from the outer surface and the lower ribs. — *H. Gray*, *Anat.* (ed. 1887), p. 430.

digit n. Plural of *digitus*.

digitiform (dij'-tī-fōrm), a. [*L. digitus*, finger; + *forma*, shape]. Digital in form; digitate; finger-like; disposed like a set of fingers. **Digitigrade** (dij'-tī-grād), a. pl. [*NL*, neut. pl. of *digitigradus*; see *digitigrade*]. In Cuvier's system (1817), the second order of his third family *Carnivora*, "the members of which walk on the ends of their toes": distinguished from *Plantigrade*, etc. The division contained the cat and dog families and some others. It was to some extent natural, and the distinction implied is obvious; but the word is not in use, except as a convenient adjective or descriptive term, the several families of *Carnivora* quadrupeds being now otherwise arranged in superfamily groups.

digitigrade (dij'-tī-grād), a. and n. [*NL*, *digitigradus*, walking on the toes. < *L. digitus*, finger, toe; + *grad*, walk: see *grade*]. 1.

1. Walking on the toes, with the heel raised from the ground; not stepping on the whole sole of the foot: applied chiefly to carnivorous quadrupeds, and opposed to *plantigrade*, but without special reference to the *Digitigrada* as framed by Cuvier. Most quadrupeds are *digitigrade*. Specifically *digitigrade*. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Digitigrada*; having the characters of the *Digitigrada*.

IL. n. One of the *Digitigrada*. **digitigradism** (dij'-tī-grād-izm), n. [*Digitigrade* + *-ism*]. The character of being digitigrade; a walking or the capability of walking on the digits without putting the whole foot to the ground.

In some *Anoures* Batrachia there is a partial *digitigradism*. — *E. D. Cope*, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 304.

digitinerved (dij'-tī-nērvd), a. [*L. digitus*, finger; + *servus*, nerve; + *-ed*]. In bot., having the ribs of the leaf radiating from the top of the petiole. **digitize** (dij'-tīz), v. t. [*Digit* + *-ize*]. To finger; handle.

None but the devil, beside yourself, could have *digitized* a pen after so scurrilous a manner.

digitatorium (dij'-tā-tō-ri-um), n. pl. *digitatoria* (f.). [*NL*, < *L. digitus*, finger; + *digit* + *-atorium*]. A small portable instrument used for giving strength and flexibility to the fingers in piano-playing.

It is shaped like a diminutive piano, and has a keyboard with five keys resting on strong metal springs. Also called *digit*.

digitoxin (dij'-tōk-sin), n. [*NL*, *Digit(ale)* + *L. tox(um)*, poison, + *-in*]. A poisonous principle obtained from *Digitale* in the form of yellowish crystals soluble in alcohol. In alcoholic solution it is decomposed by dilute acids, yielding terebin, an uncrystallizable and extremely poisonous substance.

digitule (dij'-tī-tul), n. [= *F. digitule*, < *L. digitulus*, a little finger, toe, claw, dim. of *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*]. 1. A little finger or toe; a small digit. — 2. A minute process of the tarsal claws of some insects. Digitules are especially notable in the *Cecidaria* or scale-insects, where they take the form of knubbed or pointed, insect-like, movable organs arising near the base of the tarsal claw.

digitus (dij'-tī-us), n.; pl. *digit* (f.). [*L*: see *digit*]. 1. In *anatom.*, a digit, a finger or toe; specifically, a digit of the fore limb, or a finger, as distinguished from *dactylus*, or *toe*. — *Wilder* and *Gingue*, [*Rare*]. — 2. In *entom.*, one of the joints of the tarsus exclusive of the basal joint, which is called the *metatarsus*, *palmus*, or *punctus*; used in describing bees. Some writers use the term collectively for all the joints after the metatarsus. *Kirby* and *Spence*. See *dactylus* (f).

digitation (dij'-glā-tā-shun), v. t. [*L. digitatilis*, pp. of *digitare*, fight for life or death, contend warmly, < *di*, for *dis*, apart; + *gladiari*, fight as a gladiator (see *gladiator*); < *gladius*, a sword]. To fence; quarrel. [*Rare*].

digitation (dij'-glā-tā-shun), n. [*NL*, *digitatilis* (pp.) in *digitatio* lingua, a biting remark, < *di*, apart; + *gladiari*, fight as a gladiator (see *gladiator*); < *gladius*, a sword]. A combat with swords; hence, a contest of any kind; a quarrel; a dispute; a disputation. [*Rare*].

Their fence play, or *digitations* of naked men.

Pattemars, *Arts of Eng. Foville*, p. 59. They [scholastic] use such *digitations* about subtilities and matters of no use.

Pattemars, *Arts of Eng. Foville*, p. 59. Avoid all *digitations*, facility of credit, or superficial simplicity; seek the consumancy and concentration of truth.

Digitos (dij'-glōs'), n. [*NL*, (Wagner, 1832), < *gr. digitos* (speaking two languages), having two tongues (a split tongue); see *digit*]. 1.

A genus of tennirostral oscine passerine birds, or honeycreepers, of the American family *Certhidae* or *Dendroica*. They have a very acute curved bill



Pectoral Honey-creeper (*Diglossa pectoralis*).

finely serrated along a part of the cutting edge, and the long bill, whence the name. There are about 15 species, inhabiting the warm parts of continental America, such as *D. tennirostris*, *D. carolinensis*, *D. maritima*, *D. parsoni*, and *D. lafrenesi*, respectively representing five sections of the genus. *D. pectoralis* is a very rare species from Peru, lately described.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of brachelytrous Coleoptera or rove-beetles, of the family *Staphylinidae*.

Digitos (dij'-glōs'), n. pl. [*NL*, *Digitos* + *-is*]. A subtribe of *Certhiidae*, represented by the genera *Diglossa* and *Diglossopsis*, having the bill hooked.

digit, **digitot** (dij'-glōt), a. [*Gr. digitot*, < *gr. digitos*, speaking two languages, < *di*, two; + *glōss*, < *glōssa*, tongue, language. Using, speaking, or written in two languages.

The first enterprise of this kind [a book containing parallel versions of the same text in several different languages] was the famous *Hexapla* of Origen; but heretofore the Greek were employed, . . . so that the work was rather *digitot* than *polyglot* in the usual sense. — *Swainson*, *Bibl. Crit.*, xii. 417.

digitot (dij'-glōt'), a. [*As digitot* + *-ic*]. Same as *digitot*.

The conquests of Alexander and of Rome had made man *digitot* to an extent which he has not since equalled. — *W. Smith*, *Bible Dict.*, vii. 1207.

diglyph (dij'-glif), n. [= *F. diglyphe*, < *Gr. di*, twice, doubly indented, < *glyphe*, carve, cut.] In arch., an ornament consisting essentially of two associated cuts or channels. Compare *triglyph*.

digloration (dij'-glō-rā-shun), n. [*L. digloration* (n.), a dooming worthy; also *diglory*, < *diglary*, pp. *diglary*, deem worthy, < *diglary*, worthy: see *diglary*]. The act of rendering wrong or of ascribing wrongness to; the act of conferring dignity or honor.

Therefore ought I most heartily to rejoice of this *digloration* and tender kindness of the Lord towards me. — *Chaucer*, *Envoy to the Duke of Burgundy*, l. 100.

St. Elizabeth . . . was carried into *ecstasy*, wondering at the *digloration* and favour done to her by the mother of her Lord. — *J. Dowdell*, *Letters* (Parker Soc. 1838), li. 130.

digmet, n. [*ME*], also rarely *digyn*, < *OF*, *digme*, *F. digme* = *Pr. digme* = *Sp. Fg. digme* = *It. degno*, < *L. digmus*, worthy: see *diglory*. *OF*, *consigne*, and *deign*, *deign*.] 1. Worthy; deserving.

To ben holden *digme* of reverence. — *Chaucer*, *Env. Prolog*, to C. T., l. 141.

No of his special *dagmure* in me. — *Chaucer*, *Env. Prolog*, to C. T., l. 157.

I graunte youre request, for ye be full *digme* to receive the ordr of chivalrie, and the more *digme* ye shall be performed. — *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 563.

2. Proud; disdainful. The bene as *digme* as the devil that dyeth for herenes. — *Wylliam of Walsingham*, *Trilogia*, l. 186.

digmely, *ad.* [*ME*, < *digme* + *-ly*]. 1. Worthily; deservingly. *Chaucer*.

He has don his dewes *digmely* as he out. — *Wylliam of Walsingham*, *Trilogia*, l. 180.

2. Proudly; haughtily; disdainfully. *Chaucer*. **digmification** (dij'-ni-fī-kā-shun), n. [*digmy*: see *fy* and *ation*]. The act of dignifying or honoring; promotion.

Where a noble and ancient descent and such merit meet in any man, it is a *digmification* of that person. — *J. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 28.

digmified (dij'-ni-fīd), p. a. [*pp.* of *digmy*, v. 1. Exalted; honored; invested with dignity; as, the *digmified* clerk.

Abbots are styled *digmified* clerks, as having some dignity in the church. — *Ascham*, *Perfection*.

2. Marked with dignity; noble; grave or stately: as, *digmified* conduct or manner.

To the great advantage of the Jews, the manners of Jews are familiar, yet *digmified*. — *Bacon*.

digmify (dij'-ni-fī), v. t. [*digmy*: see *fy* and *ation*]. To exalt; to honor; to invest with honor or dignity; exalt in rank or office; promote.

Forwile on hand, and came in hand. [It]dilly rally forth *digmified* into the Square. — *Browning*, *King and Book*, l. 111.

digmy (dij'-ni-fī), v. t. [*digmy*: see *fy* and *ation*]. To exalt; to honor; to invest with honor or dignity; exalt in rank or office; promote. **digmying**, ppr. *digmying*. [*OF*, *digmyer* = *Sp. Fg. digmyer* = *It. digmyer*, < *ML. digmyer*, think worthy, lit. make worthy, < *L. digmus*, worthy, + *fy*, make, v. To invest with honor or dignity; exalt in rank or office; promote.

Treasons and guilty men are made in states, too oft, to *digmy* the magnificence of kings. — *J. Jonson*, *Catiline*, iii. 1.

They [tyrants] were set up too to be debased, rather than *digmyed*. — *W. Montagu*, *Devout Exercises*, li. v. 1.

2. To confer honor upon; make illustrious; give celebrity to; honor.

Your worth will *digmy* our feast. — *J. Jonson*. Thus didst *digmy* our fathers days with many relations above all the luxury of Rome and the flesh. — *Milton*, *On Def. of Rump*, *Remonstr.*

That all luxury of wandering thought which one is apt to *digmy* with the name of *admiration*. — *Irving*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 108.

3. To make worthy of admiration and respect; elevate.

He shines in the council by a natural eloquence; and he would write as well as he speaks; it is in order to *digmy* his style, he did not affect expressions which render it stiff and obscure. — *Swainson*, in *et al.* *Digmy*.

— *Sp. 1*. To prefer, advance. — 2. To grace, adorn, embellish, lend or give luster to.

digmy (dij'-ni-fī), n.; pl. *digmyaries* (f.). [= *F. digmy*, < *ML. digmy*, think worthy, < *L. digmus*, worthy, + *fy*, make, v. To invest with honor or dignity; exalt in rank or office; especially, an ecclesiastical rank or office than a priest or canon. Only about twenty *digmyaries* and eight parochial priests realized their benefices, or were *digmyed*. — *Hallam*, *Cont. Hist.*, i. 111.

digmy (dij'-ni-fī), n.; pl. *digmyes* (f.). [*ML*, < *ML. digmyes*, *digmyes*, *digmyes*, < *OF*, *digmy*.

dimeter (dim'e-tēr), *a. and n.* [*Gr.* *δίμετρος*, *di-*, two-, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] **I. a.** In *pros.* consisting of two measures; divisible into two feet or dipodies.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of two feet or dipodies: as, an *ionic dimeter*, *iambic dimeters*.

dimethylaniline (di-meth-i-lan'i-lin), *n.* [*di-* + *methyl* + *aniline*.] An oily liquid, $C_6H_5N(CH_3)_2$, obtained by heating aniline with

$\text{H}_5\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ obtained by heating aniline with methyl alcohol and hydrochloric acid. It solidifies at 41°F , and forms liquid salts with acids. It is a base from which certain dyes are prepared.

dimetric (di-met'rik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *di-*, two-, + *metron*, a measure, + *-ic*. See *dimeter*.] In

crystal., having the vertical axis longer or shorter than the two equal lateral axes, as the square octahedron. — *Dimetric system.* See *tetragonal*.

dimication (dīm-i-kū'shən), n. [*L. dimicatio*(n-), a fight, < *dimicare*, pp. *dimicatus*, fight, lit. brandish (one's weapons against the enemy)]

[*di-, dis-* (intensive) + *micare*, move quickly to and fro, shake, vibrate, flash.] A battle or fight; contains the act of fighting. Johnson.

Let us now be not more sparing of our tears, to wash off the memory of these our unbrotherly dimications.

dimidiate (di-mid'i-ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dimidiated*, ppr. *dimidiating*. [*L. dimidiatus*

pp. of (I.L.) *dimidiare*, halve, < *dimidius*, adj. half, neut. *dimidium*, a half (> ult. *demi-*, q. v.) < *di-*, *dis-*, apart. + *medius*, middle: see middle

medium.] To divide into two equal parts. In her.: (a) To cut in halves, showing only one half. Thus when a shield bearing a lion is impaled with a shield bear-

ing a chevron, these bearings may be each represented in full in the half shield, or each bearing may be dimidiated—that is, one half of the lion and one half of the chevron

only shown. This, however, is liable to lead to confusion and is rare. (b) To cut off a part, as a half or nearly so from any bearing. Thus, a sword *dimidiated* would show the hilt and half of the blade only, and would appear as:

dimidiate (di-mid'i-āt), *a.* [*L. dimidiatus* pp.; see the verb.] Divided into two equal

parts; halved; hence, half the usual size, or half as large as something else. Specifically:—(a) In bot. and zool.

also. Specifically—(a) in bot. and entom., having, as an organ, one part so much smaller than the other as to appear to be missing, or altogether wanting. (b) Split

into two on one side, as the calyptra of some mosses. (c) In *zool.* and *anat.*, representing or represented by only one half; one-sided: especially applied to cases of hermaphro-

specifically applied to cases of hermaphroditism in which the organism is male on one side of the body and female on the other. See *hermaphroditism*.

Insects, like crustaceans, are occasionally subject to one-sided or *dimidiate* hermaphroditism.

(d) In *her.*, reduced or diminished by half.—**Dimidiate elytra**, in *entom.*, elytra which cover but half of the abdomen.—**Dimidiate fascia, line**, etc., in *entom.*, on

dimidiation (di-mid-i-ā'shon), n. [*L.L. dimidiatus*, which traverses half of a wing or elytron, or extends half way round a part, as the antennæ.]

dimidiatio(-n-), < *dimidiare*, halve: see *dimidiate* v.] The act of halving; division into two equal parts; the state of being halved.

The earliest system of impalement was by *dimidiation* that is, by cutting two shields in half, and placing together the dexter half of one and the sinister half of the other

Dimidiation formula, an expression for the sine, etc.

dilancelat, *n.* Same as *demi-lance*.

diminish (di-min'ish), *v.* [Early mod. E., with suffix *-ish*² (after *minish*), for ME. *diminuen*,

F. *diminuer* = Pr. *diminuir*, *diminuar*, *demeni*
= Sp. Pg. *diminuir* = It. *diminuire*, < ML. *di-*
minuere, a common but incorrect form of I.

diminuere, make smaller, lessen, diminish, < *de* from, + *minuere*, lessen, make small, < *minus* less: see *minus* *minish* *minute* I. *diminuer*

(or *dimminuere*) means 'break into small pieces, < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, asunder, + *minuere*, make small'. *Dis-* + *minuere* = *diminui*.

small. 1. *trans.* 1. To lessen; make or seen to make less or smaller by any means; reduce opposed to *increase* and *augment*: as, to *dimin*

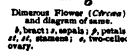
ish a number by subtraction; to *diminish* the revenue by reducing the customs.

The passions are inflamed by sympathy: the fear of

Concave glasses are called *diminishing glasses*.

2. To lower in power, importance, or estimation: demoted; belittled. *Extract from*

I will *déminish* them, that they shall no more rule over the nations. Ezek. xxix. 12



This impertinent honour of *diminishing* every one who is produced in conversation to their advantage runs through the world.

8. To take away; subtract: with *from*, and applied to the object removed.

Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye diminish ought from it. *Deut. 4.*
Nothing was diminished from the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke. *Sir J. Hayward.*

9. In music, to lessen by a semitone, as an interval.

II. *intrans.* To lessen; become or appear less or smaller; dwindle: as, the prospect of success is *diminishing* by delay.

What judgment I had increase rather than diminution. *Dryden.*

Cret's ample fields *diminish* to our eyes;
Before the Boreas blasts the vessels fly. *Pope.*

= *syn.* *Diminute*, *Contract*, etc. (see decrease); to shrink, subside, abate, ebb, fall off.

Diminishable (di-min'ish-ə-bəl), *a.* [*diminish* + *-able*.] Capable of being reduced in size, volume, or importance.

Diminished (di-min'ish), *p. a.* [*pp.* of *diminish*, *v.*] Lessened; made smaller; contracted; hence, belittled; degraded.

At whose sight all the stars
Hide their *diminished* heads. *Keats, P. L., lv.*

She feels the Change, and deep regrets the Shame
Of Honours lost, and her *diminished* Name. *Locke.*

Diminished arch, an arch less than a semicircle. — *Musical arch*, *in jewelry*, the bar of a watch which is thinned on its inner ends. — *Diminished chord*, a chord having a diminished interval between its upper and lower tones. See *chord*, 4. — *Diminished interval*, in music, an interval one semitone shorter than the corresponding perfect or the corresponding minor interval.

See *interval*. — *Diminished subject*, in music, a subject or theme repeated or imitated in diminution (which see).

— *Diminished triad*, in music, a triad consisting of a tone with its minor third and its diminished third, that is, two minor thirds superposed; in the major scale, the triad on the seventh tone.

Diminisher (di-min'ish-er), *n.* One who or that which diminishes.

The diminisher of regal, but the demolisher of episcopal authority. *Locke.*

Diminishingly (di-min'ish-ing-lee), *adv.* In a diminishing manner; in a way to belittle reputation.

I never heard him censure, or so much as speak *diminishingly* of any one who was absent. *Locke.*

Diminishing-rule (di-min'ish-ing-rul), *n.* In *arch.*, a broad rule used with a concave edge: used to ascertain the swell of a column, to try its curvature, etc.

Diminishing-scale (di-min'ish-ing-skul), *n.* In *arch.*, a scale of gradation used to find the different points in drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute.

Diminishing-stuff (di-min'ish-ing-stuf), *n.* In *ship-building*, planks wrought under the wales of a ship, diminishing gradually till they come to the thickness of the bottom plank.

Diminishment (di-min'ish-ment), *n.* [*diminish* + *-ment*.] Diminution; abatement.

You . . . shall converse the same whole and entire, without *diminishment*, until you shall have belittled . . . the same. *Sp. Sanderus, Ep. 1. 88.*

Every man seeth by and by what foloweth, a great *diminishment* of the strength of the realm. *Shaks. Hist. of Sedition.*

Diminuer, *v.* See *diminish*.

Diminuendo (di, pron. dō-mē-nō-en-dō), *It.* [*diminuere*, *diminuit*; see *diminish*.] In music, an instruction to the performer to lessen the volume of sound: often indicated by *dim.*, *dimist.*, or by the sign \rightrightarrows ; the opposite of *crescendo*.

Diminuent (di-min'ig-ent), *a.* [*ML. diminuent* (-e) for *Di. diminuent* (-e), *ppr.* of *diminuere*, *diminish*; see *diminish*.] Diminishing; lessening. [*Rare* or obsolete.]

The comparative degree in such kind of expressions being usually taken for a diminutive term. *Sp. Sanderus, Sermons, Pref.*

Diminutive (di-min'it-ut), *a.* [*ML. diminutive* for *Di. diminutive*, small, *ppr.* of *diminuere*, *diminish*; see *diminish*.] Reduced; small.

In matters of contract it is not lawful so much as to conceal the secret and inestimable faults of the merchandise; but we must acknowledge them, or else after prices made proportioned to such proportions and abatement as that fault should make. *Faust.*

Diminute being, belittled, or lessened before the term. — *Diminutive conversion*, in *logic*. See *conversion*, 2.

Diminutively (di-min'it-ut-lee), *adv.* In a manner which lessens; as reduced.

An expression only; but that, too, elliptically and *diminutively* uttered. *Sp. Sanderus.*

diminution (dim-dim'ish-ən), *n.* [*ME. diminution*, *diminution*, *OF. diminution*, *F. diminution* = *Pr. diminuto* = *Sp. diminucion* (cf. *Pg. diminuição*) = *It. diminuzione*; *LL. diminutio* (-n-) for *L. diminutio* (-n-), a lessening, *dē-minuere*, *pp. diminutus*; lessen; see *diminish*.]

1. The act of diminishing, lessening, or reducing; a making smaller; a lowering of amount, value, dignity, estimation, etc.; as, the *diminution* of wealth, of importance, of power.

Make me wise by the truth, for my own soul's salvation, and I shall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution* of mine. *Sp. Goudan.*

It is to poor Estocout I chiefly owe that I am arrived at the happiness of thinking nothing a *diminution* to me, but what argues a depravity of my will. *Stowe, Spectator, No. 468.*

Never thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd
In military honour next. *Philips.*

2. The process of becoming less; as, the apparent *diminution* of a receding body; the *diminution* of the velocity of a projectile.

Never did we see a case in which the increase of the bulk was so evidently a *diminution* of the value. *Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.*

3. In music, the repetition or imitation of a subject or of a note in notes having one or more quarters the duration of those first used: a favorite device in contrapuntal composition. See *canon*, *counterpoint*, and *imitation*. — 4. In law, an omission in the record of a case sent up from value, dignity, estimation, etc.; as, the *diminution* of the velocity of a projectile.

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dimly
Mainly the former [pictures], they are still *diminutively* conceived: if a glass could expand Cooper's pictures, the size of Venturini's, they would appear to have been painted for that proportion. *Macaulay, Anecdotes of Painters, III. 1.*

diminutiveness (di-min'it-iv-ness), *n.* Smallness; littleness; want of bulk, dignity, importance, etc.

While he stood on figures thrumming his ban-viol, the *diminutiveness* in his figure was totally eclipsed by the expansion of his instrument. *Student, II. 228.*

diminutive (di-min'it-iv-ty), *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* *diminutivum*, *ppr. diminutivum*. [*AS. diminutivum* + *-iv-*.] To put (a word) into the form of a diminutive; form as a diminutive of another word; as, *Certhiola* is *Certhia diminutivum*. [*Recent.*]

dimish, *a.* See *diminish*.

dimish (di-min'ish), *n.* [*LL. dimissio* (-n-), a sending forth, dismissal, *dimittere*, *pp. dimissus*, send away; see *dimitt*, *dimis*, and *de*, *dimission*, *dimission*.] Leave to depart. *Barrow.*

The wise man does both explicate his own meaning, and sheweth in what case he both forbiddeth this manner of *dimission* with procrastination. *Cleaver, Proverbs, p. 60.*

dimissorial (di-min'ish-ree), *a.* [*dimissio* + *-rial*.] Same as *dimissory* letter (which see, under *dimissory*).

dimissory (di-min'ish-ree), *a.* [*dimissio* + *-ry*.] Same as *dimissorial*. [*Recent.*]

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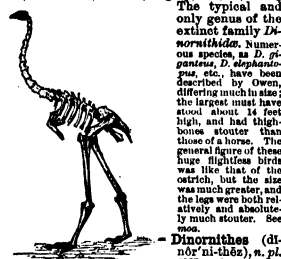
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Dinornis (di-nôr'nis), n. [NL., less prop. *Dinornis*, < Gr. *dyno*, terrible, mighty, + *ôvov*, bird.]



Skeleton of *Dinornis*.
Museum of Natural History, New York.

the moas and moa-like birds; a superfamily containing the *Dinornithidae* and *Palaeopterygidae*. Also called *Immanornis* and *Palaeopterygidae*.

dinornithide (di-nôr-nith'id), n. [*Dinornis* (ornith-) + -ide.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinornithidae*; moa-like.

A large bird, combining *dinornithic* and struthion characters. A. Newton, *Expos. Brit.* **Dinornithidae** (di-nôr-nith'id), n. pl. [NL., < *Dinornis* (ornith-) + -ida.] A family of gigantic extinct ratite birds of New Zealand; the moas. They were characterized by an enormous development of the legs and feet in comparison with the rest of the skeleton, a ratite or flat sternum, and rudimentary wings. The extinction of the group is quite recent, since portions of the soft parts of a few *dinornithids* are current respecting the living birds; but the period to which they survived is not exactly known. See *moa*.

Dinornithoides (di-nôr-ni-thoi'dê-s), n. pl. [NL., < *Dinornis* (ornith-) + -oides.] A superfamily of birds: same as *Dinornithes* or *Immanes*.

dinos (di'nos), n.; pl. *dini* (di'nî). [Gr. *din*, a whirling, a round area, a round vase or goblet. Cf. *dinus*.] In Gr. *dinog*, a large open vase of full-curved shape. It may be considered a form of the crater.

dinosaure (di-nô-sâr), n. One of the *Dinosauria*.

Also spelled *dinosaur*.

Dinosauria (di-nô-sâr'i-â), n. pl. [NL., less prop. *Dinosauria*, < *Dino*, a large, a great, of extinct Mesozoic reptiles, mostly of gigantic or colossal size. They were characterized by distinctly socketed teeth; generally flat or slightly cupped, vertebrae, some of which were opisthocœlia; a sacrum of four or more vertebrae; numerous caudal vertebrae; a structure of the skull in many respects intermediate between the crocodilian and lacertilian types; ambulatory or saltatory limbs; four limbs reduced and, in some cases developed into claws; and hind limbs usually disproportionately developed, and with the pelvis presenting a series of modifications tending toward the characters of birds, on which account the group is also called *Ornithoscelida* (which see). The cratic structure of the legs is best seen in the smaller genera, such as *Compsognathus*; it is exhibited in the pterosaurs of a cranial crest, the reduction of the distal end of the fibula, the disposition of the distal end of the tibia, and the relations of the astragali. In some genera there was a bony dermal armor, in some cases developing great spines. The *Dinosauria* were a polymorphic as well as an extensive group, the limits of which are not settled, owing to the wide range of variation presented by them. They ranged in size from that of the huge *Immosodon* down to about two feet. By some it is supposed to have included the remote ancestors of birds; others find in them features that recall mammals, especially pachyderms. The order is by some divided into *Dinosauria* proper and *Compsognathia* (which see); it is sometimes ranked as a subclass of *Reptilia*, and divided into *Sauropoda*, *Stegosauria*, *Ornithoscelida*, *Theropoda*, and *Itallopoda*.

dinosaurian (di-nô-sâr'i-an), a. and n. [*Dinosauria* + -an.] 1. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinosauria*.

II. n. One of the *Dinosauria*.

Also *dinosaurian*.

Dinosaurus (di-nô-sâr'us), n. [NL., < Gr. *dyno*, terrible, mighty, + *sauros*, a lizard.] The typi-

cal genus of *Dinosauria*. *Waldheim*, 1848. Also *Dinosaurius*.

dinothère (di-nô-thêr), n. A fossil animal of the extinct *Dinosauria*.

dinothéria, n. Plural of *dinothère*.

dinothéridæ (di-nô-thê-rî'dê), n. pl. [NL., < *Dinothère* + -idæ.] The family represented by the genus *Dinothère*, and commonly referred to the order *Proboscidea* with the elephants, mastodons, etc. Also *Dinothéria*.

Dinothérium (di-nô-thê-rî-um), n. [NL., < Gr. *dyno*, terrible, mighty, + *thêrion*, a wild beast.] 1. A genus of extinct proboscidean quadrupeds of great size, related to the elephants, mammoths, and mastodons. It had (?) incisors in the upper and 3 in the lower jaw, no canines, 2 premolars and 3 molars in each half of each jaw—in all position as in the lower jaw, the premolars replacing the canines.

2. [i. e.] Pl. *dinothéria* (-th). An animal of the genus *Dinothère*; a *dinothère*.

dinozoid (di-nô-zoid), n. An erroneous form of *dinozoid*.

dinose (di-nô-sê), n. A [dis + -some.] Full of din or noise; noisy. [Scotch.]

Black and staidle ring and reel
WT. *dinose* clamour.

dint (di'nt), n. [ME. *dint*, *dint*, *dint*, also *dint* (where the other *E. form* *dint*, a. v.), < AS. *dint*, a blow, = Icel. *dyntir*, *dynta*, assimilated *dyntir*, a dint (as a nickname), = Sw. *dial*, a stroke. Perhaps akin to L. *tundere*, beat, thump; see the verb.] 1. A blow, a stroke.

The Duke had dyed of the dint *dynes* done.
But the scouring hymn-selson was surely enarm'd.

dint (di'nt), n. [Scotch.] That mortal dint,
Have he who reigns above, none can resist.

2. A mark made by a blow or by pressure on a surface: now *dint* = 3. Force; power: now chiefly in the phrase by dint of: as, by dint of argument.

Strong were our arms, and as they fought they writ,
Conquering with force of arm and dint of wit.

And now by dint of fingers and of eyes,
And words repeated after him, he took
A lesson in her tongue.

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pertaining to a diocese, (< L. *diocesis*, a diocese: see *diocese*.) I. a. Pertaining to a diocese.

The diocesan jurisdiction was helpless without the king's assistance.

Diocesan courts, the consistorial or consistory courts in the Church of England.

II. n. 1. A bishop as related to his own diocese; one in possession of a diocese and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

I have heard it has been advised by a diocesan to his inferior clergy, that they should read some of the most celebrated sermons printed by John W. Taylor.

2. One of the clergy or people in a diocese; a diocesan.

Faithful lovers who are content to rank themselves humble diocesans of old Bishop Vane's parish.

diocese (di'ô-sê), n. [Formerly less prop. *diocesis*; < ME. *diocesis*, < OF. *diocesis*, < Gr. *diocesis* = Fr. *diocèse*, diocese = Sp. *diócesis*, diocese = Pg. *diocese*, diocese = L. *diocesis* = D. *diocesis* = G. *diocesis*, < L. *diocesis*, a governor's jurisdiction, a district, LL. and ML. a bishop's jurisdiction, diocese, < Gr. *diocesis*, housekeeping, administration, a province, a diocese, < *diocesi*, keep house, conduct, govern, < *dioc*, through, + *oicis*, inhabit, dwell, < *oikos*, a dwelling, a house, = L. *oikos*, a village (cf. ut. E. *oikos*, a town, < Gr. *oikos*, a house).] 1. A district or division of a province; a province: now obsolete except when used with reference to Norway, an episcopal division (*stift*) of which, as a geographical division of the country, it is sometimes regarded as a province, though it has no provincial civil administration.

With boars are no rarity in this diocese, which the Moors hunt and kill in a many pasture.

diocesan (di'ô-sê-an), a. [From *diocese*, which the Moors hunt and kill in a many pasture, West. Barbary, II.

2. Under the Roman empire after Diocletian and Constantine, a subdivision of a prefecture, comprising a number of provinces; hence, a corresponding division of territory as an ecclesiastical division, including a province or several provinces, each province again containing a number of parishes, which themselves finally came to be called dioceses in the following (modern) sense.—3. The district, with its population, falling under the pastoral care of a bishop.

The local compass of his [a bishop's] authority we term a diocese.

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rule to direct; particularly (*eccles.*), a book of directions for saying the various church offices, and for finding the changes in them.

The Athenaeum, No. 3150, p. 501.

discard

discard (dis-kärd'), v. [= Sp. Pg. *descarta* = It. *scartare* discard reject dismiss: as *dis-*

connect, \ ALL. instrument, FOUNDRY, GIBBY, \

The great jet is higher far than the lawyer; as Watts, who measured the steam-engine, is higher than the journeyman who feeds its fire and pour oil upon its irritated machinery. *Summer, Orations, I. 157.*

II. *trans.* 1. To uncover; unmask one's self.

Discover quickly.
2. *Why, will you make yourself known, my lord?* *Middlet, The Phoenix, II. 2.*

3. To explore.

Upon all those relations and inducements, Sir Walter Raleigh, a noble Gentleman, and then in great esteem, undertakes to send us to the New World.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 30.*

discoverability (dis-kuv'ér-ə-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*discoverable* + *-ability*.] The quality of being discoverable. *Carlyle.*

discoverable (dis-kuv'ér-ə-bl), *a.* [*discover* + *-able*.] Capable of being discovered; that may be brought to light, seen, or exposed to view; that may be found out or made known.

Nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered . . . by the interception of any clouds or mists. *Bentley.*

Much truth, *discoverable* even at the present stage of human improvement, as we have every reason to think, remains undiscovered.

discoverer (dis-kuv'ér-ər), *n.* [*discover* + *-er*.] Cf. *F. découvreur* = *Sp. descubridor* = *It. scoprimento* = *It. scopritore*, *discovritore*, *scopritore*. 1. One who discovers; one who finds out or first comes to the knowledge of something.

Those ways, thro' which the *discoverers* and searchers of the land had formerly pass'd. *Goldsmith, The World, II. 3.*

2. One who uncovers, reveals, or makes known; an informer.

All over Ireland the trade of the *Discoverer* now rose into prominence. Under pretence of improving the king's revenue, these persons received commissions of inquiry into defective titles, and obtained confiscations and grants at small rents for themselves. *Ledy, Eng. in 18th Cent., VI. 3.*

3. A scout; an explorer.

Send discoverers forth.
To know the numbers of your enemies. *Shakespeare, Henry, IV. iv. 1.*

discover (dis-kuv'ért), *v.* [*dis*, *dis-*, *disc-*, *OF. descovert, descovert, F. découvrir* = *Sp. (obs.) descuberto* = *It. scoperto* = *It. scoprimento*, *discoverto*, *scoperto*, *scoperto*, *ML. discoperitus*, *uncovered*, *pp.* *discovers*, *discovers*, *uncovered*, *discovers*, *discovers*. 1. Uncovered; unprotected. 2. Revealed; shown forth.

And if you grace to me be *discover*. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, I. ii. 3.*

3. In law, not covered; not within the bonds of matrimony: applied either to a woman who has never been married or to a widow.

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And if you grace to me be *discover*. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, I. ii. 3.*

3. In law, not covered; not within the bonds of matrimony: applied either to a woman who has never been married or to a widow.

3. The act of gaining sight of; the act of spying; as, the *discovery* of land after a voyage.

4. The act of finding out or of bringing to knowledge what was unknown; first knowledge of anything.

Harvey's *discovery* of the circulation of the blood. *Str W. Hamilton.*

Territory extended by a brilliant career of *discovery* and conquest. *Frederick.*

5. That which is discovered, found out, or revealed; that which is first brought to light, seen, or known; as, the properties of the magnet were an important *discovery*.

Great and useful *discoveries* are sometimes made by accidental and small beginnings. *Steele, Tatler, No. 178.*

In religion there have been many *discoveries*, but in true religion, I mean no more. *Asp. French.*

6. In the drama, the unraveling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot or story of a comedy or tragedy.—7. In law, disclosure by a party to an action, at the instance of the other party, as of facts within his memory or of a document within his control. It was formerly a distinguishing feature of the proceedings of a court of chancery or equity that it was the defendant to make *discovery* of all material facts and documents within his power, while in courts of common law compelling *discovery* has been introduced only by modern statutes.

8. Exploration.

Upon the more exact *discovery* thereof, they found it to be no harbor for our ships. *N. Morion, New England's Memorial, p. 41.*

—Syn. 5. *Discovery, invention, See invention.*

discovery-claim (dis-kuv'ér-i-klām), *n.* In mining, the portion of mining-ground held or claimed by right of discovery, the claimant being the first to discover the mineral deposit, lode, or vein on which the claim is made.

The discoverer and holder of a new article of mining district, entitled to an extra claim for *discovery*. [*Corollary from the Act of March 3, 1872.*]

discredit (dis-kred'it), *v.* [*dis*, *dis-*, *priv.* + *credit*, *v.*] To come forth from or as if from a credit; emerge or originate.

This airy apparition first *discredited* from Tourney into Portugal. *Ford, Perkin Warbeck, I. 3.*

discrepancy (dis-kre-p'an-si), *n.* [*dis*, *dis-*, *priv.* + *credit*, *v.*] To come forth from or as if from a credit; emerge or originate.

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credit or reputation; discrepant; disagreeable.

He [Rocheester] had no scruple about employing in self-defense artifices so *discrepant* to those which had been used against him. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., IV.*

discreditable (dis-kred'i-tə-bl), *adv.* In a discreditable manner.

discreditor (dis-kred'i-tor), *n.* One who discredits. [*Hare.*]

The licentious *discreditors* of future essays. *W. Montague, Devoute Essay, II. III. 3.*

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-ment.] Uneasiness; inconvenience.

108

semlhar, dessemilhar, make unlike, = *it. desinigliare*, be unlike, differ; those forms (partly < *ML. dissimulare, dissimulare*, be or make unlike; see *dissemble*) being partly mingled with *OP. dissimular, F. dissimuler* = *Sp. disimular* = *Pg. dissimular* = *L. dissimular*, < *L. dissimulare*, *foign* to be different, dissimulate, dissimble, < *dissimile*, unlike, < *dis-*, apart, < *simile*, like; see *similar, dissimilar*, and cf. *assemble, assimilate, assimilate, dissimulate, dissimulate, dissimulate, resemble, semble, etc.* 1. *trans.* 1. To make unlike; cause to look dissimilar; differ. 2. *intrans.* 1. To put it (a gown) on, and I will dissimulate myself in it. *Shak.* 2. *N. v.* 1. 2.

2. To give a false impression about; cause to seem different or non-existent; mask under a false pretense or deceptive manner.

A man must frame some probable cause why he should not do his best, and why he should dissimble his abilities. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 377.

To leave off loving your better way? If you will you dissimble it, you may. *Dryden*, *Henri to Paris*, I. 149.

The wrongs of the Puritans could neither be dissimled nor excused. *Banefort*, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 288.

3. To put on the semblance of; simulate; pretend.

Your son Lucinde . . . Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him, Or both dissimble deeply their affections. *Shak.*

Then it seems you dissimble an Aversion to Mankind only in compliance to my Mother's Humour. *Shak.*

So like a lion that unheeded lay, Doubtless sleep, and yet his eyes betray, With inward rage he meditates his prey. *Dryden*, *Sig. and Gula*, I. 245.

4. To assume the appearance of; appear like; imitate.

The gold dissimble well her yellow hair. *Dryden*, *Sig.*

5. *trans.* 2. *Dissimble, Simulate, Dissimulate, Disguise, cloak, cover.* (See *hide*.) To dissimble is to pretend that the thing which is is not; as, to dissimble one's poverty, to pretend to be rich; as, to dissimulate friendship, to pretend to hide the reality or truth of something under a diverse or contrary appearance; as, to dissimulate one's poverty by ostentation. To dissimble is to put under a false guise, to keep a thing from being recognized by giving it a false appearance; as, I cannot dissimulate from myself the fact. *See dissimular and conceal.*

I thought it best, however, to dissimble my wrath, and to treat them with promises and smiles. . . . an opportunity of vengeance should be afforded me. *Poe*, *Tales*, I. 6.

The scheme of simulated insanity by which one he (Hamlet) would have been likely to hit upon, because it enabled him to follow his own bent. *Lewell*, *Among my books*, 1st ser., p. 221.

Compelled to disguise their sentiments, they will not, however, suppress them. *L. J. Tervet*, *Calam. of Autho.*, II. 376.

II. *intrans.* 1. To give a false appearance; make a deceptive impression or presentation.

What wicked and dissimbling glass of mine Made me compare with Hermin's spurious eyes. *Shak.* *N. P. D.*, II. 3.

2. To assume a false seeming; conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments under some pretense; mask the truth about one's self.

Ye dissimble in your hearts, ye seem to me ye are not. Lord your God, saying, Pray for us. *Jer. xlii.* 29.

I did dissimble with myself. *Shak.*

William Guzman (Chill's Ballads, III. 50).

To seeming sadness she compo'd her look; As if by force subjected to his will; Though pleas'd a woman still. *Dryden*, *Cym.* and *Iph.*, I. 311.

dissimbler (di-sen'bler), n. 1. One who dissimulates; one who conceals his opinions, character, etc., under a false appearance; one who pretends that a thing which is is not.

The French are passing courtesy, ripe of wit, Kind, but extreme dissimblers. *Pope*, *Love's Sacrifice*, I. 1.

A deep dissimbler, not of his affections only, but of his mind. *Shak.*

2. *trans.* *Dissimular, Hypocrite.* A dissimbler is one who tries to conceal what he is; a hypocrite, one who tries to make himself appear to be what he is not, especially to seem better than he is. *See dissimble.*

The old sovereign of the world (Plutarch as depicted by Tacitus), . . . conscious of falling strength, raised with capricious sensuality, yet to the last the severest of observers, the most artful of dissimblers, and the most terrible of masters. *Macaulay*, *History*.

We unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whitened sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but within full of filth, and of all uncleanesses. *Mat. xxiii.* 27.

dissimblingly (di-sen'bling-ly), adv. In a dissimulating manner; deceptively.

And yet dissimblingly he thought to beguile and to play. *Shak.*

dissiminate (di-sen'i-nat'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dissiminated*, pp. *dissiminating*. [*L. dissiminator*, pp. of *dissiminator* (2) *It. dissiminator* = *Sp. dissiminator* = *F. dissiminator*, scatter seed, < *dis-*, apart, + *seminare*, to sow, < *dis-* and *seminare*.] 1. To scatter or sow, as seed, for propagation.

Seeds are dissiminated by their minuteness—by their casuils being converted into a light balloon-like envelope . . . by having hooks and graptels of many kinds and . . . so as to adhere to the fur of quind apes—and by being furnished with wind and plumes as different in shape as elegant in structure, so as to be watched by every breeze of air. *Herbert*, *Tracts of History*, p. 10.

Hence—2. To spread by diffusion or dispersion; generally with reference to some intended or actual result.

A uniform heat dissiminated through the body of the earth. *Newton*.

The Jews are dissiminated through all the trading parts of the world. *Adamson*, *Spectator*.

3. To scatter by promulgation, as opinions or doctrines; propagate by speech or writing.

Not can we certainly learn that any one philosopher of note embraced our religion, till it had been for many years preached, and dissiminated, and had taken deep root in the world. *Sp. Atterbury*, *Sermos*, I. iii.

Alas! Sirs, I never have attempted to dissiminate my opinions. *Shak.*

Peter, How couldst thou? the seed would fall only on granite. *Landor*, *Peter the Great and Alexis*.

dissimination (di-sen'i-nat'-shun), n. [*Sp. F. dissimination* = *Sp. dissimination* = *Pg. dissimination* = *L. dissiminatione*, < *L. dissiminator*, scatter seed; see *dissiminate*.] 1. The act of sowing or scattering seed for propagation. *Henderson*, 2.

2. A spreading abroad for some fixed purpose or with some definite effect; propagation by means of diffusion or dispersion; extension of the influence or establishment of something.

He therefore multiplied them to a great necessity of a dispersion, that they might serve the ends of God and of the natural law, by their ambulatory life and their numerous generations. *Jer. Taylor*, *Great Exemplar*, *Pr.*, p. 12.

That dispersion, or rather dissimination [of people after the flood], had peopled all the world. *Sp. Atterbury*, *Expos.* of *Cred.*, i.

3. Propagation by means of promulgation; a spreading abroad for or with acceptance, as of opinions.

The Gospel is of universal dissimination. *Jer. Taylor*, *Great Exemplar*, p. 14.

The dissimination of speculative notions, and of the liberty and the rights of man. *Horley*, *Speech on Slave Trade*.

dissiminate (di-sen'i-nat'-iv), v. [*Sp. dissiminate* = *Sp. dissiminate* = *Pg. dissiminate* = *L. dissiminate*, scatter seed; see *dissiminate*.] Tending to dissiminate or to become dissiminated.

Herey is, like the plague, infectious and dissiminating. *Jer. Taylor*, *Rule of Conscience*, IV. i.

dissiminator (di-sen'i-nat'-tor), n. [*Sp. dissiminator* = *It. dissiminator*, < *LL. dissiminator*, < *L. dissiminator*, pp. *dissiminator*, dissiminate; see *dissiminate*.] One who or that which dissimulates or spreads by propagation.

The open canvas, picturesque dissiminator of disease, have all been closed. *2d American*, XII. 10.

dissipation (di-sen'ishun), n. [*F. dissipation* = *ME. dissencion, dissencion, < clon*, < *OF. dissension, dissension, F. dissension* = *Pr. dissension, dissension* = *Sp. dissension* = *Pg. dissension* = *L. dissension*, < *L. dissension*, < *dis-*, apart, + *sentire*, to differ, to disagree, to differ in opinion; especially, violent disagreement which produces warm debate or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship or union.

Paul and Barnabas had no small dissension and dispute with them. *Acts* xv. 2.

The Council of France procured a Reconciliation between the King and the Dauphin, who had been in long Jealousies and Dissension. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 186.

2. *trans.* *Difference, dissent, variance.* Dissension, dissensionally. See *dissension*, dissensionally.

dissensual (di-sen'gual-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dissensualized*, pp. *dissensualizing*. [*Dis-*, apart, + *sentire*, to differ, to disagree, to differ in opinion; especially, violent disagreement which produces warm debate or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship or union.

We had our table so placed that the satisfaction of our hunger might be dissensualized by the windows. *Lewell*, *Fresale Travel*, p. 238.

dissent (di-sen't), v. t. [*ME. dissention*, < *OF. dissension*, < *F. dissension* = *Sp. dissension* = *Pg. dissension*, < *L. dissension*, < *L. dissension*, < *dis-*, apart, + *sentire*, to differ, to disagree, to differ in opinion, disagree, differ, < *dis-*, apart, + *sentire*, feel, think.] 1. To be of a different or con-

trary opinion or feeling; withhold approval or assent; with from before the object.

As they were intimate friends, they took the freedom to dissent from one another in opinion, and upon occasion to speak a Latin sentence without fear of a suspension of politer or ill-breeding. *Adams*, *Ancient Mss.*

The bill passed . . . without dissension. *Hollam*. In almost every part of the middle ages, there had been a few men who in some degree dissented from the common superstitions. *Scott*, *Rationalism*, I. 108.

It is called a dissent without dissent when it reverences most. *J. R. Seelye*, *Nat. Religion*, p. 1.

2. *trans.* To refuse to acknowledge, conform to, or be bound by the doctrines or rules of an established church, or to dissent from. To differ; to be of a different or contrary nature.

Every one ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatever dissenteth from it, but that most which doth farthest dissent. *Hooker*, *Ecclia. Polity*.

dissent (di-sen't), n. [*Dis-*, e. [*dissent*, e.]] 1. The act of dissenting; a holding or expressing of a different or contrary opinion; refusal to be bound by an opinion or a decision that is contrary to one's own judgment.

It is possible may at all intange our assent or dissent. . . . cannot fully believe the absurd fable in *Keop* or *Orin*. *Dr. H. Mure*, *Antidote against Atheism*, I. ix. 4.

2. The declaration of disagreement in opinion about something; a holding of a different opinion than their dissent on the records of the house. — 3. *trans.* refusal to acknowledge or conform to the doctrines, ritual, or government of an established church, particularly in England and Scotland.

In religion there was no open dissent, and probably very little secret heresy. *Macaulay*, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

The open expression of difference and avowed opposition to that which is authoritatively established constitutes Dissent, whether the religion be Pagan or Christian, Monothelistic or Polytheistic. *H. Spencer*, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 288.

4. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality.

Where the mensura are the same, and yet the incorporation follows. . . . In the dissent of the dissent. *Sp. Atterbury*, *Expos.* of *Cred.*, i.

dissentaneous (dis-en'at'-shun), n. [*Sp. F. dissension* = *Sp. dissension* = *Pg. dissension* = *L. dissension*, < *L. dissension*, < *dis-*, apart, + *sentire*, to differ, to disagree, to differ in opinion; especially, violent disagreement which produces warm debate or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship or union.

They disagree it as dissentaneous to the Christian religion. *Sp. Atterbury*, *Expos.* of *Cred.*, i.

Dissentaneous argument, in logic, a middle term for argumentation drawn from the oppositeness of the terms of the question.

dissentant (dis-en'at'-shun), n. [*Sp. F. dissension* = *Sp. dissension* = *Pg. dissension* = *L. dissension*, < *L. dissension*, < *dis-*, apart, + *sentire*, to differ, to disagree, to differ in opinion; especially, violent disagreement which produces warm debate or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship or union.

The parts are not discrete or dissentant, for both conclude not putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous. *Milton*, *Tetrachordon*.

The form of the word in this extract is doubtful.

dissentation (dis-en'at'-shun), n. [*Dis-*, e. [*dissent* + *-ation*.]] The act of dissenting; dispute. *W. Browne*.

dissenter (di-sen'ter), n. 1. One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement.

'Twill be needless for me to treat as a casuist, to convince the dissenters from that doctrine. *Macaulay*, *History*, 1854, III. 104.

Specifically—2. *trans.* One who refuses to accept the authority or doctrines, or conform to the ritual or usages, of an established church; a nonconformist; one who dissents from the Church of England to those who, while they agree with the Church of England (which is Episcopalian) in many essential doctrines, differ from it on questions of church government, or on questions of state, and rites and ceremonies.

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which go on in the first are cumulative, instead of being, as in the second, *disipative*.

2. Of or pertaining to the phenomenon of the dissipation of energy. See *energy*. — *Disipative function*. Same as *dissipativity* (q.v.). — *Disipative system*. In physics, a system in which energy is dissipated. — *Disipativity* (di-sip'a-tiv'i-ti), n. [*Disipative* + -ity.] In physics: (a) Half the rate of the dissipation of energy in any given system. (b) The function which expresses this half rate.

The electric energy *U*, the magnetic energy *T*, and the *dissipativity* *Q*. *Philos. Mag.*, XXV. 131.

disister (di-sis't), a. [*L. dissistat*, lying apart, remote; < *L. diss*, apart, + *stare*, placed, see *dis-* and *-stare*.] Situated apart; sequestered; separated.

Far *disister* from this world of ours, wherein we ever dwell. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 46.

dissociability (di-sô-ship-bil'i-ti), n. [*Dis-sipr*, + *sociality*.] 1. Want of sociability. *Warburton*. [Rare.] — 2. Capability of being dissociated.

dissociable (di-sô-ship-abil), a. [*F. dissociable*, unsoociable, dissociable, < *L. dissociabilis*, ir-reconcilable, < *dissociare*, to separate; see *dis-* and *-ciare*.] 1. Not well associated, united, or as-sociated; not sociable; incongruous; not recon-cilable.

They came in two by two, though together in the most dissociate manner, and angled towards in kind. *Addison*, *Vulgar* of Public Credit.

Not only all falsehood is incongruous to a divine na-ture, but is dissociable with it. *Warburton*, *Sermos*, iii.

2. Capable of being dissociated.

When blood or a solution of oxyhemoglobin is shaken up with carbon monoxide, the "dissociated" or "respi-rat" oxygen is displaced. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 44.

dissocial (di-sô-shal), a. [*L. dissocialis*, ir-reconcilable, < *L. diss*, priv. + *socialis*, social; see *dis-* and *-social*.] 1. Unfriendly; interfering or tending to interfere with sociability or friend-ship. — 2. Disinclined to or unsuitable for so-ciety; not social; contracted; selfish; as, a *dissocial* passion.

A *dissocial* man? Dissocial enough: a natural terror and horror to all phantoms, being himself of the genus reality. *Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, III. vii.

dissocialize (di-sô-shal-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dissocialized*, pp. *dissocializing*; inf. *dissocialize*, + *-ize*.] To make unsocial; disunite. *Clarke*. **dissociate** (di-sô-shi-ât), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dissociated*, pp. *dissociating*; inf. *dissociate*, + *-ate*.] To dissociate (> *Sp. dissociar*, < *F. dissoci-*), separate from fellowship, dis-join, < *dis*, priv. + *socialis*, associate, unite, < *socialis*, a companion; see *social*.] 1. To sever the association or connection of; sever; dis-sociate; separate.

By thus *dissociating* every state from every other, like deer separated from the herd, each power is treated with the awe, thinking the effect of the dead man is inhibited by his ghost, propitiates it accordingly. *Burke*, *A Regicide Peace*.

Unable to *dissociate* appearance from reality, the sage, thinking the effect of the dead man is inhibited by his ghost, propitiates it accordingly. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Soc.*, p. 158.

In passing into other realms creatures could not suffer by being *dissociated* from the tradition of Jewish prophecy. It could not but lose the prophetic spirit, the eager study of the past. *J. R. Seeley*, *Nat. Religion*, p. 223.

Specifically—2. In chem., to separate the ele-ments of; decompose by dissociation.

Carbonic acid, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, am-monia, and hydriodic acid have been *dissociated* by various chemists. *Amer. Cyc.*, VI. 140.

dissociation (di-sô-shi-â-shon), n. [*F. dissociation* = *F. dissociation*, < *L. dissociatio(n)*, a separation, < *dissociare*, to dissociate, separate; see *dissociate*. Cf. *asso-ciation*, *conassociation*.] 1. The severance of as-sociation or connection; separation; disunion. It will add . . . to the *dissociation*, distraction, and con-fusion of these confederate republics. *Burke*, *Rev. in France*.

The *dissociation* reaches its extreme in the thoughts of the man of science. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Soc.*, p. 158.

Specifically—2. In chem., the resolution of more complex into simpler molecules by the action of heat. Also called *hydrolysis*. *Dissocia-tion* is applied by some authors to cases where the dis-sociated gases recombine when the temperature falls, and *thermolysis* where the gases do not spontaneously recom-bine on cooling. Also *dissociation*.

The word was first employed by Henri Sainte-Claire Deville, who in November, 1837, read before the French Academy of Sciences a paper "On the Dissociation or Spontaneous Decomposition of Bodies under the Influence of Heat." *Amer. Cyc.*, VI. 130.

dissociative (di-sô-shi-â-tiv), a. [*F. dissociative* + *-ive*.] Tending to dissociate; specifically, in chem., resolving or reducing a compound to its primitive elements.

The resolution of carbonic acid into its elements . . . is one of the most familiar instances of this transformation of solar radiation into dissociative action. *Edinburgh Rev.*

dissocioscope (di-sô-shi-â-skop), n. [*Irreg.* < *dissociative* + *-scope*, < *Gr. σκοπεω*, view.] A form of apparatus devised by Tommasi for showing the dissociation of ammoniacal salts. It consists of a glass tube within which is placed a strip of blue litmus-paper moistened with a neutral solution of ammonium chloride. If the tube is plunged into boiling water, the ammoniacal solution is dissolved, and the litmus-paper becomes red; in cold water, the ammonia and hydrogen chloride recombine and the paper becomes blue again.

dissolubility (di-sô-lû-bil'i-ti), n. [= *F. dissolubilité* = *Sp. disolubilidad*; as *dissoluble* + -ity, see *-ibility*.] Capacity of being dissolved. *Sir M. Hale*.

dissoluble (di-sô-lû-bil), a. [= *F. dissoluble*, < *L. dissolubilis*, that may be dissolved, < *dissolvere*, dissolve; see *dissolve*.] 1. Capable of being dissolved; capable of going into a fluid.—2. That may be dissolved or separated into parts. The gentian shade that walked Elysian plains Might sometimes count dissoluble chains. *Wordsworth*, *Departure from Grasmere*.

If all be atoms, how then should the Gods Being atomic not be dissoluble? *Tracy*, *Lucretius*.

dissolubleness (di-sô-lû-bil-nee), n. The quality of being dissoluble. *Richardson*.

dissolute (dis'-lüt), a. [*ME. dissolut* = *OF. dissolu*, *F. dissolu* = *Pr. dissolut* = *Sp. dissuolto* < *Pr. It. dissolto*, < *L. dissolutus*, loose, lax, careless, licentious, dissolute, pp. of *dissolvere*, loosen, unloose, dissolve; see *dissolve*.] 1. Loose; relaxed; enfeebled. At last, by subtle sleights she him betrailed True love, a Cyprian bug-bell. Who him, disarmed, dissolute, dismayd, Unwary surprised. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. vi. 51.

2. Loose in morals and laws; not under the restraint of law; given to vice; dissipation; vicious; wanton; lewd; as, a *dissolute* man; *dissolute* company.—3. Characterized by dissipation; devoted to pleasure and dissipation. *Pr. It. dissoluti*, < *F. dissolus*.

And far enough we be in hand with laughings, which is a sign of a very light and dissolute mind, let her see that also lead not to unmeasurable. *Pious*, *Instruction of a Christian Woman*, l. 6. They made themselves garlands, and ran up and downe after a dissolute man. *J. Breda*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, vii.

They are people of very dissolute habits. *E. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptiana*, II. 61.

—Syn. 2. & 3. *Immoral*, *depraved*, *vicious* (see *criminal*), unscrupulous, unbridled, disorderly, wild, rakish, lax, licentious, profligate, abandoned, prostrate.

dissolved (dis'-lüt-ed), p. a. [*OF. of "dissolu-tus"*.] Loosened; unconfin'd.

The next, mad Mathews: her feet all bare, Ungirt, untrim'd, with dissolute hair. *Dryden*, *Baron's* Temple.

dissolutely (dis'-lüt-il-l), adv. 1. In a loose or relaxed manner; so as to loosen or set free.

Then were the pious *dissolutely* freed. Both held and town with wretchedness to fill. *Dryden*, *Baron's* Temple.

2. Unrestrainedly.

I have seen foraine Embassadors in the Queens presence, as a dissolutely as upon rare occasions, that hath beene done, that nothing in the world could have beene become them. *Patterson*, *Art of Eng. Poets*, p. 244.

3. In a moral sense, loosely; wantonly; in dis-sipation or debauchery; without restraint; as, to spend money *dissolutely*.

The queen's subjects lived dissolutely, vainly, and luxuriously, with little fear of God and care of honest industry. *Strype*, *Abp. Parker*, an. 1603.

dissoluteness (dis'-lüt-nee), n. Looseness of morals and manners; vicious indulgence in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dis-sipation; as, *dissoluteness* of life or manners.

Our civil confusions and distractions . . . do not only occasion a general licentiousness and *dissoluteness* of man-ners, but have usually a proportionally bad influence up-on the order and government of families. *Tracy*, *Lucretius*.

dissolution (dis'-lüt-shon), n. [*ME. dissolu-tion*, < *OF. dissolutio*, *F. dissolution* = *Pr. dissolu-tio* = *Sp. disolución* = *F. dissuoluto* = *It. dissoluzione*, < *L. dissolutio(n)*, < *dissolvere*, to dissolve, dissolve, < *dissolvo*, to dissolve, < *dissolv*, to dissolve, or changing from a solid to a liquid state; the state of undergoing liquefaction.

A man . . . as subject to heat as butter; a man of con-stant dissolution and thaw. *Scott*, *M. of W.*, III. 3.

St. The subject of dissolution is dissolved by dissolv-ing in a menstruum; a solution. *Bacon*,—8. Sepa-ration into parts, especially into elementary or minute parts; disintegration; decomposition or resolution of natural structure, as of animal or vegetable matter. See *dissolve*. Specifi-cally,—4. Death; the separation of soul and body.

Noblist minds fall often upon doubtful deaths and melancholy dissolutions. *Sir T. Brown*, *Un-burial*, iv.

Immediate dissolution, which we thought Was meant by death that day. *W. Spectator*, 1702.

He waits the day of his dissolution with a resignation mixed with delight. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 263.

5. Separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body; as, the dissolution of nature; the dissolution of government.

For, doubtless, through dissolu-tion Proceeds the dissolution of the world. *Locke*.

6. The process of retrogression or degeneration: opposed to evolution. [Rare.]

The evolution of a gas is literally an absorption of motion and disintegration of matter, which is exactly the reverse of that which we here call Evolution.—Is that what we here call Dissolution? *H. Spencer*, *First Principles*, § 197.

7. The breaking up of an assembly or association of any kind, or the bringing of its ex-istence to an end; as, a dissolution of Parliament, or of a partnership; the dissolution of the Eng-lish monasteries under Henry VIII.

Dissolution is the civil death of Parliament. *Blackstone*, Henry IV., in 1402, invited both houses to dine with him on the Sunday after the dissolution. *Stubs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 440.

8. The act of relaxing or weakening; enfee-blement; looseness; laxity; as, of manners; dis-sipation; dissoluteness; being in a state of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering. *Tracy*, *Lucretius*.

A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering.

9. The determination of the requisites of a mathematical problem.—*Dissolution of the blood*, in med., that state of the blood in which it does not readily coagulate, as in the disease known as—Syn. 4. & 5. Termination, destruction, ruin.—*7. River, prostration*, &c.

dissolver (di-sô-lû-iv), n. [*L. dissolvere*, pp. of *dissolvere*, dissolve (see *dissolve*), + *-er*.] Dissolving in the chemical sense.

Because these last mentioned are the most unlikely to be readily dissolvable by a substance belonging to the animal kingdom, . . . I shall subjoin two trials that I made to evince this dissolutive power of the spirit of blood. *Boyle*, *Human Blood*.

dissolvability (di-sô-lû-iv-abil'i-ti), n. [*Dis-solv-* + *-ability*.] Capability of being dissolved; solubility.

dissolvable (di-sô-lû-iv-abil), a. [*Dis-solv-* + *-able*.] Capable of being dissolved; that may be converted into a liquid; as, sugar and iron are dissolvable bodies. Also *dissoluble*.

Man, then, even upon the intrinsic constitution of his nature *dissolvable*, is dissolved in an eternal duration, continues immortal. *Sir M. Hale*, *orig. of Mankind*.

dissolvableness (di-sô-lû-iv-abil-nee), n. The character or state of being dissolvable.

dissolve (di-sô-lû-iv), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dissolved*, pp. *dissolving*. [*ME. dissolven* = *OF. dissolv-*, *dissoudre*, *dessoudre*, later also *dissolvere*, *dissolvere*, *F. dissoudre*, < *Pr. dissolvere*, < *Sp. disolver* = *F. dissolver* = *It. dissolvere*, < *L. dissolvere*, loosen, unloose, disunite, dissolve, < *diss*, apart, + *olvere*, loose; see *sol-*. Cf. *dis-solve*, *resolve*.] *I. trans*, &c. To liquify by the dissolving action of a liquid; separate and dis-solve the particles of, as a solid body in a liquid; make a solution of; as, water *dissolves* salt and sugar; to *dissolve* resin in alcohol; to *dissolve* a gas in a liquid. *See* *dissolve*.—In general, to melt; liquify by means of heat or moisture; soften by or cover with moisture; chiefly figurative and poetical. See *met.*

With well-wear'd legs dissolving the cold. And loosed the girdle with frost. *Dryden*, tr. of Horace, l. 1, m. 3.

Our globe seen by God is a transparent law, not a mass of dirt. The law dissolves the globe. *Emerson*, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 24.

3. To disentangle; break up; separate into parts; loosen the ties of; as, to *dissolve* a society; as, a con-nected system or body, or a union of feelings, interests, &c.; put an end to; as, to *dissolve* a

temperans = Sp. *destemplanca* = Pg. *destempera* = It. *distemperanza*, *stemperanza*, < ML. *distemperantia*, perturbation, disturbance of condition, < *distemperantia* = pp. of *distemperare*, distemper; see *distemper*, v. 1. Intemperance; self-indulgence. *Chaucer*. — 2. Intemperateness; intemperance; incoherence. *Chaucer*. — 3. Derangement of temperature.

They (moats) annoy the body in causing distemperance. Sir T. Elyot, *Castle of Health*, ii.

4. Distemper; disease.

Distemperance rob thy sleep. Marston and Fletcher, *The Malcontent*, i. 3.

Distemperate (dis-tem'per-āt), a. [*ML. distemperatus* (Sp. *destempleado* = Pg. *destemperado*), pp. of *distemperare*, distemper; see *distemper*, v. 1, and *temperare*, *intemperare*, v. 1.] Inmoderate.

Aquinas objecteth the distemperate heat, which he supposes to be in all places directly under the sun. Raleigh, *Hist. World*.

2. Diseased; distempered.

Thou hast thy brain distempered and out of rule. Wodrope, *Fr. and Eng. Grammar* (1606), p. 296.

Distemperately (dis-tem'per-āt-lī), adv. In a distempered, disproportioned, or diseased manner.

If you shall judge his flame Distemperately weak, as faulty much In stile, in plot, in spirit. Marston, *The Fawne*, Epit.

Distemperature (dis-tem'per-ā-tūr), n. [= It. *stemperatura*; as *distemperare* = *ura*, after *temperare*. Cf. *distempere*, v. 1.] Derangement or irregularity of temperature; especially, unduly heightened temperature.

This year (1670), by reason of *Distemperature* of Weather, Thunder and Lightnings, by which many Men perished, there ensued a *Famine*. Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 29.

A distemperature of youthful heat Might have excus'd this madness. Ford, *Lady's Tramp*, iv. 2.

2. Intemperateness; excess. — 3. Violent tumultuousness; outrageous conduct; an excess.

It is one of the outrages to which an unreasoning liberty may grow, no doubt, to grow to be more or less than just the will — the actual and present will — of the actual majority of the nation. R. Choate, *Addresses*, p. 156.

4. Perturbation of mind.

Sprinkled a little patience on the heat of his distemperature. "You are discontented or displeased, my lord," replied Trevelian; "yet there is no occasion for distemperature." Scott, *Kentworth*, xxviii.

5. Confusion; commixture of contraries; loss of regularity; disorder. — 6. Illness; indisposition.

A huge infectious troop Of pale distempers, and foes to life. Shak., *C. of E.*, v. 1.

I found no great a distemperature in my body by drinking the sweet wine of Piemont, that caused a grievous inflammation in my face. Corneil, *Cruelities*, i. 96.

[Rare or obsolete in all uses.]

Distemper-brush (dis-tem'per-brush), n. A brush made of bristles which are set into the handle with a cement insoluble in water.

Distempred (dis-tem'perd), p. a. [Pp. of *distemper*, v. 1.] Diseased or disordered.

His minister had marvel what it did me do solely to see him. All distempred and out of colour. *Gentlemen* (R. E. T. S.), i. 786.

The Person that Died was so Distempred that he was not expected to live. Later, *Journal*, p. 255.

Their (early monks') imaginations, distempred by self-inflicted sufferings, peopled the air with evil congenial spirits, and transported them at will beyond the horizon of the grave. Lecky, *Rationalism*, iii. 36.

O man, that holdest all distempred within, Thou dost content me so, when thou rendest That doubtful pleasure me no less than knowing. Longfellow, *Dauid's Inferno*, xl. 91.

2. Put out of temper; ruffled; ill-disposed; affected.

The king . . . Is in his retirement, marvelously distempred. Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Once more to-day well met, distempred lords! The king, by you, requests your presence straight. Shak., *K. John*, iv. 3.

Should I have heard dishonour spoke of you, Behind your back, without my knowledge, As much distempred & enraged as I am. Beau, and Flt., *Philaster*, iii. 1.

3. Deprived of temper or moderation; immoderate; intemperate; as, *distempred zeal*.

A woman of the church of Weymouth being out cast for some distempred speeches, by a major party, . . . her husband complained to the bishop. Wootary, *Hist. New England*, ii. 338.

Pardon a weak, distempred soul, that swells With sudden gusts, and sinks as soon in calms. Plautus, *Plautus*, i. 1.

4. Disordered; prejudiced; perverted; as, *distempred minds*.

The imagination, when completely distempred, is the most susceptible of all disordered fancies. *Hammond*, *World*, i. 24.

Distemperance (dis-tem'per-āns), n. The state of being distempered. Bailey, 1727.

Distemper-ground (dis-tem'per-ground), n. A ground of chalk or plaster mixed with a glutinous medium, and laid on a surface of wood, plaster, etc., to prepare it for painting in distemper; or such a ground laid on without reference to subsequent operations. See *distemper*, n. 1.

There are, for instance, many pictures of Titian painted upon a red ground; generally, they are painted upon distemper ground, made of plaster of Paris and glue. W. R. S. Fulton, *Tr. of Mercurius Painting in Oil and Fresco*, p. 10.

Distemperment (dis-tem'per-ment), n. [*OF. distemperment, distemperment*, a mixture, temperament (also prob. a distempored state), = Pg. *destemperamento* = It. *destemperamento*, *stemperamento*, < ML. *distemperamentum*, a distempored state, < *distemperare*, distemper; see *distemper*, v. 1.] Distempored state; distemperance.

Then, as some sulphurous spirit sent By the torn air's distemperment, To a rich palace, flunk within Some sainted mind of Shaka queen. Feltham, *Lauria*, xiv.

Distemperure, n. [ME., < *OF. destemperure, destemperure*, temper; see *distemper* and *ure*. Cf. *distemperare*.] Distemperure. *Minshew*.

Distend (dis-tend'), v. [*OF. distendre*, *distendre*, *distendre* = It. *distendere*, *stendere*, < L. *distendere*, *stendere*, pp. of *distendere*, *stendere*, stretch asunder, < *dis*, asunder, apart, + *tendere*, stretch; see *tend*, *extend*, *contend*, *extend*, etc.] I. *Trans.* 1. To stretch or spread in all directions; dilate; expand; swell out; enlarge; as, to distend a bladder; to distend the lungs.

"The effect of such a mass of garbage is to distend the stomach." *Conover*, *Night Thoughts*, i.

How much ideas of the Almighty's power (ideas not abound) distend the thought! *Conover*, *Night Thoughts*, i.

2. To stretch in any direction; extend. [Rare.] Upon the earth my body I distend. *Stirling*, *Aurora*, ii.

What mean those colour'd streaks in heaven Distended, as the bow of old age? Milton, *P. L.*, xi. 880.

3. To widen; spread apart. [Rare.] The warmth distends the chinks. Dryden, *tr. of Virgil's Georgics*, i.

II. Intrans. To become distended; swell. And now his heart, I distend with pride. Milton, *P. L.*, i. 572.

Distended (dis-ten'ded), p. a. [Pp. of *distend*, v.] Intrans., dilated; as, *distended tarsus*. [Rare.]

Distender (dis-ten'der), n. One who or that which distends.

Distensibility (dis-ten-si-bil'i-ti), n. [*Dis* + *tensibilis* = *extensibilis*.] The quality of being distended; capacity for distension.

Its (the spleen's) yielding capsule and its veins, remarkable for their large calibre and great distensibility, even when the distending force is small. Quain, *Med. Diet.*, p. 1000.

Distensible (dis-ten'si-bil'), a. [*L. distensibilis*, later form of *L. distensus*, pp. of *distendere*, *stendere* (see *distend*), + *-ibilis*.] Capable of being distended, dilated, or expanded.

Distension, n. See *distension*.

Distensive (dis-ten'siv'), a. [= It. *distensivo*, < L. *distensus*, later form of *L. distensus*, pp. of *distendere*, *stendere*; see *distend*.] 1. That may be distended. — 2. Having the property of distending; causing distension. *Smart*.

Distens' (distens'), v. a. and n. [*L. distensus*, pp. of *distendere*, stretch asunder; see *distend*.] I. a. Spread; distended. [Rare.]

Nostrils in play, now distend, now distracted. Wallase, *Ben Hur*, p. 860.

II. n. Breadth.

Distension (dis-ten'sh-n), n. [*L. distensio* (n.), < *distendere*, pp. *distensus*, stretch asunder; see *distend*.] The act of distending, or the state of being distended; distation; a stretching in all directions; inflation; as, the *distension* of the lungs or stomach. — 2. A stretching in any direction; extension. [Rare.]

Our legs do labour more in distension than in distention. Sir H. Wotton, *Elem. of Architecture*.

distir (dis-tir'), v. t. [*OF. desterrer*, *F. desterrer*, deprive of one's country, also dig or take out of the ground, < L. *dis* + *terra*, land, country, earth, < *atterre*, *inter*.] To banish from a country.

The Moors, whereof many thousands were distirred and banished hence to Barbary. Howell, *Letters*, i. 1. 24.

distirminate (dis-tir'mi-nāt), a. [*L. distirminatus*, pp. of *distirminare* (< *ML. distirminare*), separate by a boundary, < *dis*, apart, + *terminare*, set a boundary, < *terminus*, a boundary; see *term*, *terminate*.] Separated by bounds.

There is one and the same church of Christ, however far distirminated in place, and how much more generally universalized in persons. By Hall, *The Peace-Maker*, i. 4.

distirmination (dis-tir-mi-nā'sh-n), n. [*Distirminate*; see *distir*.] Separation; secession.

This turning out of the church, this church-banishment or distirmination. Hammond, *World*, i. 430.

distishe (dis'tish'en), n. [*Gr. di*, two, + *stis*, strength.] Cyanite; a mineral so called by Haidy on account of its unequal hardness, and because its crystals have the property of being electrified both positively and negatively. **distich** (dis'tik'), n. [*Gr. distichos*, < *dis*, two, + *stich*, a throw; see *dis* and *throw*. Cf. *distichon*.] To dethrone.

Nothing can possibly dethrone them but that which cast the angel from his throne. *Paradise Lost*, i. 10.

distithronize (dis-thrō'nīz), v. t. [*Dis* + *throne* + *-ize*.] To dethrone.

By his death he it recovered: But Perfidure and Vengeance distithronized. Spenser, *B. of A.*, li. 1. 4.

distich (dis'tik'), a. n. [*First*, in E., as a noun; sometimes, as L., *distichon*; early mod. E. also *distick*; < L. *distichon*, < *Gr. distichos*, a distich, neut. of *distichos*, having two rows of verses, < *di*, two, + *stichos*, a row, rank, line, verse; see *stich*.] I. a. Having two rows: same as *distichous*.

II. n. In pros., a group or system of two lines or verses. A familiar example is the elegiac distich. (See *distich*.) A distich in modern and rhyming poetry is more general, and may consist of any number of lines.

The first distich of the most part growth all by distich, or couples of verses agreeing in one cadence. Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 20.

distichiasis (dis-tik'i-ās-is), n. [NL., < *Gr. distichos*, having two rows; see *distich*.] A malformation consisting of a double row of eyelashes.

Distichodontina (dis'tik-ō-don'ti-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Distichodus* (see *distich*), + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Characidae*, having an adipose fin, the teeth in both jaws well developed, the dorsal fin short, rather elongate, and gill-openings of moderate width, the gill-membranes being attached to the isthmus. The species are all African. Also *Distichodontia*.

Distichodus (dis'tik-ō-dus), n. [NL., < *Gr. distichos*, having two rows (see *distich*), + *odus* (see *distich*) = E. *odus*.] A genus of characine fishes, representing a subfamily *Distichodontina*. Also *Distichodontia*. Müller and Troschel.

Distichopora (dis'tik-ō-pō-rā), n. [NL., < *Gr. distichos*, having two rows (see *distich*), + *porā*, a pore.] A genus of hydrocorallines, representing the family *Distichoporidae*.

Distichoporidae (dis'tik-ō-pō-rī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Distichopora* + *-idae*.] A family of the order *Hydræ*, coralline.

distichous (dis'ti-kus), a. [*Gr. distichos*, having two rows; see *distich*.] Disposed in two rows; biserial; as, *distichous Sifarians*; *distichomorphs*; specifically, in *bot.*, arranged alternately in two vertical ranks upon opposite sides of the axis, as the scales of the leaves of grasses, elms, etc. Also *distich-*. — *Distichous antennæ*, in *bot.*, antennæ in which the joints are on each side, near the apex, a few of which are directed forward, thus suggesting the bifurcate type.

distichous leaves, in *bot.*, leaves in which the distichous leaves of the bipinnate type.



2. A note or mark of difference; a distinguishing quality or character; a characteristic difference; followed by *between*.

I had from my son studied the *distinctions* between religion and civil rights. *Nilton*, Second Defence.

Ev'n *Palmira* no *distinction* found. *Between* the night and day; such darkness reign'd around. *Dryden*, *Knell*, li.

If he does really think that there is no *distinction* between virtue and vice, why, sir, when he leaves our houses, let us count our spoils. *Johnson*, in *Boswell*, vol. 1763.

3. Difference in general; the state or fact of not being the same.

And . . . having set them [simple ideas] as marks of *distinction* in things, whereby we may be able to discern one thing from another. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, li. xxiii. 14.

There are *distinctions* that will live in heaven, When time is a forgotten circumstance? *N. P. Willis*.

4. *Distinctions*. There is no greater difference between a dull and brutal tyrant than clear *distinction* of voice.

Putnam, *Acts of Eng. Poets*, p. 61.

5. The power of distinguishing differences; discrimination; discernment; judgment.

She [Nature] left the eye distinction, to call out from the one the other. *Pletcher and Bowley*, *Maid in the Mill*.

Yet take heed, worthy Machines! all ears Hear not of *distinction* mine do. *Johnson*, *History*, l. 3.

6. The state of being distinguished; eminence; superiority; elevation of character or of rank in society; the manifestation of superiority in conduct, appearance, or otherwise.

All the Houses of *Parliament* are built with *Porte-cochères*: that is, wide gates to drive in a Coach. *Literary Journey*, to Paris, p. 3.

When there is fully reason, the truth that moral beauty is higher than intellectual power—when the wish to be admired is in large measure replaced by the wish to be loved—that strife for distinction within the present phase of civilization shows us will be greatly modified. *H. Spencer*, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 498.

He was a charming fellow, clever, urbane, free-handed, and with that fortunate quality in his appearance which is known as *distinction*. *H. James*, *Jr.*, *Confession*, li.

7. That which confers or marks out eminence or superiority; office, rank, or favor.

To be a really great historian is perhaps the rarest of intellectual *distinctions*. *Macaulay*, *History*.

8. The act of distinguishing or treating with distinction.

The *distinctions* lately paid us by our betters awaked that pride which I had laid asleep but not removed. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, x.

Rochford received him with great marks of *distinction* and kindness. He decorated him with a chain and bracelets of gold, and gave him a chamber, exquisite furniture supplied, mounted with the same metal. *Brue*, *Source of the Nile*, li. 300.

Accidental distinction. *Discretionary distinction*, etc. See the adjectives.—Without distinction, indiscriminately.

Medita, women, wives, without distinction, fall. *Dryden*.

=Syn. *Distinctions*. *Distinction*. *Distinction* has kept the narrower literal sense of the state or quality of being distinct; *distinction* has been extended to more active meanings, as the mark of difference, the quality distinguishing, superiority by difference, outward rank, honors rendered to one as superior, etc.

And so, in grateful interchange Of teacher and of learner, They live their *distinctions* keep While daily drawing nearer. *Pomplun*, among the Hills.

Pomplun preferred the honor of becoming an Athenian, by intellectual naturalization, to all the *distinctions* which were to be acquired in the political contests of Rome. *Macaulay*, *History*.

To William Penn belongs the *distinction*, destined to brighten as man advances in virtue, of first in human history establishing the Law of Love as the rule of conduct, in the intercourse of nations. *Sumner*, *Orations*, l. 114.

3. *Diversity*, etc. See *difference*.—7. Rank, note, reputation, eminence, celebrity.

Distinctional (dis-tink'-shon-əl), a. [C. *distinction* + -al.] Serving for distinction, as of species or groups; as, *distinctional* characters; *distinctional* colors. [Rare.]

distinctive (dis-tink'-tiv), a. [= F. *distinctif* = Sp. *distintivo* = Pg. *distintivo* = It. *distintivo*, < L. as if *distinctivus* < *distinctio*, pp. of *distingere*, distinguish: see *distinct*.] Marking distinction, difference, or peculiarity; distinguishing from something diverse; characteristic; as, *distinctive* names or titles; the *distinctive* characteristics of a species.

All the *distinctive* doctrines of the Puritan theology were fully and even coarsely set forth. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

Nearly all cities have their own *distinctive* color. That of Venice is a pearl white, . . . and that of Florence is a sober brown. *J. A. Symonds*, in *Wall and Greece*, p. 172, note.

I doubt greatly whether Washington or any of the leaders of our War of Independence ever used the word "distinguish" as the *distinctive* name of those acts whom they acted. So far as I have seen, the name that was then used in that sense was *distinction*. *E. A. Freeman*, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 56.

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; discerning. [Rare.]

Crudulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and discrete have no objection. *Sir T. Brown*, *Vulg. Err.*

distinctively (dis-tink'-tiv-ly), adv. In a *distinctive* manner; with distinction or opposition (expressed or implied) to something else; peculiarly; characteristically; as, he was by this fact separated *distinctively* from all the others; this work is *distinctively* literary.—Syn. *Distinctly*, *Distinctly*. The former emphasizes the fact of separation or distinction from other things by some peculiarity or peculiarity; the latter emphasizes more especially the definiteness and clearness with which this separation or distinction exists or is perceived. Thus, *distinctively* literary work is peculiarly or clearly and obviously literary, as distinguished from other kind of writing.

And if Greece was *distinctively* the cultured nation of antiquity, Greece may claim that distinction in modern Europe. *H. N. Ozernian*, *Short Studies*, p. 253.

To that end, and also to be *distinctly* seized by the dissemination of operations to the father, of initiators to the son, of gifts to the Holy Ghost. *Barrow*, *Works*, li. xlv.

distinctiveness (dis-tink'-tiv-ness), n. The state or quality of being distinguished; distinctive character; individuality.

But the effort to add any other qualities to this refreshing one instantly takes away the *distinctiveness*, and therefore the exact character to be enjoyed by its aspect, to a particular humor in us. *Ruskin*.

distinctly (dis-tink'-tē), adv. 1. In a *distinct* manner; *distinctively*; not confusedly or obscurely; so as not to be confounded with anything else; without the blending of one part or thing with another: as, a proposition *distinctly* understood; a figure *distinctly* defined.

Pronounce thy speech *distinctly*, see that mark well thy words. *Dantes* (*R. E. S.*), c. 75.

When all were placed in seats *distinctly* known, The father and his father had seen. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, x.

Upon his ivory scepter first he leaned. *Dryden*, in *David's Metamorph.*, l. 229.

Hence—2. Without doubt; obviously; evidently; incontrovertibly.

To despair of what a conscientious conclusion and study of facts may lead to, and to declare any problem insoluble, is difficult and far off, a *distinctly* so in the wrong side in science. *E. B. Tyler*, *Prim. Culture*, l. 32.

Your conduct has been *distinctly* and altogether unparagonable. *W. M. Lockhart*, *Misc. Writings*, li. 10.

He has . . . *distinctly* weakened his position by claiming as Cyprian the Catalogue of Ships. *Amst. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 472.

3. Separately; in different places.

Sometimes I'd divide And burn in many places; on the topmast, The yards and bowsprit, would I flame *distinctly*. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, l. 2.

=Syn. 1. *Distinctly*. Clearly, explicitly, definitely, precisely, unmistakably. The first two are sometimes distinguished thus: I see it *clearly*—that is, fully outlined from all other objects; I see it *distinctly*—that is, with its features separate to the eye. *J. Th. Th. Th.* However, in rather uncommon refinement of meaning. See *distinctively*.

distinctness (dis-tink'-ness), n. The quality or state of being distinct, in any sense of that word.

Whenever we try to recall a scene we saw but for a moment, we always find it so that that part of the scene that was best uttered and vague, instead of the whole being revived in equal distinctness or indistinctness. *Hard*, *Encyc. Brit.*, xx. 61.

Extensive distinctions. See *extensive*.—Syn. *Distinction*. *Distinction* (see *distinction*), plainness, perspicuity, explicitness, lucidity.

distinctor (dis-tink'-tor), n. [C. LL. *distinctor*, < L. *distingere*, distinguish; see *distinct*, *distinction*.] One who distinguishes or makes

distinctions.

But certain, in my fantastic such curious *distinctors* may be verisopie recalled to the foolish butcher, that of would not have his mutton for fillet green, and yet would not take a crowne. *Shak.*, in *Holshed's Chron.* (Ireland), i.

distincture (dis-tink'-tur), n. A *distinct* + -ure.] Distinctness. *Edinburgh Rev.* (Rare).

distinture, v. t. [ME. *distinture*, *distinture*, < OF. *distinture*, *distinture*, < Sp. *distinture* = Fr. *distinture*, *distinture* = Sp. *distinture* = It. *distinture* = D. *distinture* = Dan. *distinture* = Sw. *distinture*, < L. *distinture*: see *distinture*.] To distinguish. *Chaucer*.

distinguish (dis-tink'-gwish), v. [With added -ish, after other verbs in -ish. = ME. *distinture*, *distinture* (see *distinture*). < OF. *distinture*, < L. *distinture*, separate, divide, distinguish, set

off, adorn, lit. mark off, < di- for *dis-*, apart, + *stingere* = Gr. *crisis*, prick, = E. *sting*: see *sting*, *stigma*, *style*.] C. *distinture*.] 1. To mark or separate by difference; to indicate difference; make as distinct or different; characterize; indicate the difference of.

It was a purple band, or of new colour, *distinguish*ed with white which was wreathed in flowers. *Bowles*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 302.

Our House is *distinguish*ed by a languishing Euc, as the House of Austria lay a long time. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, li. x.

2. To recognize as different or distinct from what is contiguous or similar; perceive or discover the differences or characteristic marks or qualities of; recognize by some distinctive mark; know or ascertain difference in through the senses or the understanding; perceive or make out.

Let her take any shape, And let me see it once, I can *distinguish* it. *Fletcher*, *Pilgrim*, li. 3.

Sometimes you fancy you just *distinguish* him the last, a mere vague spot against the blue, as an intense thro in the universal pulsation of light. *H. N. Ozernian*, *Short Studies*, p. 253.

Hence—3. To establish, state, or explain a difference or the differences between two or more things; separate by classification or definition; discriminate; set off or apart.

The seasons of the year at Tonquin, and all the Countries between the Tropics, are *distinguish*ed into Wet and Dry, as properly as others are into Winter and Summer. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, li. x.

The mind finds no great difficulty to *distinguish* the several orders of things into two sorts. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, li. xvi. 2.

Death must be *distinguish*ed from dying, with which it is often confounded. *Snyder Smith*, in *Daily Holland*, vi.

In ancient Rome the semi-slave class, *distinguish*ed as clients originated by this voluntary acceptance of servitude with safety. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 459.

4. To discern critically; judge.

No more can you *distinguish* of a man Than of his outward show. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, li. 1.

As men are most capable of *distinguish*ing merit in women, so the ladies often form the *distinguish*ing of men. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, vii.

5. To separate from others by some mark of honor or preference; treat with distinction or honor; make eminent or superior; give distinction to.

Next to Deeds which our own Honor raise, To *distinguish* them who merit praise. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, vii.

To *distinguish* themselves by means never tried before. *Johnson*, *Rambler*, No. 164.

The beauty, indeed, which *distinguish*ed the favorite ladies of Charles was not necessary to James. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

II. *Intrans.* 1. To make a distinction; find or show a difference: followed by *between*.

The reader must learn by all means to *distinguish* between proverbs and those polite speeches which leanly conversation. *Scott*, *Scott's Modern History*, li. 1.

In contemporaries, it is not so easy to *distinguish* each trait uniformly and fairly. *Emerson*, *Essays*, li. 1.

We are apt to speak of soul and body, as if we could distinguish them, and know what each meant out for the most part. *J. H. Newman*, *Parochial Sermons*, i. 23.

2. To become distinct or distinguishable; become differentiated.

The little stream the natural shape and lap of its mother, that *distinguish*ed into a little knot, and that in time will be the heart, and then into a larger body, which, after some days, shall grow into two little streams, and they, if cherished by nature, will become seas. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, li. x.

distinguishable (dis-tink'-shə-ə-ə-ə), a. [C. *distinture* + -able.] 1. Capable of being distinguished, separated, or discriminated from something else.

When Bruce and Ballo, with their other competitors, conduct a little more day after day, the arguments are not *distinguishable* in principle from arguments on the inheritance of an ordinary man. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

2. Capable of being perceived, recognized, or made out; perceivable; discernible; as, a scarcely *distinguishable* speck in the sky.

Where holy ground began, unhalloved ends, Is marked by the pathless *distinguishable* line; In turnk unlikes, the pathless *distinguishable* line. *Wordsworth*, *Sonnets*, li. 7.

3. Capable of being distinguished or classified according to distinctive marks, characteristics, or qualities; as, *distinguishable* groups are *distinguishable* into high and low. 4. Worthy of note or special regard.

Distractor

What in their tempers teased us or distress'd
Is, with our anger and the dead, at rest.

— 127 —

For deeds *doe* die, how ever noble *donne*,
And thoughts of men *do* as themselves decay.
Spenser, *Ruins of Time*, l. 400.
Ros. My lord, you once *did* love me.
Ham. So I do still, by these pickers and stealers.

2. *Do*, being capable of denoting any kind of action required by the circumstances in connection with which it is used, is often employed as a substitute for the principal verb, or for the whole clause directly dependent upon it, to

whole clause directly dependent upon it, to avoid repetition: as, *conduct your business on sound principles; so long as you do, you are safe*. In such an expression there is an ellipsis either of the principal verb or of *this, that, these things, &c.*: as, *I intend to come, but if I do not you will know how to act so long as you do (so), you are safe*. The next morrow we sayd masse as we ded the tewysday;

he for. *Torkington, Diary of Eug. Travell, p. 46*
 I held it great injustice to believe
 Thine enemy, and did not.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2
 Thus my Soul still moves Eastward, as all the heavenly

do (dō). *Howell, Letters, l. vi. 32*
 I . . . chose my wife as she *did* her wedding-gown, not
 for a fine glossy surface, but for such qualities as would
 wear well. *Goldsmith, Vicar, l.*
do (dō). *n.* [Formerly also *doe*: *do* (dō). *v.*] *1 t.*

Endeavor; duty; all that is required of one, of that one can do.

No sooner does he peep into
The world but he has done his *doe*.

S. Butler. Hindibras

"But," says he, "I have done my *do* in helping to get him out of the administration of things for which he is not fit."
Pepys, Diary, III. 316

24. To-do; bustle; tumult; stir; fuss.

Disenters in Parliament may at length come to a good end, tho' first there be a great deal of *do*.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 81.
To Gresham College, where a great deal of *do* and formality in choosing of the Council and Officers.
Bacon, *Wisd.* April 11, 1660.

3. A trick; a cheat; a hoax. [Slang.]
I thought it was a do, to get me out of the house.
Dickens, Sketches

[Now identified in form and inflection with *do*¹, which is much more common and comprehensive verbal form than *do*². The senses of *do*¹ and *do*², v. i., are so intermingled that it is impossible to separate them.]

them completely. All uses not obviously belonging to *do*² it is best to refer to *do*¹. Same as Sc. and E. dial. *dow*, which is phonetically the right modern form: see *dow*¹.] To suit; b fit or suitable: serve the purpose or end in view

Abs. Well, recruit will *do*—let it be so.
Fag. O, sir, recruit will *do* surprisingly.
Sheridan, The Rivals, II, 1.

Not so careful for what is best as for what will do.
Lowell, Biglow Papers. In

To do for, to suit for; serve as; answer the purpose of; be sufficient for; satisfy: as, this piece of timber will *do for* the corner post; a trusty stick will *do for* a weapon; very plain food will *do for* me.

do³⁴. An old English form of *done*, past participle

With thy Rygth kne lette hit be do,
Thy worshyp thou mayst saue so.

than *ut*, for which it is substituted.] In *solmization*, the syllable now commonly used for the first tone or key-note of the musical scale, and also for the tone C (as the key-note of the type

cal scale of the pianoforte keyboard). About 1670 it replaced the Aretinian *ut*, which is still somewhat used in France. In the tonic sol-fa system it is spelled *doh*, and indicated by its initial *d*; its significance is limited to the first tone of the scale, without reference to the keyboard. In teaching sight-singing by the help of sol-

mization, two general methods are in use: (a) the *fixed-do* method, in which *do* is always applied to tones bearing the letter-name *C*, whether they are key-notes or not; and (b) the *movable-do* method, in which *do* is always applied to the key-note, whatever be its letter-name. The second method is generally regarded as the more scientific, and

do. An abbreviation of *ditto*.
doab¹ (dōb), n. [Ir. *dob*, plaster, gutter, mire, *dobaim* I plaster, *daub* I. A dark sandy clay.

found in the neighborhood of many bogs in Ireland.

land. It is used for floors, and, mixed with lime, for plastering walls.

doab, **doab** (dō'āb), *n.* [Hind. *doab*, also *daab*, a tract of land between two rivers. < *do*, in comp. also *du* (< Skt. *dua* = Pers. *dū* = E. *two*); + *āb*, (< Skt. *ap*, water, a river.) In the East Indies, a tract of country between two rivers. Also written *daab*.] *cf.* *doab* + *able*. Capable of being done or executed. [Rare.]

It was *doable*, it was done for others.

Carlyle, Misc. IV. 312.

do-all (dō'āl), *n.* [*cf.* *do*, + *obj. all*.] A servant, an official, or a dependent who does all sorts of work; a factotum. *Fuller*.

doand. A Middle English form of the present participle of *do*.

doat, **doating**, etc. See *doat*, etc.

dob (dōb), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] A Scotch name of the razor-fish, a bivalve, *Solen ensis*.

dobdeldar (dōb-el-dē-lor), *n.* [= D. *double dollar*.] A coin formerly current in Norway and Denmark, and worth about \$1.12.

dobbin (dōb'in), *n.* [A familiar use of the proper personal name *Dobbin*, which is a dim. of *Dob* or *Dobb* (now more frequently in the patronymic form *Dobbin*, *Dobbie*), these being variations of *Robin*, *Rob*, diminutives of Robert. *cf. dicky*, an ass, similarly derived from a dim. of *Richard*.] A common English name for a work-horse. [As a quasi-proper name it is often written with a capital letter.]

Thou hast got more hair on thy chin than *Dobbin* my pull-horse has on his tail.

The hard-favored farmer rains up his grateful *dobbin* to inquire what you are doing. *Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 171.

dobby (dōb'y), *n.* *pl.* *dobbies* (-iz). [Sc. also *dobbie*; dim. of *Dob*, *Dobb*, like *Rob*, var. of *Rob*, abbr. of *Robert*; a familiar use of the proper name. *cf. Dobbin*.] 1. A fool; a childish old man.—2. A spite or apparition. *Groce*. [Prov. Eng.]

He needed not to care for ghalst or langhast; dewll or *dobbie*. *Scott*, *Rob Roy*, iv.

3. Same as *dobby-machine*.

Sayer's loom does not appear to have come into use, but a small Jacquard machine, or *dobby*, was introduced in the silk trade in 1880 by Mr. J. & C. de Spillafleur.

A. Harter, *Weaving*, p. 279.

dobby-machine (dōb'-mā-shēn'), *n.* A loom for weaving fancy patterns, constructed on a principle similar to that of the Jacquard loom.

dobchick (dōb'chik), *n.* Same as *dackchick*.

dobee (dōbē), *n.* Same as *thobie*.

dobhash (dō'bash), *n.* [Hind. *dobhashi*, Telugu *dobashi*, *dubasi*, an interpreter, a native man of business in the service of a European (Madras).] Hind. *do*, *du* (< Skt. *dua* = E. *two*), + Hind. *shā*, *bhashā*, language.] In the East Indies, an interpreter; one who speaks two or more languages.

doblet (dō'bēt), *n.* [By aphorism from *adobe*.] Adobe. [Colloq. U. S.]

dobie, *n.* Same as *thoby*.

Dobie's line, **Dobie's stripe**. Same as *Krause's membrane* (which see, under *membrane*).

dobla (dō'bā), *n.* [Osp. (as *Fig. dobla*), fem. of *doble*, now *doble*, *f. dobla*; *E. double*, *q. v.*] A gold coin formerly used in Spain. The earliest coins so called are Moorish dinars, coined by the Almohade dynasty, and distinguished from the earlier dinars by having the full name of a mythical, while the value was reduced to that they should be of the same value. As coined by John II. of Castile in 1462, there were 40 to the mark (280.04 grams), of a fineness of 10 carats, making the value \$2.47.

doblet, *n.* An obsolete form of *double*.

doblert, *n.* An obsolete form of *doubler*.

doblert, *n.* An obsolete form of *doblert*.

dobra (dō'brā), *n.* [Pg., a coin (see *det*), also

a fold, plait; double, fem. of *dobro* = Sp. *doble* = *F. double*, *q. v.*] E. *double*, *q. v.*] A gold coin formerly current in Portugal, first issued by John V., in the eighteenth century. Its value varied: the specimen here illustrated was worth 23 lrs. 340, or about \$17.36.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Dobro of John V., King of Portugal, 1755-1806. Museum. (Size of the original.)

nopteron insects of the family *Sialidae*, especially of the genus *Corydalis* (which see). Also called *hellgrammite*, *clipper*, and *crawler*.

dobule (dō'būl), *n.* [*cf.* NL. *dobula*; origin obscure.] A name of a fresh-water cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus dobula* (or *vilgularis*), allied to the roach and dace.

doceat, *n.* An erroneous form of *doctet*, 2.

doct (dō'gūt), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *doct*, *doctus*, a university teacher, (*L. doctus* (-t), *ppr.* of *doctus*, teach: see *doctile*.] 1. *a.* Teaching.

The church here is taken for the church as it is *doct* and *regent*, as it teaches and governs the church.

Alp. Edm., *Against Fisher*, xxxiii.

II. *n.* See *prieat-doctet*.

Doctet (dō-dē'tē), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. *doctrai*, < *doctus*, seem.] A sect of heretics of the first and second centuries who denied the human origin of Christ's body, some holding that it was a mere phantom, and others that it was real but of celestial substance. Thus they believed the incarnation, crucifixion, and resurrection of Christ to have been mere appearances or illusions. Strictly this name seems to have belonged to a single sect of the second century, but it is commonly used indifferently for all of the various Gnostic sects which hold similar views on the subject. The Monophysites afterwards adopted as to Christ's body related to that of the Deity. See *Encyclopædia Britannica*, *Phœnicians*.

Doctie (dō-sē'tik), *n.* [*cf.* *Doctet* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or held by the Doctets: as, '*Doctie* gnosticism.' *Plumptre*.

Doctism (dō-sē'tizm), *n.* [*cf.* *Doctie* + *-ism*.] The doctrinal system of the Doctets or Doctists.

Doctist (dō-sē'tiat), *n.* [*cf.* *Doctet* + *-ist*.] One of the Doctets.

These *Doctists*, as they were called, had a whole series of successes in the early church. *Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 178.

Doctistic (dō-sē'tik), *n.* [*cf.* *Doctist* + *-ic*.] (Of pertaining to, or resembling the Doctets or their doctrines; Doctetic.

The Gnostic heresy . . . sunders Christianity from its historical basis, resolves the real humanity of the Saviour into a Doctetic illusion. *Schaff*, *Hist. Christ. Church*, I. § 73.

doch-an-doris, **doch-an-dorach** (dōch-an-dō'-ris, -rach), *n.* (Sc., also written *dech-an-dor-ach*, *dech-an-dorach*, repr. Gael. *dech* an *dor*, a stirrup-cup, lit. a drink at the door; *dech*, drink; an, the; *dorus*, gen. of *dorus*, door.) A stirrup-cup; a parting-cup.

dochma (dōk'mā), *n.* [Gr. *doxhē* or *doxhē*, the space contained in a handbreadth, < *doxhē*, receive.] An ancient Greek measure of length: same as *palasie*. See *palas*.

dochmal (dōk'māl), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *doxhē*, *q. v.*; < *doxhē*; see *dochma*.] 1. *a.* In *anc. Gr.*, *pro*: (a) Having or characterized by a difference of more than one between the number of times or more in the thesis and that in the arsis; as, a *dochmic* foot; dochmic rhythm.

(b) Consisting of dochmi: as, a *dochmic* verse, trimeter, strophe.—*Dochmic* rhythm. See *rhythm*.

II. *n.* In *anc. Gr.*, *pro*: a verse or series composed of dochmi.

dochmalus (dōk'mā-lūs), *n.* *pl.* *dochmā* (-i). [LL., < Gr. *doxhē*, *q. v.*; *sc. nois*, foot; lit. across, athwart, *ascant*.] 1. In *anc. Gr.*, *pro*: a foot consisting in its fundamental form (*v*—*v*—*v*) of two syllables, the first and fourth of which are short, and the second, third, and fifth long.—2. (*cap.*) [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of nematoid worms, of the family *Strongylidae*. *D. duodenale* is an intestinal parasite from which a large part of the population of Egypt suffer, often fatally. By means of its large, hard, and dentate mouth it pierces the intestinal mucous membrane and sucks the blood; the repeated bleeding thus caused resulting in what is known as Egyptian chlorosis.

A formidable parasite is about four inches in length. Another species, *D. trisonophalus*, infests dogs.

dochmal (dōk'māl), *n.* [*cf.* *dochmal*.] A doctet (Scotch) form of *daught*.

Doctmaste

Agasta, the king of Britons doctmaste.

Selden, *Chron.* fol. 10. a.

doctmaste (dōs-i-bil'-tē), *n.* [*cf.* OF. *doctmaste*, < LL. *doctmaste* (-s), < *doctmaste*, doctmaste: see *doctmaste*.] Teachableness; doctility. [Rare or obsolete.]

To persons of doctmaste, the real character may be easily taught in a few days. *Boyle*, *Works*, VI. 40.

doctmaste (dōs-i-bil'), *a.* [*cf.* OF. *doctmaste* = LL. *doctmaste*, which learns easily, teachable, < LL. *doctere*, teach: see *doctile*.] 1. Doctile; tractable; ready to be taught; easily taught or managed. [Rare or obsolete.]

Their Camels also are doctmaste; they will more bee persuaded to hold on a journey further than ordinary by songs then blown. *Purcell*, *Pilgrimage*, vi.

They shall be able to speak truth to the prince, so as to satisfy poor, humble, doctmaste persons, who have not passionately exposed an error. *Sp. Bull.*, *Serm.*, vi. 2.

That may be imparted by teaching; communicable. [Rare.]

Whom nature hath made doctmaste, it is injurious to prohibit him from learning anything that is doctmaste. *Sp. Hacket*.

doctmaste (dōs-i-bil-nē), *n.* Teachableness; doctility. [Rare or obsolete.]

I might enlarge myself in the commendation of Hunting, and of the noble Hound especially, as also of the sweet sensibility of dogs. 1. *Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 31.

The World stands in Admiration of the Capacity and Doctmaste of the blagay. *Hansard*, *Lectures*, vi. 47.

doctmaste (dōs-i-bil' or dōs-i-bil'), *a.* [Formerly also *doctmaste*.] *F. doctmaste* = Sp. *doctmaste* = *F. doctmaste* = LL. *doctmaste*, < LL. *doctmaste*, easily taught, teachable, < *doctere*, teach: see *doctile*.] 1. Teachable; easily taught; quick to learn; amenable.

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and being docile and tractable, are very useful.

H. Ellis, *Voyage to Hudson's Bay*.

2. Tractable; easily managed or handled.

The area are doctmaste and contain ruby-stone and sub-phides. 1. *Hamilton*, *Mex. Handbook*, p. 36.

The different area of the Rayo Mine are doctmaste in their reduction, undergoing the common Spanish amalgamation process. *Quoted in Meyer's Arizona and Sonora*, p. 148.

doctmaste (dōs-i-bil'-tē), *n.* [= *F. doctmaste* = Sp. *doctmaste* = *F. doctmaste* = LL. *doctmaste*, < LL. *doctmaste*, easily taught, teachable, < *doctere*, teach: see *doctile*.] 1. Teachable; easily taught; quick to learn; amenable.

The humble doctmaste of little children is, in the New Testament, used to signify a simple preparative to the reception of the Christian faith.

Boettger, *Moral Science*, II. 3.

doctmaste (dōs-i-bil'-tē), *n.* A less correct spelling of doctmaste.

doctmaste (dōs-i-bil'-tē), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1850), also *doctmaste* (Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. *doctmaste*, < *doctmaste*, an assayer, examiner, < *doctmaste*, assay; test, examine.] A genus of humming-birds, notable for the enormous length of the beak, which may exceed that of all the rest of the bird. *D. ensiferus* is the only species. The bill is from 3 to 4 inches long, the whole bird being from 3 to 4 inches. The bill is used to probe

long tubular flowers for food, whence the generic name. This remarkable humming-bird inhabits the Andes of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. The male is chiefly green, varied with brown and purplish tints; the throat, bill, and feet are white.

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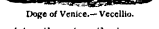
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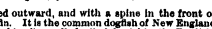
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RECEIVED, DECEMBER 11, 1951

in the North Sea, particularly in the cod- and herring-fisheries. It is rigged with two masts and somewhat resembles a ketch.



(A) A kind of wrasse, *Oreochromis carassius*.



(h) A kind of wrasse, *Crenilabrus caninus*.

herring-fisheries. It is rigged with two masts and somewhat resembles a ketch.

dog-tooth spar

dog-tooth spar, violet. See the nouns.
dog-town (dog'toun), *n.* A colony or settlement of prairie-dogs, *Cynomys ludovicianus* or *C. columbianus*. [Westley, 8.]

The black-toothed forest will will extract nary have in a dog town, as it can follow the wretched little beetle down into the burrow.

T. flowers, The Century, XXXV, oct. 1882.

dog-tree (dog'tree), *n.* 1. The coral or dogwood.

The knot fastened into it was of the bark of the Cornell or dog-tree, woven with such art that a man could neither hush beginning nor thereof.

I will here, in the way of notice, declare a pretty dog-tree or else as concerning this maiden.

Polydore Vergil (trans.).

dog-trot (dog'trot), *n.* A gentle trot, like that of a dog.

At half-past twelve we were off again on a dog-trot, keeping a straight course for the outermost point of a large cape, hoping to reach it by noon of the following day.

Kane, The Century, Aug. 18, 1866.

dog-vane (dog'vān), *n.* [*dog* + *vane*.] *Naut.*, a small vane, composed of thread, cork, and feathers or bunting, set on the weather-guarnish of a vessel to show the direction of the wind.

dog-watch (dog'wach), *n.* *Naut.*, a watch of two hours, arranged so as to alter the watches kept from day to day by each division of the crew. The first dog-watch is from 4 to 6 p. m., the second from 6 to 8 p. m. See *watch*.

As the dog-watches come during twilight, after the day's work is done, and before the night-watch is set, they are the watches in which everybody is at sea.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 14.

dog-weary (dog'wēri), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dogge-wearie*.] Very tired; much fatigued; dog-tired.

O master, master, I have watched so long That I am dog-weary. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 2.

dog-whisk (dog'hwisk), *n.* A popular English name for the universal whisk of the genus *Nassa*, as *N. reticulata* or *N. arcuata*.

dog-whipper (dog'hwip'er), *n.* A church bell-ringer. [North Eng.]

It was very good the dog-whipper in Pauls would have a care of this in his unvarnished words.

Macle, Pierce Penelopy (1892).

In the neighbourhood of Sheffield a sexton is still called a dog-whipper.

N. and Q., 7th ser., III, 315.

dogwood (dog'wud), *n.* [Appar. *< dog* + *wid*.] Some suppose *dogwood*, as applied to the wood of trees of the genus *Cornus*, to be a corruption of **dagwood* (*< dag* + *wud*) a name equiv.

to its other names, *prick-wood*, *skewer-wood*, so called because, being firm, hard, and smooth, it is used to make butchers' skewers; but the form **dagwood* is not found, and in this, as well as in its other applications (see def. 3), and in similar popular names of plants, it is not necessary to assume a definite intention in the use of the animal name. 1.

Cornus, the cornel; especially, in Europe, the wild or male cornel, *C. sanguinea*. Also called *dogwood-tree*. In the United States some of the species are familiar, as the *C. florida*, a highly ornamental tree, of moderate size, covered in May or early June with a profusion of large white or pale-pink flowers; the California *dogwood*, *C. californica*; the swamp-dogwood, *C. sericea*; and the dwarf dogwood, *C. canadensis*. See *Cornus*.

2. The wood of trees of the genus *Cornus*. Dogwood is so exceptionally free from silex that watchmakers use small splinters of it in cleaning out the pivots of watches, and opticians for removing dust from small deep-seated lenses.

3. Any corneal-like shrub so called, as in England the *Eunonymus europæus*. The black dogwood of Europe is *Illex aquifolium* and *Prunus Padus*, and of the West Indies *Prunus*. 4. A highly ornamental tree, of moderate size, covered in May or early June with a profusion of large white or pale-pink flowers; the California *dogwood*, *C. californica*; the swamp-dogwood, *C. sericea*; and the dwarf dogwood, *C. canadensis*. See *Cornus*.

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dolt (dolt), *a.* [See, also written *doily*, *doit*, *doit*, confused, stupid, crazed, appar. a var. of *dailed* or *dolt*; see *dolt*. Cf. *dolt*.] Stupid; confused; crazed.

dolly (dolt'), *n.* [*do* + *lie*.] [Said to be named from the first maker, Mr. Dolly or Doyle, a very respectable warehouseman, whose family has resided in the great old house next to Hoddoll's the bankers' from the time of Queen Anne" (N. and Q.).] The slight resemblance to E. dial. (Norfolk) *delle*, a small towel, a coarse napkin, *< D. dowl = E. towel*, appears to be coincidental, but it may have affected the present use of the word. 1. An old kind of woolen stuff. Also used attributively.

The stores are very low, sir; some dolly petticoats and manneaux we have, and half a dozen pairs of laced shoes.

Dryden, Limberham, iv. 1.

We should be as weary of one set of acquaintance, though never so good, as we are of one still, though never so thin; a fool, and a dolly stuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety.

Coningsby, Way of the World, III, 10.

2. A small ornamental napkin, often in colors, fringed and embroidered, and brought on the dinner-table on a dessert-plate, with the finger-bowl, etc., arranged upon it: also used for many similar purposes.

Also spelled *doiley*.

doing (dō'ing), *n.* [*< ME. doinge*, pl. *doinges*; verbal *n.* of *do*, *v.*] 1. A thing done; a transaction, for or action, good or bad. [Rare in the singular.]

Thou takest witness of God that he approve thine *doings*. *Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III, 174.*

"You are brave fellows!" said the bishop. "And the king of your *doings* shall know."

Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, V, 280).

2. pl. Course of action; the steps or measures taken in regard to something; proceedings; movements.

For substituting your *doings* to my judgement, I thank you. *Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 5.*

The long fantastic night. With all its doings had and had not been.

Traveller, Princess, iv.

dolt (dolt), *n.* [= LG. and G. *dolt* = Dan. *dolt*, *< D. dult* (pron. nearly dolt) formerly *dout*, also called *duycken*, a small coin (see *dout*); origin unknown. Cf. *dolton* = *dolton* (see *dol*).]

1. A small copper coin (the eighth part of a stiver) formerly current in the Netherlands and the Dutch colonies, and worth about a farthing.

2. A trifling coin or sum of money.

Mord. You will give me my gold again? *1st Guard.* Not a dolt, as I am virtuous and stuf.

Sherry, Bird in a Cage.

And force the beggarly last *dolt*, by means That his own humble duties, from the clutch Of Poverty.

Hence—S. A. Trifle, as, I care not a dolt.

doit (dolt), *v. i.* An obsolete (Scottish) variant of *dolt*.

doited (dolt'), *a.* [Var. of *dotted*, *q. v.*] Same as *dolt*, *dolt*. 1. [Scottish.]

Thou clears the heart of *doited* Lare. *Thou cheers the heart o' drooping Lare.*

Scottish Drink.

doiter (dolt'er), *v. t.* [Cf. *doit* and *doit*; and *doit* = *doit*.] To walk in a feeble manner, as an aged or infirm person; totter.

doitkin (dolt'kin), *n.* [Also *doitkin*, *doitkin*; *< D. duikem*, dim. of *duik*, a doit.] The name given by the English to a small Dutch coin which was illegally imported into England, especially in the sixteenth century, and was so applied generally to any small coin or sum of money.

Thence he brought him to an oil cellar, and where they sold olives; here you shall have (quoth he) a measure called *doitkin*, for two brazen *doitkins* (a good deal, believe me).

Holland, tr. of Putnam, p. 128.

For, sir, you must understand that she's not a Dutch *doitkin*, as you call her.

doikaret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ducker*.

doke, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duck*, *ducks*.

dol drums

dokē (dōk), *n.* [A dial. var. of *doke*.] 1. A deep dint or furrow.—2. A contusion. *Duniglen*.—3. A small brook. *Hallivell*.—4. A flaw in a boy's marble. *Gosse*. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

doke, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ducker*.

dokhims, *dokhems* (dok'him, -me), *n.* [*< Pers. dokhām*.] A small stone for the dead used by the Parsees, consisting of a low round tower built of large stones, on the grated top of which the bodies are exposed till, being stripped of their flesh by carnivorous animals, their bones drop through the grating into the pit of the tower.

After all, there is something sublime in that sepulture of the Parsees, who erect near every village a *dokhima*, or Tower of Silence, upon these stone stupas, may bury their dead in air.

W. H. Higgins, Oldport Days, p. 157.

dokimastic, *dokimasty*, *a.* Same as *dokimastic*, *dokimasty*.

dokmah, *n.* See *dokhima*.

doko (dō'kō), *n.* [African.] A name of a dipneumonous lung-fish or mudfish of Africa, *Propterus* (*Lepidosteus*) *annectens*. See *mudfish*, and out under *Propterus*. Also called *komok*.

An abbreviation of *dollar* or *dollars*.

Dolabella (dō-lā-bē-lā), *n.* [NL., *< L. dolabella*, dim. of *dolabra*, a hatchet; see *dolabra*.]

1. A genus of testibranchiate gastropods of the family *Aplysiidae*, or sea-hares; so called from the shape of the shell. The species are found in the Mediterranean, Asia, and the Pacific.

dolabra (dō-lā-brā), *n.* [*< pl. dolabra* (*-bræ*).] 1. A kind of hatchet or ax (see *def.*); *< dolare*, hew, chip with an ax.]

In *Rom. antiq.*, a cutting or digging implement of various shapes, used, according to shape and purpose, as a pickaxe, a knife, a chisel, a mallet, or a pickaxe.

Dolabre were used by the Roman soldiers in making intrenchments and destroying fortifications.

Others of a more recent form were employed by the soldiers of the Middle Ages.

2. A small hatchet, used, according to shape and purpose, as a pickaxe, a knife, a chisel, a mallet, or a pickaxe.

Dolabre were used by the Roman soldiers in making intrenchments and destroying fortifications.

Others of a more recent form were employed by the soldiers of the Middle Ages.

3. Same as *dolabriform*.

dolabriform (dō-lā-brī'fōrm), *a.* [*< L. dolabra*, *q. v.*, *tr. forma*, shape.] Having the form of an ax or a cleaver.

(a) In bot., applied to certain fleshy leaves which are straight and thick on one side, thinning to an acute edge on the other, and attenuate toward the base. (b) In zool., applied to the foot of certain bivalves. (c) In entom., applied to parts which are cylindrical, or nearly so, at the base, spread out at one side above, so as to form a convex sharp edge or lobe.

dolce (dōl'se), *a.* Same as *dulciana*.

dolce (dōl'se), *a.* [It., *< L. dulcis*, sweet; see *dulcet*.] 1. *a. In music*, sweet: an instruction to the performer that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly.

2. *a. In poetry*, sweet: an instruction to the performer that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly.

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of the genus is the bobolink or reed-bird, *D. erythrorhynchos*; there are several other species. *D. dolichopus* (dol'-i-kō-pod'-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Dolichopus* (pod-) + -i-dē.] A family of tetrachotous brachycephalus dipterous insects, containing a number of flies with long legs, brilliant metallic colors, and active prosopeous habits, as the well-known. About 1,200 species are known. They feed upon other insects, and inhabit damp places covered with rich vegetation. The larva are slender, and cylindrical, and live in the ground or in decomposing vegetation. The adult flies have the first basal cell of the wing short, the second united with the discal cell, and a terminal or dorsal bristle on the second joint of antennae. Also *Dolichopus* and *Dolichopus*.

Dolichopus (dol'-i-kō-pus), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *dolichos*, long, with long feet, < *dolichos*, long, + *pus* (pod-) = foot.]

The typical genus of the family Dolichopodidae, characterized by the presumed spines on the hind metatarsi. *D. funditor*, which is common in the eastern United States, is an example.

Dolichos (dol'-i-kōs), n. [NL., named from the length of the pod, < Gr. *dolichos*, long.] A genus of herbaceous or sometimes shrubby leguminous plants, nearly related to the common bean, *Phaseolus*, natives of tropical and temperate regions of Asia, Africa, and Australia, with a few species in South America. Several species are extensively cultivated for food in various regions, especially *D. Lablab*, often called the Egyptian or black bean; *D. Stenotus*, or Chiku bean; and *D. Bicolor*, the horse-bean of the East Indies. *D. asper* is the asparagus bean of gardens, a native of South America.

Dolichosauria (dol'-i-kō-sā'-rī-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Dolichosaurus*.] A group of fossil Lacertina from the Cretaceous formation. They are characterized by the great number of the central vertebrae (seventeen in the typical genus, *Dolichosaurus*) and the extremely slender elongated body. They possess limbs, and a sacrum composed of two vertebrae.

Dolichosaurus (dol'-i-kō-sā'-rī-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *dolichos*, long, + *saurus*, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Dolichosauria*.

A very singular Lacertilian found in the chalk, and resembling an eel in size and form, has been described by Professor Owen, under the name of *Dolichosaurus*.

Dolichotia (dol'-i-kō'-tī-ā), n. [NL. (cf. Gr. *dolichos*, long-eared, < Gr. *dolichos*, long, + *otia* (ot-) (also otus, otar-) = E. ear.] A genus of



Patagonian Coyote (*Dolichotis patagonica*).

South American rodents, of which the Patagonian coyote, *D. patagonica*, is the type; so named from the long ears, which are like those of a rabbit.

dolichuric (dol'-i-kō'-rī-ā), a. [cf. *dolichurus* + -ic.] In *ana. pros.*, having one syllable too many at the end: an epithet of dactylic hexameters the last foot of which is apparently tri-syllabic. Such verses are not really unrhymical, the apparent fault being omitted by synchysis, or due to the loss of some ancient peculiarity of pronunciation (as in the Homeric dialect) inadequately represented in the extant text. See *metrus* and *metreopoeia*.

dolichurus (dol'-i-kō'-rī-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *dolichos*, long-tailed, < *dolichos*, long, + *ourōs*, tail.] 1. In *pros.*, a dactylic hexameter with a redundant syllable, or one apparently redundant, in the last foot. See *dolichuric*. - 2. [exp.] In *sool.*, a genus of fossorial hymenopterous in-

sects, of the family Pompilidae, or digger-wasps. There are two species, both European.

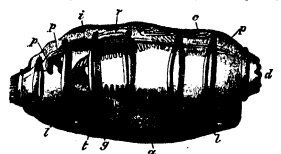
Dolichus (dol'-i-kus), n. [NL. (Bonelli, 1809), < Gr. *dōlos*, long.] A genus of ground-beetles, of the family Carabidae, containing, as at present restricted, the single south European species *D. flavicornis*. Five south African species were located by Dejean, but were separated by Girault and Lacordaire and placed in *Cymidius*.

dol'id (dol'-i-dē), n. A member of the *Dolidae*. *Dol'id* (dol'-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Dolium* + -id-]. A family of tanioglossate siphonostomous gastropods. The animal is very large, and has a wide head, elongate distant tentacles, greatly developed cylindrical proboscis, and a very large foot, lobed and dilated in front and having a horizontal groove. The shell has a very large body-whorl, elevated by revolving ridges and corresponding grooves. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Some of them are known to man. See *cul* under *Dolium*.

dol'man (dol'-i-man), n. Same as *dolman*.

dol'idol (dol'-i-dē-lid), n. A tunicate of the family Dolidae.

Dol'idol (dol'-i-dē-lid), n. pl. [NL., < *Dolium* + -idol-]. A family of oceanic cyclomyarian ascidians, related to the salps, represented by the genus *Dolium*, and representing an order of authors an order *Cyclomyaria* (which see) of compound tunicates. They are transparent,



Sexual Ascidoloid of *Dolium denticulatum*, highly magnified. 1, female; 2, male; 3, and 4, young; 5, and 6, young; 7, young; 8, young; 9, young; 10, young; 11, young; 12, young; 13, young; 14, young; 15, young; 16, young; 17, young; 18, young; 19, young; 20, young; 21, young; 22, young; 23, young; 24, young; 25, young; 26, young; 27, young; 28, young; 29, young; 30, young; 31, young; 32, young; 33, young; 34, young; 35, young; 36, young; 37, young; 38, young; 39, young; 40, young; 41, young; 42, young; 43, young; 44, young; 45, young; 46, young; 47, young; 48, young; 49, young; 50, young; 51, young; 52, young; 53, young; 54, young; 55, young; 56, young; 57, young; 58, young; 59, young; 60, young; 61, young; 62, young; 63, young; 64, young; 65, young; 66, young; 67, young; 68, young; 69, young; 70, young; 71, young; 72, young; 73, young; 74, young; 75, young; 76, young; 77, young; 78, young; 79, young; 80, young; 81, young; 82, young; 83, young; 84, young; 85, young; 86, young; 87, young; 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Domebo (AS. *dom* 'bōk), n. [AS. lit. 'dome-book' i. e., book of laws: see *dom* and *book*.] The book of laws, now lost, compiled under the direction of King Alfred of England, and containing the local customs of the several provinces of the kingdom. Also *Domebook*.

These would probably include the standard work of Alfred, known as the *Domesday*, and three counterparts of charters which served the purpose of a primitive enrollment.

Athenæum, No. 3088, p. 706.

dōm (dōm), n. [OF. *dom*, also spelled, erroneously, *domes*, & *doms*, stat-house, a dome, cupola, *F. dom*, a cupola, *dom*, = *it. domo*, a dome, cupola, cathedral, = OS. *dōm* = OFries. *dōm* = OHG. *dōm*, *duom*, a house, ME. *duom*, *duom*, a temple, a church, = G. *dom* (obs.), *dom*, a cathedral (in comp. *dominikus*, whence the aecom. Icel. *dómirkirja* = Sw. *dómkyrka* = Dan. *dómkirke*, a cathedral), < L. *dōmus* (ML. also prob. *dōmus*), a house, ML. *domus* *des* or simply *domus*, or with a saint's name attached, e. g., *domus Sancti Petri*, a church, cathedral, often roofed with a cupola, < Gr. *domos*, a house, a temple, < *domos*, built, akin to E. *dimber*, &c. The above forms were partly mixed with ML. *dōma*, a house, roof, cupola, < LL. *dōma*, a house, roof, < Gr. *doma* (-r), a house, a temple, < *domos*, built.] 1. A building; a house; especially, a church, or a house of great hall; a church or temple. [Poetical.]

Approach the dome, the social banquet here. Pope.

The aspiring youth that fired the Ephesian dome
Outlives in fame the pious foul that raised it.
Gilder, Rich. III. (alliter.), III. 1.

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure-dome decree.

2. In arch., a cupola; a vault upon a plan circular or nearly so; a hemispherical or approxi-
mately hemispherical covering of a building.



Dome of Brunelleschi (1405), Santa Maria del Fiore, Florence.

This restricted application of the term arose from the fact that the churches of Italy were almost universally built with a cupola at the intersection of the nave and the transept, or over the sanctuary. In some instances *domus* may refer equally well to the church or cathedral, or to the cupola which is its most conspicuous feature.

At the south side of the court there is a fine mosque covered with a large dome.

Poche, Description of the East, II. 1. 122.

Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass,
Stains the white radiance of eternity.

Shelley, Adonais, III.

The hand that rounded Peter's dome
And ground the stones of Christian Rome,
Wrought in a dome's grandeur.

Emerson, The Problem.

3. Any globe or dome-shaped structure, such as a hemispherical arch. (a) The sides of a dome. (b) In metal, the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemisphere or small dome. (c) The raised roof or monitor-roof of a railroad-car of American pattern, serving for lighting and ventilation, or a similar feature over the cab or saloon of a locomotive.

4. The dome-shaped part of the roof of an astronomical observatory, placed over a telescope. It is usually hemispherical, and is so arranged that any desired part of the heavens may be disclosed to the instrument. In some forms this is accomplished by means of a continuous series of slides, in others, a complete longitudinal section of the dome, from apex to base, can

be removed or thrown open as far as desired, and a mechanism is provided to revolve the dome so that the aperture can be raised to command any part of the heavens. 5. In crystal., a form whose planes intersect the vertical axis, but are parallel to one of the lateral axes; so called because it has above or below a horizontal edge like the roof of a house; also, one of the faces of such a form. In the orthorhombic system, a dome, if parallel to the longer lateral axis, is a monocrystal; if parallel to the shorter lateral axis, a brachydom. In the monoclinic system a dome is an orthorhombic or rhombohedral according as it is parallel to that lateral axis which is respectively perpendicular or oblique to the vertical axis. Floating domes, a term applied to rotating astronomical observatories in an annular tank filled with a fluid, in which the base of the dome is plunged.

dom, v. t. & i. pret. and pp. *dōmed*, *per dōmed*. [dōmēd, n.] To furnish or cover with a dome; give the shape of a dome to.

Once more the Heavenly Power
Makes all things dome the vault of heaven.
And dōmes the red-plough'd hills

With loving blue. Tennyson, Early Spring.

So far as I know, all the domed buildings erected by the Romans up to the time of Constantine, and indeed long afterwards, were circular in the interior.

Archæologia, III. 347.

The ceiling is divided into square domed panels, each containing medallions and enrichment finished in vitreous, cream, light blue, and a profusion of gold.

Beck's *Archæologia*, IV. 340.

dōmēd, n. and v. An obsolete form of *dome*. *Domebook*, n. Same as *Domebo*.

dōm-cover (dōm'kuv'ēr), n. In a locomotive, the cover of copper or brass which incloses the dome to prevent radiation of heat. See *dōm*, n., 3 (b).

dōm-head (dōm'hēd), n. The top of the dome of a tank. **dōm-heel** (dōm'hēl), n. A dialectal form of *dumblie*. *Groce*.

dōment (dō'mēnt), n. [dō + ment.] Performance; doings. [Colloq.]

A public ball, or any such great formal doiment. Rhoda Broughton, Joan.

dōmesday, **dōmesman**, etc. Obsolete forms of *domesday*, etc.

dōmestic (dō-mēs'tik), a, and n. [Early mod. E. also *dōmestick*, *dōmestike*; < OF. *dōmestique*, vernacularly *dōmestike*, *dōmestike*, *dōmestike*, *dōmestike*, etc., *F. dōmestique* = Pr. *dōmestique*, *dōmestique*, *dōmestique*, *dōmestique* = Sp. *dōmestico* = Pg. *doméstico*, < L. *dōmestikos*, belonging to the household, < *dōmos*, house, < *dōm*, see *dōm*.] 1. a. 1. Relating or belonging to the home or household, or to household affairs; pertaining to one's place of residence, or to the affairs which concern it, or used in the conduct of such affairs; as, *dōmestic* concerns; *dōmestic* life; *dōmestic* duties; *dōmestic* servants; *dōmestic* animals.

Who addeth that they lived not without men, but that they put the men to *dōmestic* drudgeries, and exercised the women in the field. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 308.

Dōmestic happiness, though only bliss
Of Paradise that has survived the fall!
Cooper, Task, III. 41.

In these simple ways
The natural feeling of equality
Is by *dōmestic* service unimpaired.

Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

2. Attached to the occupations of the home or the family; pertaining to home life, or to household affairs or interests; as, a *dōmestic* man or woman.

Well, you see, master Premium, what a *dōmestic* character as am; here I sit at my reading, and by my family.

Sherridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

His fortitude is the more extraordinary, because his *dōmestic* feelings were unusually strong.

Macaulay, Bunyan.

The *dōmestic* man, who loves no music so well as his kitchen clock, and the air which the logs sing as they burn on the hearth, has seldom while he lives never dream of.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 200.

3. Pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to its own country; internal; not foreign; as, *dōmestic* dissensions; *dōmestic* goods; *dōmestic* trade.

Lo here may ye see this beast to be no stranger, borne
farr off, for Paul saith, he sitteth in the temple of God;
he is therefore a *dōmestic* enemy.

John Foxe, Daniel, vi.

If there be any proposition universally true in politics, it is this, that foreign attachments are the source of domestic miseries. Macaulay, Disabilities of Jews.

Dōmestic peace is maintained without the aid of a military establishment. Burroughs, His Book, p. 1, 1st.

4. Home-made; an epithet applied to certain cotton cloths of American manufacture. See II., 5.

A stack of unbleached domestic cloth for a bolster.

R. Epistemon, The Century, XXV. 43.

Dōmestic architecture. (a) The art of designing and erecting buildings of domestic or private use, as cottages, farm-houses, villas, manorials, etc. (b) Collectively, the styles or methods pursued in domestic architecture; the character or quality of domestic buildings; as, the *dōmestic architecture* of England as compared with that of France. — *Dōmestic economy*, *dōmestic corporation*. See the nouns. — *Dōmestic economy*, the manner in which business relating to the family are conducted; specifically, the economical management of household affairs; the art of managing domestic affairs in the most judicious and economical manner; the science, as practised by unprofessional persons in their own families. — *Dōmestic motor*. See *motor*.

II., n. 1. A household servant; a servant residing with a family.

The master labours, and leads an anxious life, to secure plenty and ease to the domestics.

Knox, Duty of Servants, Sermon, xvi.

Many a gallant gay domestic
Bows before him at the door.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

2. A native of a country.

If he were a foreigner for birth, yet he was a *dōmestic* in heart.
Dry. Had, Good Centurion.

3. An inmate of a house.

The great hall of the castle, certain art, of drawing many, by availing the vigils of a few with a fragrant ointment, and so sending them abroad, that by the fragrance of the roses in common use, men perceive the house whereof they are themselves the *dōmesticks*.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iv, 1st.

4. A domicile; a home.

I found myself at the castle, that I was resolved to pass the rest of my life in my *dōmestic*.

Sir W. Temple, Memoirs, p. 345.

5. pl. Home-made cotton cloths, either bleached or unbleached, of the gross in common use, and neither printed nor dyed. [U. S.]

dōmestic (dō-mēs'tik-al), a, and n. [C. ME. *dōmestick*; < *dōmestic* + -al.] 1. a. 1. Same as *dōmestic*.

Abandoned and forsaken, yes even of his own *dōmestic* servants.

Quoted in Raleigh's Hist. World, Pref., p. 38.

The original, constitution and source of the Northern *dōmestic* and foreign traits and traffics of this Isle of Britain.

Hastings's Voyages, I. 124.

2. Of a home-like character; of local origin. [Rare.]

The Catholic Church . . . has made in fourteen centuries [in England] a massive system, . . . it is *dōmestic* and stately. Emerson, English Traits.

II., n. 1. A family; a household.

Amongst whom, they were many his parents & *dōmestic* or householders. Nicoll, ed. of Thucydides, fol. 41.

2. A domestic; a servant. Southwell.

dōmestically (dō-mēs'tik-al), adv. 1. In relation to domestic affairs.

As the conception of life in the Hebrew heaven elaborated, . . . the ascribed arrangements do not, like those of the Greeks, parallel terrestrial arrangements *dōmestically*.

H. Spencer, Principles of Sociology, p. 106.

His brother's life struck her as bare, ungarlished, helpless, socially and *dōmestically* speaking.

H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXV. 17. 18.

2. Privately; as one of a family.

dōmestican (dō-mēs'tik-an), a. [C. ML. *dōmesticus* -ly, pp. of *dōmesticus*; < *dōmestic*, see *dōmestic*.] Forming part of the same family.

The power . . . was virtually residing and dominating in the plurality of his assessors.

W. D. Howells, Speeches, p. 71.

dōmestication (dō-mēs'tik-ā-ti), v. t. & i. pret. and pp. *dōmesticated*, *per dōmesticated*. [C. LL. *dōmesticatus*, p. a., prop. pp. of (ML.) *dōmesticare* < *It. dōmesticare* = Pg. *domesticar* = Fr. *domestiquer*, *dōmesticar*, *dōmesticar*, *dōmesticar*, < *F. dōmestic*, live in a family, trans. tunc, < L. *dōmesticus*, domestic; see *dōmestic*.] I. trans. 1. To make domestic; accustom to remain much at home; as, to *dōmestic* one's cat. — 2. To make an inmate of a household; associate in family life; hence, to make intimate or cause to become familiar, as if at home.

Having the entry into your house, and being half *dōmesticated* by your familiarity.

Burke, To a Member of the National Assembly.

I would not be *dōmesticated* all my days with a person of very superior capacity to my own.

W. D. Howells, Speeches, p. 71.

To marry is to *dōmestic* the Recording Angel.

R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque, II.

This proposition I feel the reader to *dōmestic* in the most intimate and familiar manner.

Westminster Rev., CXVIII. 748.

If we dilate in beholding the Greek energy, the Roman power, it is that we are at the same time a same sentiment.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 200.

dominion

Judah was his sanctuary, and Israel his dominion.

doom-paloo

II. n. The Doric dialect; the language of the Dorians, a dialect of the Greek or Hellenic, characterized by its broadness and hardness: hence applied to any dialect with similar characteristics, especially to the Scotch.

Doricism (dôr'-i-zm), n. [*< Doric + -ism.*] A peculiarity of the Doric dialect; a characteristic of Doric speech or manner.

Dorize (dôr'-i-ze), v. t. pret. and p. *dorized*, pp. *dorizing*. [*< Doric + -ize.*] To render Doric in character. Also spelled *Dorice*.

The Ionic order, for instance, which arose in the Grecian colonies on the coast, is only the native style of this country *Dorized*, if the expression may be used.

J. Perceval, Hist. Arch., i. 228.

Dorididae, **Doridæ** (dôr-rid'-id-æ, dôr'-id-æ), n. pl. [*NL., < Doris (Doridæ) + -idae.*] A family of marine nudibranchiate gastropods, the sea-lemons, having no shell or mantle, and the gills disposed circularly in a row around the anus (pygobranchiate), which is on the dorsal aspect. See *cut* under *Doris*.

doridoid (dôr'-id-oid), a. [*< Doris (Doridæ) + -oid.*] Like a sea-lemon; being or resembling an animal of the genus *Doris* or family *Doridæ*: as, a *doridoid* nudibranchiate.

Doridopsidae (dôr-rip'-id-æ), n. pl. [*NL., < Doridopsis + -idae.*] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Doridopsis*. They are superficially like the *Doridæ*, but have a suctorial mouth without any odontophore.

Doridopsis (dôr-rip'-is), n. [*NL., < Gr. dôrid (dôrid-), a knife (see Doris) + ôpis, view, appearance.*] The typical genus of the family *Doridopsidae*.

Dorippe (dôr-rip'-é), n. [*NL., < Gr. dôrip (see Doris) + -inos, a horse.*] The typical genus of

single combs or rose-combs. The cuckoo *doripies* are barred black and white. The general characteristics of the shell-grey and colored varieties are: lens, gray (in the colored variety, brownish or spotted black), with salmon breasts; comb, glossy black on breast with black neck, saddle, wing-bow, and secondaries white.

dorich, dorloch (dôr'-i-ach, -loch), n. [*Sc., < Gael. dorach, a handful, a bundle, a sheaf of arrows, a quiver, < dora, a fist (of dim. dornan, a small handful), + luchd, a burden, load.*] 1. A bundle; a knapsack.

This supple fellow (the Highlander), with their plads, there's his Van Vohr has packed his *dorich*. *J. Baillie, Letters, i. 178.*

2. A portmanteau.

There's his Van Vohr has packed his *dorich*. *Scott, Waverley, II. 380.* Callum told him also, tat his leuther *dorich* w'd the lock on hur was come frae Doune. *Scott, Waverley, III. 212.*

3. A quiver.

Sword, talg, bow, *dorlachs*, and their invative weapons. *Acts of Charles I. (ed. 1814), v. 357.*

The Scotch *dorich*, also spelled *dorloch*, is said to mean also 'a short sword, a dagger'; but this appears to be an error, resting in part on a misunderstanding of the quotation last cited.

dorma (dôr-ma), v. t. [*< Icel. Norw. dorma = G. dial. durmen, slumber, doze, = F. dormir = It. dormire, sleep, < L. dormire, sleep. Cf. Gr. dôrmiô, sleep. See dormer, dormouse, etc.*] To slumber; doze. [*North Eng.*]

dorm (dôr-m), n. [*< [dorm, v.]*] A slumber; a doze.

Not a calm and soft sleep like that which our God gives His loved ones, but as the slumbering of a sick man. *By. Sanderson, Works, i. 146.*

dormancy (dôr-man-si), n. [*< OF. dormance, < dormant, sleeping; see dormant and -ancy.*] The state of being dormant; quiescence.

To the conduct of their predecessor, Queen Mary, it was an objection, that she had revived all projects of pre-rogative taxation after a *dormancy* of centuries. *State Trials, The Great Case of Impeachment, etc., 1606.*

dormant (dôr-mant), a. and n. [*Early Mod. E. also dormant, sometimes dormant, dormant; < ME. dormant, dormant, stationary, < OF. dormant, F. dormant = Sp. dormiente, dormiente = Pg. dormante = It. dormente, dormiente, sleeping, dormant (Sp. also as a noun, a beam, joist), < L. dormient (-is, p. of dormire, sleep; see dorm.)*]

1. a. 1. *Dormant*; sleeping. Hence:— 2. In *her*, 'lying down with its head on its fore paws, as if asleep; said of a beast used as a bearing.— 3. *Dormant*; said of certain animals.— 4. In a state of rest or inactivity; quiescent; not in action, movement, force, or operation; being or kept in abeyance; as, a *dormant* rebellion; a *dormant* title or privileges.

It is by lying dormant a long time or being . . . very rarely exercised, that arbitrary power steals upon a people. *Macaulay, Works, v. 261.*

Some indications strong of dormant spirit. *Crabbe, The Poet of the Hall.*

The impulse which they communicated to the long dormant energies of Europe. *Prescott, Ferdinand and Isabella, i. 8.*

Underneath every one of the senses lies the soul and spirit of it, dormant till they are magnetized by some powerful emotion. *Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 185.*

Dormant bolt. See *bolt*.— **Dormant exertion.** A writ or writ of *habeas corpus* issued to enforce the use of a subsequent creditor.— **Dormant partner.** In com., a sleeping or special partner.— **Dormant title.** A title, as of the living form, which is dormant, forming a stationary piece of furniture, as distinguished from one made up of boards laid on trusses, as was common in Europe in the middle ages.

II. n. 1. A beam; a sleeper; formerly also *dormant, dormant-tree*. Also *dormer*. *Hallivell— 2.* A dish which remains from the beginning to the end of a repast, such as cold pies, hams, and potted meats, placed down the middle of the table at a large entertainment; a centerpiece which is not removed. *Imp. Diet.*

dormant-bolt. n. Same as *dormant*, 1.

dormant-bolt. n. An obsolete form of *dormer*.

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dormant-bolt. n. Same as *dormant*, 1.

dormet, v. and n. An obsolete form of *dormer*.

dormer (dôr-mér), n. [*Formerly also dormer; < OF. dormer, dormier, dormier, also dormier, a sleeping-room, < L. dormitorium, a sleeping-room; see dormitory.*] 1. A sleeping-room; a dormitory.— 2. [Short for *dormer-window*.] A dormer-window. *Oxford Gloss. Arch.— 3.* Same as *dormer*. *J. Halliwell.*

dormered (dôr-mér-d), a. [*< dormer + -ed.*] Having dormer-windows.

It was a square old edifice, with a porch which was a model of gravity, and high, solid, *dormered* roof of the kind that seem to grow darker and more ponderous as they go by. *New Princeton Rev., III. 112.*

dormer-window (dôr-mér-win'-dô), n. [*< dormer, 1., + window.*]

so named because such windows are found chiefly in upper bedrooms.

A window standing vertically in a projection, built out to receive it, from a sloping roof.

dormat (dôr-mat), n. [*L., let him sleep; 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of dormire, sleep.*]

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dormat (dôr-mat), n. [*L., let him sleep; 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of dormire, sleep.*]

the family *Doripidae*, containing such species as *D. sinæ*, the mask-crab. They are noted as crabs with which certain sea-anemones are caucrisoidal.

Doripidae (dôr-rip'-id-æ), n. pl. [*NL., < Dorippe + -idae.*] A family of anomalous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Dorippe*.

Doris (dôr-ri-a), n. [*NL., < Gr. dôrid (also dôrip, appear after dôrip, a spear, a knife used at sacrifices, prop. a Dorian knife (see dôrip, a knife), being prop. adj., dôrip, Dorian; also, as a noun, the country of the Dorians; see Dorian.*] The typical genus of the family *Dorididae*, or sea-lemons, containing such species as *D. tuberculata*, *D. johnstoni*, and *D. coccinea*. *Argo* is a synonym.

Dorism (dôr-ri-zm), n. [*< Gr. dôrip, speaking in Doric, < dôrip, speak Doric; see Doric.*] An idiom or peculiarity of the Doric dialect; a Doricism.

According to Brand, the latest writer on the subject, all those *Dorisms* which appear in the Boeotian dialect are either survivals of the Doric speech of the conquered inhabitants, or are imitations from the neighboring communities to the west. *Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 427.*

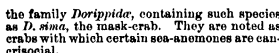
Dorize (dôr-ri-ze), v. t. pret. and p. *dorized*, pp. *dorizing*. [*< Gr. dôrip, imitate the Dorians, speak Doric, < dôrip, Doric; see Doric.*] 1. To imitate, to use the dialect or customs of the Dorians.

II. trans. To make Doric.

Boeotia was originally an Aeolic land, and . . . it was partially *Dorized* at an early period of its history. *Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 431.*

dorking (dôr'-king), n. [So called from *Dorking*, in Surrey, England, whence fowls have been extensively bred.] A breed of domestic fowls, of good size, and of fair quality as egg-producers, but especially valuable for the table. The breed is characterized by the long, low, full shape, and by having five toes on each foot. There are white, silver-gray, colored, and cuckoo dorkings, having either

Mask-crab (*Dorippe sinæ*).

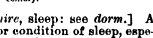


Sea-lemon (*Doris johnstoni*).



Lion dormant.

Dormer-window of the Hotel Jacques Caillat, Boulogne, France; 19th century.



dote²⁴ (dōt), v. t. [*F. doter*, *L. dotare*, endow
see *dow*⁴.] To endow; give as endowment.

double-biting

double-biting (dub'f-bīt'ing), *a.* Biting or cutting on either side; as, *double-biting ax*. [Rare.]

double-bit (dub'f-bīt'), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to pass, as a cable, round another bit besides its own, or give it two turns round the bits, so that it will be more securely fastened.

double-bodied (dub'f-bōd'ed), *a.* Having two bodies. — **Double-bodied microscope**. See *microscope*.

Double-bodied signa, in *botany*, the four radical signs Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Cancer.

double-breasted (dub'f-brēst'ed), *a.* Made alike on both sides of the breast, as a coat or waistcoat having two rows of buttons and buttonholes, so that it may be buttoned on either side.

He wore a pair of plaid trousers, and a large rough double-breasted waistcoat. Dickens.

double-breathed (dub'f-brē'vhr), *n.* An amphipne animal, or one which breathes through two nostrils; one of the *Amphipne* (which see), or any vertebrate above the *Monorhina*. Baedeker.

double-brooded (dub'f-brōd'ed), *a.* In *entom.*, having two broods annually applied to those species which have two generations during the year, one brood generally appearing in the spring and the other in the autumn.

double-charge (dub'f-čārg'), *v. t.* To charge, intrust, or distinguish with a double portion.

Master Robert Rialow, choose what office thou wilt in the land, 'tis thine. I will double-charge thee with dignities. Shakespeare, *Titus Andronicus*, II. v.

double-concave (dub'f-kon'kāv'), *a.* Same as *concavo-concave*.

double-cone (dub'f-kōn'), *a.* In *arch.*, consist-



Double-cone Molding.—Stonleigh Church, Warwickshire, England.

ing of cones joined base to base and apex to apex, as a Romanesque style of molding.

double-convex (dub'f-kon'vex), *a.* Same as *convexo-convex*.

double-crown (dub'f-kroun'), *n.* A gold coin of the value of 10 or 11 shillings, current in Eng-



Obverse.

Reverse.

Double-crown of James I., in the British Museum. (Reproduced from the original.)

land in the seventeenth century. It was first issued by James I.

double-darken (dub'f-dārk'en), *v. t.* To make doubly dark or gloomy. [Rare.]

When clouds arise Such natives double-darken sunny skies. Lowell, *To G. W. Curtis*.

double-dealer (dub'f-dē'ler), *n.* One who acts two different parts in the same business or at the same time; one who professes one thing and intends another; one guilty of duplicity.

Well, I will be so much a sinner to be a double dealer. Shak., *T. N. v.*

double-dealing (dub'f-dē'ling), *n.* and *a.* 1. Duplicity; deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another.

David, now satisfied as to the priests, thought he owed to the Avana a mortification for his double-dealing. Bruce, *Scenes from the Nile*, II. 590.

The affairs of the universe are not carried on after a system of benign double-dealing.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 515.

II. a. Given to duplicity; artful; treacherous. There were persons at Oxford as double-dealing and dangerous as any priests out of Rome. Thackeray.

double-decker (dub'f-dēk'er), *n.* 1. A ship with two decks above the water-line.—2. A street-car having a second floor and seats on top.—3. A freight-car or engine-car with two floors.—4. A steam-bowler with two tiers of firing-

chambers.—5. A tenement-house having two families on one floor: so termed by the police of New York city.

double-die (dub'f-dī), *n.* A kind of French jewelry, formed from a plate of gold soldered under a copper plate eleven times as thick. The compound plate thus formed is rolled thin and made into any desired shape.

double-dye (dub'f-dī), *v. t.* To dye twice over.

double-dyed (dub'f-dīd'), *a.* 1. Twice dyed. Hence—2. Deeply imbued, as with guilt; thorough; complete; as, a *double-dyed* villain.

double-gild (dub'f-gīld'ing), *n.* 1. The heraldic device of dyeing mixed woolen and cotton goods, by which the wool is first dyed with a color which has no affinity for cotton, after which the cotton is dyed with some color having no affinity for wool.

double-eagle (dub'f-ē'gl), *n.* 1. A gold coin of the United States, worth two eagles or \$20, or £4 5s. 2d. English money.—2. The heraldic representation of an eagle with two heads, as in the national arms of Russia and Austria. It is the ancient emblem of the Byzantine and Holy Roman empires.

double-edged (dub'f-ējd'), *a.* 1. Having two edges.

"Your Delphe sword," the pauper then replied, "is double-edged, and cuts on either side."

Dryden, *Hum. and Faustus*, II. 192.

2. Figuratively, cutting or working both ways; applied to an argument which makes both for and against the person employing it, or to any statement having a double meaning.

Double-edged is the argument from rudimentary organs, there is probably none which has produced a greater effect in promoting the general acceptance of the theory of evolution.

double-ender (dub'f-en'dēr), *n.* 1. Anything with two ends alike, as a boat designed to move forward or backward with equal ease.

Two ships, the Peruvian corvette "America" and the United States *double-ender* "Waterman" were carried by great sea-waves nearly half a mile to the north of Africa, where the railroad which runs to Yacra, and there straggled high and dry.

R. A. Proctor, *Lunar Science*, p. 219.

It may be styled in an historical sense, for each extremity of it is pointed in an identical direction. Amer. Antiquarian, IX. 370.

2. A cross-cut sawing-machine, with a pair of adjustable circular saws, for equalizing pieces of stuff by sawing both ends at once.

double entendre (dub'f-ēn-tōr'), [F. *double*, double, and *entendre*, to understand, used in the sense of *entendre*, meaning, sense.] The French has no such phrase; its nearest equivalent is *mot à double entente*, a word or phrase of double sense, for which the E. phrase seems a blundering substitute, with modified meaning.] A word or phrase with two meanings, or admitting of two interpretations, one of which is usually obscure or indelicate.

The French knew no such expression as *double entendre*, the nearest approach to it being *double entente*, a double meaning; which is, however, wholly devoid of the ulterior significance attached to *double entendre*. Saturday Review.

Double entendre, whether right or wrong, has been naturalized in English, and will be found in many of the best dictionaries. Had I been writing in French, I should have used *double entente*. D. and G., *et seq.*

double-eyed (dub'f-īd'), *a.* Watching in all directions; having keen sight.

Prevotte [he the id] peeped out through a chink, so provolite [he the Fox him] eyed.

For deceitful meaning is *double-eyed*. Spenser, *Shep. cal.*, inay.

double-face (dub'f-fās), *n.* Duplicity; insincerity; duplicity.

double-faced (dub'f-fāst'), *a.* 1. Having two faces or aspects; as, the *double-faced* god Janus.

Fame, if not *double-faced*, is sense-mouth'd.

And with contrary bias proclaims most deeds. Milton, *S. A.*, 971.

2. Having both surfaces finished, so that either may be used as the right side; as, a *double-faced* cloth, shawl, or other fabric.—3. Deceitful; hypocritical; practicing duplicity.

O Lord, I am sure Mr. Sower has more taste and sincerity than to — a *dam'd double-faced fellow*! Sheridan, *Shep. cal.*, I. 1.

A man denied, unscrupulous, and energetic: a *double-faced*, but not a *double-faced* man (Warwick).

A. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xvi.

double-facedness (dub'f-fās'ness), *n.* The state of being *double-faced*; duplicity.

We scout ourself and our children to live under this double-faced morality, which is hypocricy, and to condole our *double-facedness* by the same. Nineteenth Century, XXI. 651.

double-norstril

double-first (dub'f-fēr'st'), *n.* In Oxford University: (a) One who gains the highest place in the examinations in both classics and mathematics.

The Calendar does not show an average of two *Double Firsts* annually for the last ten years, out of one hundred and thirty-eight graduates in Honors and more than twice that number of *Double Firsts* altogether. C. A. Bruden, *Student's*, p. 120.

(b) The degree itself: as, he took a *double-first* at Oxford.

double-flowered (dub'f-flōw'erd'), *a.* Having double flowers, as a plant.

double-footed (dub'f-fūt'ed), *a.* Dipodoid: applied to those myriapods (the chilognaths) which have two pairs of limbs to each segment of the body — that is, the round centipede.

double-gear (dub'f-gēr'), *n.* In *mach.*, the gearing attached to the headstock of a lathe to vary its speed.

double-gild (dub'f-gīld'), *v. t.* To gild with double coatings of gold; hence, to gloss over; cover up by flattery or cajolment.

England shall double gild his treble guilt. 2 Hen. IV., IV. 4.

double-handed (dub'f-hān'ed'), *a.* 1. Having two hands.—2. Double-dealing; deceitful. [Rare.]

double-headed (dub'f-hed'ed'), *a.* 1. Having two heads; as, a *double-headed* eagle in a coat of arms.—2. Said of a snake of two heads; as, the *double-headed* serpent (the amphisbena).

double-header (dub'f-hēr'), *n.* A railroad-train drawn by two engines, or pulled by one engine and pushed by another. [Colloq., U. S.]

A freight engine dashed into the rear of the train, crushing the ends of nearly all the cars on the train, as well as damaging the second engine, the train being a *double-header*. Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 30, 1887.

double-hearted (dub'f-hār'ted'), *a.* False at heart; deceitful; treacherous.

double-hung (dub'f-hung'), *a.* In *arch.*, being both suspended so as to move upward or downward: said of the two sashes of a window provided with cords, pulleys, and weights.

double-luck (dub'f-lok'), *v. t.* 1. To fasten with two bolts; secure with double fastenings.—2. To lock by turning the key twice, as in some forms of lock.

double-lunged (dub'f-lung'd'), *a.* Having two lungs; specifically applied to the *Diphyrenes*.

double-man (dub'f-mān'), *a.* One of the university of Cambridge, one proficient both in mathematics and in classics. Compare *double-first*.

double-manned (dub'f-mān'd'), *a.* Furnished with twice the complement of men, or with two men instead of one.

double-meaning (dub'f-mē'ning'), *a.* Having or conveying two meanings; misleading; deceitful.

He has deceived me, like a *double-meaning* prophet. Shak., *All's Well*, IV. 3.

double-minded (dub'f-mīnd'), *a.* Twice misled or fooled, as cloth, to make it finer.

double-minded (dub'f-mīn'd'), *a.* Wavering; unstable; irresolute; undetermined.

Double-minded man is unstable in all his ways. Jas. I. 8.

double-mindedness (dub'f-mīn'd'ness), *n.* Indecision; inconstancy; instability.

double-natured (dub'f-nā'tured'), *a.* Having a twofold nature.

Two kinds of life hath *double-natured* man, And two of death. Young, *Night Thoughts*.

doubleness (dub'f-ness), *n.* [*ME. doubleness; double* + *ness*.] 1. The state of being double or doubled.

If you think well to carry this, as you may, the *doubleness* of the benefit descends from reproof.

Doubleness is a kind of double self. H. I. 1.

Doubleness is sometimes connected with profligation, or the continued growth of the axis of the flower. *Doubleness* is strong.

Darwin, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, p. 151.

2. Duplicity; deceit.

For in our days no bill coquette, *Doubleness* and treason and envy, *Double* and malevolent and murder in sondry ways.

Chaucer, *Furner*, Aug. I. 65.

It is clear to you, I hope, that Stephen was not a hypocrite—capable of doing as he said.

Double-norstril (dub'f-nōs'trid'), *a.* Having two nasal passages; amphirhine; a translation of the term *Amphirhina*, applied to all classes of vertebrates excepting the lampreys and hags, or *Monorhina*. Baedeker.

1746



Dovekie (*Mergulus alle*).



drab

1. e., undyed cloth ¹⁾ of F. drap, cloth: see draps.] L. n. 1. A thick woolen cloth of a yellowish-gray color.—2. A yellowish-gray tint.

draft-sack, n. [*ME. draft-sack*; < *draft* + *sack*.] A bag filled with draft or refuse.

1 live as a *draft-sack* in my bed.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 396.

drafty (*draht*'), a. [*draft* + *y*. Cf. *equiv. drafty's, draughty's*.] Like *draft*; wet; worthless.

The *drafts* and *drafty* part, *diagnose* and *jealousy*,
I scorn thee, and condemn thee.

Fletcher, Island Princess, iv. 1.

draft, **draught** (*draht*'), n. and a. [This word has changed in pron. from *draught* (*ME.* and *mod. Sc.* pron. *draht*) to *draft* (*pron. draft*, *draht*), and the fact has been recognized by the spelling *draft*, which, dating from late *ME.*, is now the established form in the military, commercial, and many other technical uses in which the literary traditions in favor of *draught* are less felt; in other uses the spelling *draught* still prevails, though *draft* is not uncommon in many of them. There is no rational distinction between the two forms; *draft* is on all accounts preferable. (The *r* represents the changed sound of the orig. guttural; a similar change is recognized in the spelling *duffy*.) Early *mod. E.* usually *draught*, rarely *draft*; *pron. draft*, *draht*; see *draught*, *draht*; < *ME. draught, draught*, *draht*, also rarely *draft*, also, with loss of the guttural, *drachte*, a drawing, pulling, pull, stroke, etc.; *draht* (*pron. draft*, *draht*, *ME. draught, draht*, *D. draht*—*MLG. draht*, *draht*, a load, burden, = *MHG. trakt, G. tracht*, a load, = *Ice. dráttir*, a pulling, draft of fishes), = *OSw. draht, Sw. draht* = *Dan. draht*, a burden, litter, *draft*; with formative -t, *AS. draht*, *draw, drag*; see *draw*. The uses of *draft* are so numerous and involved that their exhibition in linear sequence is difficult. All the senses attached to the word in either spelling with their quotations are here necessarily exhibited together under *draft*, *draught*, although, of course, most of the obsolete senses are found only in the older spelling *draught*. In the following one *ME.* forms. Modern senses in which the spelling *draft* is still prevalent over *draft* are indicated. In cases not so indicated, *draft* is the prevalent spelling. The compounds in which *draught* is the only recognized spelling are given under that spelling.] I. n. 1. The act of drawing or dragging (in any sense); a drawing; a draw; a haul; a pull. [In this sense, and in senses 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.]

And bent his bow . . . and even there
A large *draught* up he drew.

Chaucer, A Dream, l. 797.

He drew, and with an arrow . . . the queene a wounde
He gave.

Chaucer, A Dream, l. 797.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 31.

So both the fisher considered the *draught* of his net, rather than the casting in.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1885), II. 211.

Upon the *draught* of a pond not one fish was left.

Sp. M. H.

2. The capacity of being dragged or hauled; the yielding to a force which draws or drags; as, a cart or plow of easy *draft*.—3. The act of drawing water from a well, or any liquid from a vessel; the state of being ready to be so drawn; as, lie on *draught*.

Drusie of water owe of a well, or other lycours owe of a vesselle, [L.] item eat [sc. quod *auratus*].

Prologus, F. R., p. 131.

4. That which is drawn, dragged, or pulled; a load or burden to be drawn.

Delve dishes, bere and *draughts* and berthens.

*MS. in *Italiani*.*

5. That which is secured by drawing or pulling; specifically, that which is obtained by drawing a net through the water in fishing; a haul.

Son *fischeres* used a *draught* of fishes with the nettle.

Promus, F. R., p. 131.

6. That we was astonished . . . at the *draught* of the fishes which they had taken.

Luke v. 9.

7. What stands for "top" in wool manufacture is called first *draft* in silk combs.

W. C. Brewster, Wool-Carder, p. 44.

8. The act of drinking, as of water or wine.

In his hands he took the goblet, but while the *draught* forbore.

Harmonie.

9. A quantity of a liquid drunk at one time; a quantity, especially of a medicine, prescribed to be drunk at one time.

Thou shalt have drinke . . . the hys [promised].

Have here the *draught* that, the hys [promised].

Triclinium, H. p. 228.

For the whole ocean would not serve the Sunne alone for a *draught*.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 12.

It is not in to drink my morning *draught* at the Thatched House.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 30.

Prepare a sleeping *draught*, to seal his Eyes.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Where once the sign-post caught the passing eye,
Low lies that house where nut-brown *draughts* inspired.

Goldsmith, Des. VII.

10. A drawing by sensuous or mental motives; attraction; enticement; inducement.

For any lust of loves *draught*.

Coner, Conf. Amant., l. 348.

11. The act of drawing or taking away a part; the act of taking a number or a portion from an aggregate; a levy; the act of depleting or reducing in number, force, etc.; as, a *draft* upon his resources.

There remained many places of trust and profit, under which were from *draughts* made out of the surrounding multitudes.

Johnson, Vision of Justice.

12. A selection of men or things for a special duty or purpose; specifically, a selection or drawing of persons from the general body of the people, by lot or otherwise, for military service; a levy; conscription; also, a selection of persons or things in service, to be transferred to another organization to another, in either the army or the navy; a detachment; also, a transfer of vessels of war to a different fleet or squadron.

Several of the States had supplied the deficiency by *drafts* to serve for the year.

Marshall.

The operation of the *draft*, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to affect injuriously the naval service.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 429.

13. A team of horses in a cart or wagon. *Brockett*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—12. The depth of water which a ship draws or requires to float it; the depth a ship sinks in water, when fully laden; as, a ship of 12 feet *draft*. If the vessel is fully laden, it is termed the *load-water draft*; if unloaded, the *light-water draft*.

He is the first that hath come to any certainty beforehand of the *draught* of water of a ship before she is launched.

Pepp. Diary, III. 378.

14. A written order drawn by one person upon another; a writing directing the payment of money on account of the drawer. *Drafts* are frequently used by the agents or officers of a bank, or an agent drawing on another. One reason for using them is convenience in the transfer of funds. *Drafts* are frequently used by municipal officers, and are not usually negotiable instruments with the bank. Abbreviated *dt.*

You shall have a *draught* upon him, payable at sight; and let me tell you, he is as warm a man as any within five miles round him.

Goldsmith, Year, iv.

I thought it most prudent to *draw the draft* till advice was received of the progress of the loan.

A. Hamilton.

We was driven to the expedient of replenishing the exchequer by *draughts* on his new subjects.

Prescott, Ferd. and Is., II. 19.

15. The distance to which an arrow may be shot by hand. Also called *bow-draught*. For thus a *Bow draught*, toward the South, is the Church, where sent James and Zacharie the Prophet were buried.

Mandelstam, Travels, p. 96.

16. With *draught* harn a *draught* a d. ym made, Godfrid all his grun and his grunde he made.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1284.

17. The drawing or moving of air; the air so drawn or moved; a confined current of air, as in a room or in the flue of a chimney. The *draft* of a chimney depends on the mode of construction, on the difference of the density of the rarefied column inside the chimney as compared with an equal column of the external atmosphere, or on the difference in height of the two columns of elastic fluid, supposing them reduced to the same standard of density. The force of the current is the same as that of a heavy body left fall from a height equal to the difference in height of the two columns. *Drafts* may be produced or increased (a) by a blast which rarefies the air above the fire (a *blast-draft*), or (b) by a blast which rarefies the air below the fire (a *blast-draft*). When a forced *draft* is used on a vessel, air is forced into the fire-room, which is closed in such a way that the air can find access only through the furnace and funnels. In some recent vessels increased *draft* has been secured by the partial closing of the upper and lower parts of the funnels, which causes an increased flow of air from the fire-room through the funnels. This is called an *increased draft*.

The topmost elm-tree gathered green
From *draughts* of balmy air.

Keats, Lamiae and Guinevere.

18. A move in chess or checkers.

With a *draft* he was chosen.

*MS. in *Italiani*.*

Of the progression and *draughts* of the foreward of the chess.

Chaucer, Playe of the Chess, p. 4.

But I delivere well this *checke*,
I leese my game at this *draught*.

Lyons to Troy, in Sh. E. T. S., p. 76.

19. pl. The game of checkers. The name *draught* (literally "moves") has reference to the manner of playing, the name *checkers* to the kind of board used. See *check*, *chess*.

The checker was chiefly there chosen the first.

The *draught* of the checker was the first.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1021.

There are two methods of playing at *draughts*: the one commonly used in England, designated the French game, which is played with a chess-board, and the other called the Polish game, because, I presume, the first was invented in France when the chess-board was first used.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 415.

18. A mild rebuke; a police.—19. A drain; a sink; a privy. Mark VII. 10.

Hang them, or stab them, draw them in a *draught*.

Confound them by some course.

Sh. E. T. S., I. v. 1.

20. An allowance for waste of goods sold by weight; also, an allowance made at the custom-house on excisable goods. [*Eng.*]—21. The act of drawing; delineation; that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, etc., drawn on paper; a drawing or first sketch; an outline.

We are not of opinion . . . as some are, that nature in working hath been a close-builder, and the other called the Polish game, because, I presume, the first was invented in France when the chess-board was first used.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, l. 3.

The *drafts* or sea-plate being completed, it was concluded to go to certain islands lying off.

Dampier, Voyages, p. 1687.

The cemeterial cells of ancient Christians and martyrs were filled with *draughts* of oil.

Sir T. Browne, Umbratilis, iii.

For not only the judgment upon that nation [the Jewish] was *draught* in it, but, in the same age, day, but the symptoms and fore-runners of the one were to bear a proportion with the other.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

Hence—22. A first sketch, outline, or copy of any writing or composition; the proposed form of a written instrument prepared for amendment and alteration, as may be required, preliminary to making a fair copy.

In the original *draft* of the

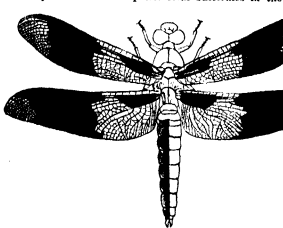
called *drag-bar*.—*2*. The bar of a drag for retarding or stopping the wheels of carriages descending inclines.

2. The English name of fishes of the genus *Callionymus*, family *Callionymidae*. The appellation *dragonet* was substituted for *seahall* for yellow gurnard, a name by which the *Callionymus* genus was previously known. Day. Also *dragon-jack*. See cut under *Callionymus*.

3. A name of the very large lizards of South America of the genus *Crocodonotus* (or *Ada*), belonging to the family *Taxidea* or *Ameiva*.

dragon-fish (drag'-gn-fish), n. Same as *dragonet*, 2.

dragon-fly (drag'-gn-flī), n. The common name of any neuropterous insect of the group *Libellulidae* or *Odonata*, and families *Libellulidae*, *Zygoptera*, and *Agrionidae*. They have a long slender body, a large head with enormous eyes, very strong jaws, and two pairs of large reticulate membranous wings. They are of swift, strong flight, and very brilliant and great voracity. Some of the species rival butterflies in the



A common Dragon-fly (*Libellula trilineata*), natural size.

brilliance of their hues. The great dragon-fly, *Aeschna grandis*, is about 4 inches long. Most of the species are considerably smaller than this, and their eyes are usually attached to the stems of aquatic plants, just below the surface of the water. The larva is predaceous, and lives on other water-lucres; the pupa is active, and crawls from the water to a plant-stem or rock, where it transforms into the imago. The adult is active, and crawls on the wing upon the wing. *Libellula trilineata* is a common species in the United States. Also called *damselfly*, *devil's damselfly*, and *meadowhawk*.

And it may be that the delicate-colored dragon-flies may have likewise some corrective quality.

The burnished dragon-fly is thus attendant,
And tints against the field,
And down the listed sunbeam rides resplendent,
With steel-blue mail and shield.
Longfellow, Flower-de-Luce.

dragonieri, n. [OF., also *dragonnier*, *dragon*, a dragon; see *dragon*.] Same as *dragon*.

dragonish (drag'-gn-ish), c. [From *dragon* + -ish.] In the form of a dragon; dragon-like.

Sometimes we are a cloud that's dragonish:
A vapour, sometime, like a hear or lion.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12.

dragon-leech (drag'-gn-lēch), n. A kind of medicinal leech, *Hirudo interrupta*. E. D.

dragonnade, n. See *dragonnade*.

dragonné (drag'-gn-é), c. [F., *dragon*, dragon; see *dragon*.] In her, having the hinder or lower half that of a dragon; said of a creature used as a bearing, whose fore part is that of a lion or the like; as, a lion dragonné. Also *dragon*.

dragon-piece (drag'-gn-pēs), n. Same as *dragon-beam*.

dragon-root (drag'-gn-rōt), n. A name given in the United States to the plant *Andropogon squarrosus*, and to the root of the Indian turnip, *Arisaema triphyllum*.

dragon's-blood (drag'-gn-blūd), n. The name of several resins of a dark-red color. The dragon's-blood of commerce is an exudation upon the fruit of the *Calceolaria Draco*, one of the ratan-palms of the Malay archipelago. It is used in medicine for coloring matters and tooth-powders, and in the arts for coloring varnishes, staining marble, etc. It is largely used by the Chinese. The dragon's-blood of the island of Scotland in the Indian ocean, known from a very early date under this name (the *monardella discoloris*), and supposed to be the product of species of *Dracopis*, is now but little sought. The dragon's-blood of the Canary islands is the astringent inspissated juice of the fruit of the *Croton Draco*, a euphorbiaceous tree of Mexico; but neither substance is used with its common name.

dragon's-eye (drag'-gn-ē), n. The fruit of the *Nephetium longanum* of China, much resembling the Hicchi, but smaller. Also called *longan*.

dragon's-head (drag'-gn-hēd), n. 1. A name of plants of the genus *Dracopis*, of which this term is a translation.—2. In her, the name

of the tincture *tawny* when blazoning is done by the heavenly bodies.—*False dragon's-head*, a plant of the United States, *Thysanota Virginica*, which was originally referred to the genus *Dracopis*.

dragon-shell (drag'-gn-shēl), n. The shell of *Cypraea strobilata*. E. D.

dragon's-teeth (drag'-gn-tēth), n. 1. In her, the name of the tincture *murphy* when blazoning is done by the heavenly bodies.—2. In palmistry, same as *discriminal line*. See *discriminal*.

dragon-standard (drag'-gn-stan-dārd), n. Same as *dragon*, 3.

dragon-tree (drag'-gn-trē), n. The *Dracæna Draco*. See *Dracæna*.

dragon-water (drag'-gn-wā-ter), n. A medicinal remedy very popular in the earlier half of the seventeenth century.

Ran into Bucklebury for two ounces of dragon-water, some spermaceti and treacle.
Letter and Peter, Westward Ho, III. 3.
Carduus Benedictus
Or dragon-water may do good upon him.
Boswell, Amity (1766).

dragonwort (drag'-gn-wērt), n. The bistort, *Polypogon bistorta*, and with the old herbalists the green dragon, *Dracopis vulgaris*.

dragny (drag'-gn-ny), n. Same as *dragonné*. Colgrave.

dragon (drag'-gn), n. [Introduced from the end of the twelfth century (formerly also *dragoner* = *D. dragon*, = *G. dragoner* = *Dan. Sw. dragon*, = *F. dragon* (= *Sp. dragon* = *It. dragone*), in this sense after *F.*], a dragon, so called, it is said, "from *dragon*, a short species of carbuncle carried by the original dragons raised by Marshal Bressac in 1554, on the

muzzo of which, from the old fable that the dragon spouts fire, the head of the monster was worked"; but Littré dates the sense *dragon* from 1580, and the name probably arose from *dragon* in the sense of "stealer" (see *dragon*, 6.)

1. A cavalry soldier, originally dragons were a mongrel force, a sort of mounted infantry, armed with muskets or carbines, and wearing mail as well as on horseback; but now they serve as cavalry only. In the British army they are classed as heavy or light dragons, according to the weight of men, horses and equipments. The term is not used in the United States army.

Reports and judgments will not do it,
But its dragons, and horse and rider, defeat.
Bacon, Sir G. R. II. his defeat.

We draw him back to Bonnyrigg,
Dragon and foot, and the dragon and foot,
Up and War Them A', Willie Child's Ballads, VII. 200.

2. A dragonade.

Endeavour to bring men to the catholic faith (as they pretend) by dragons and implements, not by demonstrations and reasons out of Scripture.
Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 205.

3. Same as *dragon*, 2 (c). [From *dragon*, n., a dragon, a dragoner, harass, persecute, lit. subject to the violence of dragons, < *dragon*, dragoner; see *dragon*, n., < *dragone*, n. 1. To cause dragons or soldiers upon, as in the dragonades (see *dragonade*); persecute or oppress by armed force.—2. To cause to submit, as by persistent arrests; compel by repeated acts of any kind; harass.

Deny to have your free-born
Dragon'd into a wooden shoe.
Prior, To Fleeced Shepherd.

Mr. Gladstone is not the only minister who has defied public opinion, but he is almost the only one in recent times who has done so in the face of the Parliament sustaining him in it for the lack of any representative man to supplant him.
N. A. Rev., CXXIX. 104.

dragonade (drag'-gn-ād), n. Same as *dragonade*, 2 (c).

dragon-bird (drag'-gn-bērd), n. A large black fruit-crow of South America, *Cephaloporus ornatus*; so called from the great recurved beak-like crest of feathers. Also called *umbrella-bird*.

dragonet (drag'-gn-ēt), n. A dragon.

drag-rake (drag'-gn-rāk), n. A large heavy rake having curved teeth like a dragon's, dragged principally in search of clams. Also called *clam-scraper*.

drag-rope (drag'-gn-rōp), n. A stout rope with a hook at one end and wooden handles inserted between the strands at intervals, used by soldiers for dragging pieces of artillery, etc.

drag-saw (drag'-gn-sā), n. A saw the effective stroke of which is given by a drag or pull instead of a push.

drag-sheet (drag'-gn-shēd), n. *Naut.*, a sort of floating anchor for checking the drift of a vessel

in a heavy gale, made of a square sheet, kept stretched by metallic bars, and attached to a beam which serves to float it. Also called *anchor-drag* and *sea-anchor*.

dragman (drag'-gn-man), n.; pl. *dragmen* (-men). 1. The driver of a drag or coach.

He had a word for the hostler, . . . a nod for the shooter or guard, and a how for the driver.
Thackeray, Shabby Gentle Story, i.

2. A thief who follows carriages to cut away luggage from behind. [Eng. slang.]

drag-spring (drag'-gn-spring), n. In rail. (a) A strong spring placed near the back of the tender. It is attached by the ends to the drag-bar which connects the engine and tender, and by the center to the drag-bar which connects the train to the tender. (b) A spring attached to the drag-bar to lessen the jerk when starting or increasing speed. [Eng.]

drag-staff (drag'-gn-stāf), n. A pole pivoted to the rear axle of a vehicle and trailing on the ground behind it, designed to prevent a backward movement of the vehicle when it stops on a steep hill.

drag-twist (drag'-gn-twist), n. See *drag*, 1 (g).

drag-washer (drag'-gn-wāsh-er), n. A flat iron ring on the axle-arm of a gun-carriage, having an iron loop attached for the purpose of fastening the drag-rod when necessary. Farrer, Mil. Encyclopedia.

draigle (drā'-pl), c.; pret. and pp. *draigled*, *pp. draigling*. A dialectal form of *draggle*.

draill (drail), v. [A contr. of *draggle* (cf. *drawl*), prob. due in part to association with trail.] 1. *trans.* To trail. To trail.

He returned . . . towards his sheep on the top of the hill, trailing his shepherd behind him.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, To the Reader.

II. *intrans.* To be trailed or dragged.

If we would keep our garment clean, it is not sufficient to wash it, unless we have a continuance to keep it from *draining* in the dirt.
South, Sermons, VI. 440.

drail (drail), n. [A contr. of *draggle* (cf. *drawl*), prob. due in part to association with trail.] A large piece of wood placed under the beam of a large-sized fish-hook, in the form of a cone: used in fishing for bluefish. At the upper end a loop of wire is introduced to hold the line, and the lower end is made to meet the sharp point of the hook. When attached to the line a picked creel is drawn over it until the lower end is under the creel.

drain (drain), v. [E. dial. also *dræan*, *dræm*; *ME. drainen*, *draien*, *dræmen* (not found); *AS. drehan*, *draehan*, *drætan*, *ONorth. draena*, *drain*, a secondary verb (orig. *draena* = *Ice. draega*, *intr.*, draw, trail along), < *AS. dragan* = *Ice. draga*, *draw*; see *draw* and *drag*. The *F. drainer*, *G. dräiner*, *Dan. dræne* are from *E. drain*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To draw off gradually, as a liquid; remove or convey away by degrees, as through conduits, by filtration, or by any comparable process; as, to drain water from land, wine from the lees, or blood from the body; to drain away the species of a country.

Salt water, drained through twenty vessels of earth, half became fresh.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Colonies, by draining away the brave and enterprising, leave the country in the hands of the timid and servile.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xiv.

2. To free, clear, or deprive by degrees, as of a liquid; empty or exhaust gradually; as, to drain land of water (the most familiar use of the word); to drain a vessel of its contents; to drain a country of its resources.

Rouse thee, my soul; and drain thee from the drugs of vulgar thoughts.
Bacon, Essays, L. v. 5.

He (the king) protested that he had been so drained in the late wars that his Chests are yet very empty.

We will drain our dearest veins
But they shall be free.
Burns, Scots wha's hae.
By many a varying influence.
Fraser, Princess, vi.

To drain the cup to the bottom. See *cup*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To flow off gradually.

It (the meat) was then laid in such a position as to permit the juices to *drain* off.
Cook, Voyages, VI. iii. 8.

2. To be gradually emptied, as of a liquid; as, the cask slowly drains.

drain (drain), n. [From *drain*, v.] 1. The act of draining or drawing off, or of emptying by drawing off, from a continuous outflow, without, or expenditure.

The drain on agricultural labour for mill-hands, and the vast cost of machinery, which two or three sand-works disabled, soon demerited the system.
Saturday Rev., Sept. 3, 1860.

In notes, with many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness long drawn out

Shak., M. A. II. 3. 34.
19. To pull to a certain point, as a bowstring or a bow, in order to release it with an impetus.

And a certain man drew a bow at a venture, and smote the king of Israel.

Our attention is directed to the proper manner of drawing the bow-string. *Strut, Sprits, and Fastimes, p. 154.*

20. To drag or force from cover, as a fox, badger, etc.; force to appear. See *badger-baiting*.

You may draw your Fox if you please, Sir, and make a Bear-Garden Flourish somewhere else.

Compos. Way of the World, v. 10.
21. To bring out by coaxing or stratagem; cause to declare one's views or opinions; betray into utterance.

We are rather inclined to think that Mr. Coleman was on the occasion, and that he failed to perceive it.

Westminster Rev., CXXV. 680.
22. To produce; bring in; as, the deposits draw interest.—23. To get or obtain, especially as due; take or receive by right, as for service, success in competition, etc.

If every duct in six thousand ducts
Were in six parts, and every part a duct,
I would not draw them—I would have my bond.

Shak., M. V. of V. 1. v. 1.
After supper we drew out for a score of apocryphs, the longest cut still to draw an apocryph.

Marton and Webster, Malcontent, Ind.

24. To trace; mark or lay out; as, to draw a straight line.

He [God] draws the line of his Justice parallel to that of his Mercy.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.
Warning on a later day,
Bound afflicted Lines to draw
The treble works, the vast designs
Of his labour'd ramparts, lines.

Temple, The Temple of Wellington, v.

25. To delineate; sketch in lines or words; depict; as, to draw a plan or a portrait; he drew a graphic picture of the condition of the city.

I have drawn a Map from point to point, I to the, and Harbour to Harbour, with Mountains, Hills, Rocks, and Land-marks.

Capt. Am. Smith, True Travels, II. 180.
In which picture he is drawn leaning on a desk.

W. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 62.
The flowers therein,
Drawn on the margin of the yellowing skin
Where chapters ended.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 200.

26. To make a draft of; write out in form; in old use, to compose or compile; as, to draw a deed; to draw a check.

This book is on *Ungulate Fracten*.

Hampole, Frick of Conscience, I. 330.
Go, the condition's drawn, ready dated;
Thou wast but your hand to it.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, II. 2.

We entreated Mr. Doctor her husband that he would draw a book (a bill or brief) to intimate to the judge his reasons, and he would be very thankful to him.

Bonaventura, Passengers' Dialogues (615).

He withdrew himself to his lodging . . . and drew out both his propositions and answers to our complaints.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 241.
Then, strongly feeling [his] duty by law,
Indutments, covenants, articles, they draw.

Pope, Donne's Satires, II. 94.

27. Next, to require a depth of at least, (no feet of water) in order to float; said of a vessel; as, the ship draws 10 feet of water.

And then he felt explain to me his manner of eating the draught of water which a ship will draw before-hand.

Pope, Diary, II. 378.

On account of their being so liable to run aground, the boats of the Nile are generally made to draw rather more water at the head than at the stern.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 27.

28. In med., to digest and cause to discharge; as, to draw an abscess or ulcer by a poultice or plaster.—29. In card-playing, to take or receive, as a card or cards not yet dealt from the pack, or one to which a player is entitled from another hand.—30. In mining, to raise (ore) to the surface. *Drawing, hoisting, winding, and lifting* are all terms in use in various mining districts; and have essentially the same meaning. The engine which does the work is most commonly called a *winch*, and is the most comprehensive and generally used phrase for raising coal or ore from the mine to the surface is *drawing* shaft.—*Draw forward* is a phrase used when fuel is added to it and the fire is turned on.—*To draw a head on* is to draw a cork or a corker to the bottle for game.—*To draw back* to receive back, as duties on goods.—*To draw down*. See out.—*To draw down* in *joying*, to reduce the fire in a furnace by hammering.—*To draw dry*, to draw off or remove all the contents from; empty completely; as, to draw a well dry.

My purse is large and deep.

Beyond the reach of riot to draw dry
Beats, and *Fl.*, Laws of Candy, II. 1.

To draw in. (a) To contract; reduce to a smaller compass; cause to shrink or contract; as, to draw in one's expenses; by *schism*.

Miss Glaborn's fannel is promised the last of the week, and it must be drawn in to-morrow.

(b) To collect; bring together; as, to draw in one's loans. (c) To entice, allure, or inveigle; as, he was cunningly drawn by a schemer.

That a Fool should ask such a malicious Question! Death! I shall be drawn to before I know where I am.

Corporal, Old Shakes, II. 10.

To draw in the horns. See horn.—To draw it fine, to make over-scrupulous, nice, or affected distinctions. (Civilians) to draw it mild, to express something in moderate terms; refrain from exaggeration. (Colliers) to draw off, to draw off; divert; as, to draw off the mind from a painful subject. (d) To take or cause to flow; as, to draw off wine or cider from a vessel. (e) To extract by distillation.—To draw on. (a) To supply; entice; as, to draw one on by promises of favor.

Some thought that Philip did but trifle with her; Some that she but held off to draw him on.

Temple, Knock Arden.
(b) To occasion; to invite; bring about.

Was there ever People so active to draw on their own Rule?

Hoswell, Letters, I. vi. 92.
Under colour of war, which either his negligence drew on, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy.

Temple, The Temple of Wellington, v.

To draw out. (a) To lengthen; extend.

Virgil has drawn out the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hesiod has compressed in half a one.

Adams, Virgil's Georgics.

(b) To lengthen in time; cause to continue; protract.

Will thou be angry with us for ever? will thou draw out these unpleasing all conversations?

Thy unkindness shall his death draw out
To lingering sufferance. *Shak., M. IV. II. 4.*

Of my mortality my youth hath been the stage
Of varied pleasures. *Shak., Broken Heart, III. 5.*

(c) To cause to issue forth; draw off, as liquor from a cask.

When our came to the press for to draw out fifty vessels from the press, there were but twenty. *Hag. II. 16.*

(d) To extract, as the spirit of a substance, to draw apart, separate from the main body; as, to draw out the rill or party of men.

And take you a lamb according to your families, and kill the pasover. *Ex. xii. 21.*

(f) To range; array in line.

It had bin a small masonry for him, to have drawn out his Legion and array, and flank them with his thunder.

Milton, Church-Government, II. 1.

On his last life, day by day,
In one short moment he could see
Drawn out before him.

Shak., Earthly Paradise, I. 298.

(g) To elicit by questioning or address; cause to be declared; call forth; as, to draw out facts from a witness.

(h) To lead to speak or act freely; obtain an unreserved declaration of the opinions or character of; as, to draw out a useful person at a party; to draw one out on religion or sin; to draw over, (a) To raise, or cause to come over, as, as a still.

Marcewold, Essay on Inebriating Liquors, 1824, p. 28, says that the Modern physicians *draw* over a roll off by distillation (A. 908), called *oleum benedictum* benedictum-plum.

N. and G., 6th ser., p. 140.

(b) To persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party; as, some men may be drawn over to our side, others by force.

To draw tight the reins; hence, to slacken one's speed; stop.

He reached a broader river's side,
And there he laid his reins.

Sir Iohann (Chall's) Ballads, I. 220.

To draw the cards. See curtain.—To draw the cards, in playing to deuce; to draw the cards, to make a set or to form double loops.—To draw the line, to make a limit or division in thought, action, concession, etc.; as, I will do no more; I draw the line at this.

M. Robt. seems to us to be wrong in supposing that it is possible to draw an absolute line of separation between the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

Fateur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 518.

To draw the long bow. See bow.—To draw up, (a) To raise; elevate. (b) To bring together in regular order or arrangement, as in line of battle; array.

This select assembly was drawn up in the centre of a prodigious multitude. *Additions.*

At the very first review which he [Tyronne] held, it was evident to all who were near to him that he did not know how to draw up a battle.

Maccusay, Hist. Eng., vi.

On the 80th of May, General Hallock had his whole army drawn up prepared for battle.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 380.

(c) To compose in due form, as a writing, in order to embody what has been proposed or agreed upon; to draw up a petition; to draw up a memorandum of contract.

The lady hereafter mentioned . . . having approved my late discourse of advertisements, obliged me to draw up this, and insert it in the body of my paper.

Shak., Father, No. 245.

A committee was appointed to draw up an answer.

Maccusay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. 1. Draw, Drag, Haul. These words are in an ascending scale according to the effort involved. They generally imply that the person or persons to whom the force goes before or along. Draw usually implies merely effective pulling or persuasion. Dragging is generally upon the ground or surface, or over the surface of water, and implies a countering impediment, as that of a dead weight, or against active resistance, as that of a struggling person; as, to haul a boat ashore by ropes or pulleys. Haul is a more forcible action, as that of a dead weight, or against active resistance, as that of a struggling person; as, to haul a boat ashore by ropes or pulleys. Haul is a more forcible action, as that of a dead weight, or against active resistance, as that of a struggling person; as, to haul a boat ashore by ropes or pulleys. Haul is a more forcible action, as that of a dead weight, or against active resistance, as that of a struggling person; as, to haul a boat ashore by ropes or pulleys.

Death from a rough and homely feast
Drew them away.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 348.
Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave.

Shak., Tit. VI. 1. v. 10.
Thy Doll, and Helen of thy noble thought,
In base durance, and contagious prison;
Haul'd thither
By most unchanical and dirty hand.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV. v. 5.

II. *intrins.* 1. To produce motion, or movement of any kind, by force of pulling, suction, or attraction; as, an animal or an engine draws by sheer strength or energy; a sail draws by being caught in the wind; a chimney draws by the chimney or a stove draws by sucking in a current of air; a magnet draws by its inherent power of attraction; a blister or poultice is popularly said to draw from an attracting humor to the surface or bringing an abscess to a head.

An heifer . . . which hath not drawn in the yoke.

Deak, xii. 4.

2. To have an attracting influence or effect; attract attention or attendance; exercise allurements, literally or figuratively; as, the play draws well.

Example drawn, when Precept fails,
And Sermons are less read than Tales.

Prior, The Turtle and Sparrow.

They should keep a watch upon the particular uss in their minds, that if they may not draw too much.

Addison, Spectator.

It is a singular fact that Mr. Emerson is the most steadily attractive lecturer in America since the days of the great orators.

Lowe, Still Windows, p. 375.

3. In billiards, to make the cue-ball recoil from an object back to the table; to shrink; to contract.

I have not yet found, certainly, the water, filled, by mixture of ashes or dust, to shrink or draw into less room.

Racon, Nat. Hist.

6. To move in some direction, in a manner indicated by an adjunct or adjuncts; come, pass, etc., by or as if by being drawn or attracted (with reference to some specific course or destination); as, the wind drew strongly through the ravine. See phrases below.

He, arriving with the fall of day,
Drew to the gate.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. III. 37.

6. To unsheathe one's sword; as, draw and defend thyself; he drew upon me.

Draw, if you be men.—Gregory, remember thy swathing blow.

Shak., R. and J., I. 4.
A nobleman can now no longer cover his protection every where . . .

Maccusay, West. Reviewer's Det. of Mill.

7. To use or practise the art of delineating figures; as, he draws correctly.—8. To make a draft or sketch; to draw or upon; as, to draw one's own imagination, experience, etc., as to draw on one's own personal reminiscences that I draw for the following story.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 98.
Draw not too often on the gushing spring,
But rather let it ebb, ere you draw there.

Where the cool waters rise.

Shak., Henry VIII., p. 78.

Hence.—9. To make a formal written application through a bank or other medium for money or supplies; with on; as, draw on the firm when you need funds.

You may draw on us for the expenses of your journey.

10. To be susceptible to the action of drawing or pulling; as, the cart draws easily; the pipo draws freely.

Thy balance will not draw; thy balance will not down.

Quarles, Emblems, I. 4.

11. In manu., to leave the mold with ease, because of the shape given to the mold and therefore to the piece cast in it. In metal-casting, shape shall be such that the like care, or to the molding of pottery, and the like, care will disengage the object from the mold; that the sides of the mold are not too close to the back, but slightly inclined, and similar precautions are taken in other cases. See *defect*, a. 7.

12. To sink or settle in water, etc.

Light boats may sail swift, though greater hulks draw deep.

Shak., T. and C. II. 2.

Drawing curtains, curtains made to open and close—that is, to draw—as distinguished from *valance-drawers*, *drawers*, and the like. *Inventory of 1683*, in *Jour. Archæol.* Am., XXX. 263.—To draw after; to take after; resemble.

Is she young daughter-with-oute dots, and draweth little after her mother. *Merlin* (R. E. T. S.), III. 434.

He is more suttler than is any made.

Off that he draweth after that he draweth.

Pro whom he is descended worthy.

Rom. of Parthenay (K. E. T. S.), I. 6248.

Draw back or **backward**. (a) To retire; move back; withdraw.

The soldier also that should go on warfare, he will draw back as much as he can.

Letter, 2d Sermon before Edw., VI., 1550.

Her conscious diffidence he saw.

Draw backward, as in modest awe.

Scott, Rokeby, IV. 4.

(b) To turn back or away, as from an undertaking or a belief; give way; recede.

Now the just shall live by faith; but if any man draw back, my soul shall have no pleasure in him. *Heb.* x. 38.

Draw by, to go or pass by; come to an end.

The foolish neighbours come and go.

And tosse her till the day drawe by.

Troutbeck, in *Memorial*, IX.

Draw in, to shorten; as, the days draw in now.

As the days were drawing in, as old ladies say, it was advisable to make the utmost use of the daylight.

Mr. Ches. Meredith, in *Tasmania*.

Draw near or **nigh**, to approach closely; come near.

The draw near unto the gates of death. *Ps.* cvii. 18.

Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you.

Jas. iv. 8.

Draw off, (a) To retire; retreat; as, the company draw off by degrees.

Montpelier, finding no prospect of relief from home, and straitened by the want of provisions, determined to draw off from the neighbourhood of Benevento.

Prescott, *Ferd.* and *Isa.*, II. 2.

To make good the cause of freedom you must draw off from all foolish train in others.

Emerson, *Fugitive Slave Law*.

(b) To prepare to strike, as with the fist, in a personal encounter. [Colloq.] To draw on. (c) (i) To draw on; to advance; approach.

Our nuptial hour.

Drace on space.

(2) To draw on, to approach in pursuit; as, the ship draw on the flying frigate.

(3) Of a dog, to move cautiously upon (the scent), to draw on.

The Wilson's snipe gives forth a strong game effluvia, and it is no uncommon circumstance for a careful dog to draw upon one at a distance.

R. L. Lewis, *The American Sportsman* (1885), p. 252.

Draw out, to move out or away, as, a station; absolutely, or followed by or from.

Draw out of the defile slowly; the ship draw out from her berth.

To-morrow we'll draw out, and view the cohorts;

I mean thee, all apply their offices.

Fletcher, *Ronduc*, I. 2.

The train from out the cattle draw.

Scott, *Marmion*, VI. 13.

Draw to or **toward**, to advance to or in the direction of; come near; approach; as, the day draw toward evening.

Vnto his manoir comes many.

Which for hunting were drawing to that place,

As well of gyt as of anal, both byr and haw.

Rom. of Parthenay (K. E. T. S.), I. 6271.

The heads of all her people drew to me,

With supplication bold.

Templeton, *Holy Grail*.

Draw to a head. Same as *to come to a head* (which see).—To draw to a head, to move upward; to rise; ascend; as, the clouds draw to and disclosed the moon.

When the day up droops & the dym volueth,

Thus Jason full loyfull to that gentill aid.

Destruction of Troy (K. E. T. S.), I. 765.

(b) To form in regular order; assume a certain order or arrangement; as, the troops draw up in front of the palace; the fleet drew up in a semicircle. (c) To come to a stand; halt; as, the carriage drew up at the gate.

I could see my grandfather driving swiftly in a gig along the seacoast road, . . . and for all his business hurry, drawing up to speak to each time he met.

R. L. Stevenson, *Some College Memories*.

(d) To keep company, as a lover: followed by with. [Scottic].

Gin ye forsake me, Marion,

I'll e'en gae draw up to ye Jean.

Ritson, *Scottish Songs*, I. 168.

O could ye ye gotten duke, or lord,

Inbith your ain countrie;

That ye draw up set at English dog,

To bring this shame on me?

Lady Mary's (Christ's Ballads, II. 82).

Draw (drā), n. [*Draw*, v.]. The act of drawing. Specifically.—(a) In card-playing, the act of taking a card or cards from the pack or from another hand; the right or privilege of doing so; as, it is my draw next. (b) In billiards, the act of making the shot of recoil from an object-ball after impact, either straight back or slightly slanting by a quick low stroke and immediate withdrawal of the cue.

2. That which is drawn or carried; especially, a lot or chance drawn.—3. That part of a drawbridge which is drawn up or aside.—4. A drawn game; the result of a game or contest when neither party gains the advantage; as, the match ended in a draw.—5. The act or manner of bending a bow preparatory to shooting. The utmost care and best practice should be given to acquiring the correct draw. *M. and W. Thompson*, *Archery*, p. 19.

6. The lengthening of an iron rod in forging. 7. The action of the rollers on the fiber in a drawing-frame.—8. The gain or advantage of a mule-carriage in drawing out the yarn.—9. Among sportsmen, the act of forcing a fox from his cover, a badge from his hole, etc., the place where a fox is drawn.—10. Something designed to draw a person out, to make him reveal his intentions or what he desires to conceal or keep back; a feeler. [Slang.]

This was what in modern days is called a draw. It was a guess put boldly forth as fact, to elicit by the young man's answer whether he had been there lately or not. *J. R. Rende*, *Clotier and Heath*, v.

drawable (drā'-bl), a. [*Draw* + -able]. Capable of being drawn.

drawback (drā'-bak), n. 1. Any loss of advantage or impairment of profit, value, success, or satisfaction; a discouragement or hindrance; a disadvantage.

The avails of Henry VII. . . must be deemed a drawback from the wisdom ascribed to him. *Hallam*.

It gives me great pleasure to think of visiting Scotland in the future; but the drawback will be to leave my wife and children. *Sydney Smith*, *To Francis Jeffrey*, iv.

2. Money or an amount paid back; usually, a certain amount of duties or customs dues paid back or remitted to an importer when he exports goods that he has previously imported and paid duty on, as, for instance, tobacco, or a certain amount of excise paid back or allowed on the exportation of home manufactures. Abbreviated *dob*.

St. John, *Commerce* a Commodity not vendible among the Merchants; that is no drawback upon it.

Pain, *That's a Mistake*, *St. John*: I have known a Statesman give his Honor as much as a man, but the same Commodity for Exportation; and like them, Statesmen go so cleverly, that they will give him Credit, upon 4, never perceived it till the Government was out of Port. *Mr. Cantelino*, *Artificer*, II.

The Irish were allowed to import foreign hops, and to receive a drawback on the duty on British hops.

Lucky, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., xvii.

3. In iron-founding, a loose piece in a mold. In brass-founding such a piece is called a false core.

draw-bar (drā'-bār), n. 1. A bar used to connect two railroad-cars or locomotives. See *drag-bar*. [U. S.]

The higher the draw-bar is above the rails the greater will be the tendency to pull the engine down behind and up in front. *Forney*, *Locomotive*, p. 334.

2. A bar, or one of a set of bars, in a fence, which can be drawn back or let down to allow passage, as along a road or path. [U. S.]

They were now stopped by some draw-bars which passed, they found themselves ascending a steep incline down with large stones. *Harper's Mag.*, LXVII. 202.

draw-belt (drā'-bēlt), n. A species of lacing, especially for making shoes.

draw-bench (drā'-bēnch), n. In wire-drawing, a machine in which wire is reduced in size or brought to gauge by being drawn through openings of standard size. See *drawing-bench* and *drawing-block*.

Solid wire can easily be reduced in size by means of the draw-bench, a contrivance working with a winch.

Goldsmith, *History of England*, p. 108.

draw-bolt (drā'-bōlt), n. Same as *coupling-pin*. **draw-bore** (drā'-bōr), n. In carp., a hole pierced through a tenon, nearer to the shoulder than the holes through the cheeks are to the abutment with which the shoulder is to come in contact, so that a pin when driven into it will draw these parts together.—**Draw-bore pin**, a jointer's tool, consisting of a solid piece or pin of steel, tapered from the handle, used to enlarge the pin-holes which are to secure a mortise and tenon, and to bring the shoulder of the tenon to the exact line of the mortise, and the stile. When this is effected the draw-bore pin is removed, and the hole is filled up with a wooden peg.

draw-bore (drā'-bōr), v. t.; pret. *draw-bored*, *pr.* *drawing-bore*. To make a draw-bore in; as, to draw-bore a tenon.

draw-boy (drā'-bōi), n. A boy who helps a weaver draw the threads of the loom to form the pattern of the cloth he is weaving; hence, a mechanical device employed for this purpose.

drawbridge (drā'-brīj), n. [*Draw*, v. + *bridge*, n.]. *drawbrugges*, *drawbrugges*, *drawen*, *draw*, *brugges*, etc., *bridge*. 1. A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder the passage of, or to leave a transverse passage free, as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a navigable river. Formerly also called *drawn-bridge*, *drawn-bridge*, *drawn-bridge*, *drawn-bridge*, *drawn-bridge*, as applied to fortifications, date only from the beginning of the fourteenth century. At present, the raised the chains, joining the gate of the fort or castle to the tower, the advanced work with its outer wall, the draw-bridges formed only the inner portion of the bridge, the outer portion being a platform of the tower. The draw-bridge was usually raised by chains attached to levers projecting from the wall at a proper distance above it, which levers were



Drawbridge, Chateau of Montargis, France. The bridge was usually raised by chains attached to levers projecting from the wall at a proper distance above it, which levers were

weighed by heavy stones, forming a counterpoise. When raised, the drawbridge formed a barricade before the gate, and one of the most of the iron-studded folding-doors stood carefully open.

From Itzapaclan to Mexico is two leagues, all on a false canopy, with many drawbridges, and a river passing by. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 757.

The entrance to the courtyard of the old mansion lay through an archway, surmounted by the forested tower, but the drawbridge was down, and one of the iron-studded folding-doors stood carefully open.

2. A bridge one or more sections of which can be lifted or moved aside to permit the passage of boats.

draw-cut (drā'-kut), n. A cut produced by a drawing movement on a printing-press.

drawee (drā'-ē), n. [*Draw* + -ee]. One on whom an order, draft, or bill of exchange is drawn—that is, the one to whom its request is addressed; the person requested to pay, or to exchange to pay it. See *extract under drawer*, 3. **drawer** (drā'-ēr), n. [*Draw*, v. + -er]. 1. One who draws, as one who takes water from a well, or liquor from a cask; hence, formerly, a thief.

Let them be hewers of wood and drawers of water into all the congregation. *Joah*, ix. 21.

Put on two leather jerkins and apron, and wait upon him at his table. *Scott*, *Rob Roy*, II. 2.

The drawers are the chillest people in it, men of good bringing up, and however were extreme of them, none can boast more lusty of their high calling.

Sp. Lett., *Micro-cosmography*, A. Tauerne.

2. One who or that which attracts.—3. One who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money.

The person, however, who writes the letter (a draft) is called the *draw*, and he to whom it is written the *drawee*. *Blackstone*, *Com.* II. 10.

4. A box-shaped receptacle, as for papers, clothes, etc., fitted into a piece of furniture, as a bureau, chest, etc., and so arranged, as a manner that access to it is had by drawing or sliding it out horizontally in its guides or frame.

At little knowledge or apprehension as a worm shut up in one drawer of a cabinet hath of the senses or understanding of a man. *Locke*.

5. pl. An undergarment worn on the legs and lower part of the body by both sexes.

The Maltese harden the bodies of their children by making them go stark naked, without shirt or drawers; till they are ten years old. *Locke*.

Chest of drawers, a piece of furniture having drawers to contain clothing, linen, etc. The earlier ones commonly had a box-like compartment above and two or three drawers below. The secretaries frequently found among English and French drawers of the eighteenth century, and still common in some parts of the continent of Europe, are chests of drawers with a writing-table above. The only form now commonly in use is the chest of drawers.

The chest contrived a double bed to pay. A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day. *Goldsmith*, *History of England*, p. 180.

drawfile (drā'-fil), v. t.; pret. *drawn*, *pr.* *drawfiled*, *pr.* *drawfiled*. To file by drawing the file sideways along the work, as a spoke-shave is used.

The cutters are backed off on the ends only, their tips being slightly drawn back, the after being turned up.

J. Rose, *Pract. Machinist*, p. 177.

The cone having been turned true, and its surface slightly roughened, it is drawn through the file with four-emery and oil. *Byrne*, *American Handbook*, p. 51.

dreamful

With *dreamful* hearts and glad devotions.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 100.

3. **Exciting or attended by great dread, fear, or terror; terrible; formidable; dreadful; as, a dreadful storm; a dreadful invasion.**

And sit is the Lord of Phestron John more fere, be many *dreamful* lournes. *Monteiville, Travels*, p. 271.

The great and *dreamful* day of the Lord. *Mid. v. 1.*

The lady may command, sir; She bears an eye more *dreamful*, than your weapon. *Plutarch and Shallop*, p. 11.

There is nothing in *dreamful*, which may not appear *dreamful* to an imagination that is filled with omens and prognostics. *Addison, Omen*.

4. **Awful; venerable; awe-inspiring.**

How dreamful is this place! *Gen. xxviii. 17.*

A *dreamful* music. *Macgregor, Remains*, v. 3.

So Evangelist drew nearer and nearer, and, coming up to him, he looked upon him with a severe and *dreamful* countenance. *Brugnot, Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 94.

—*Syn. 2.* *Fearful, Frightful*, etc. (see *awful*); *terrible, horrible, horrid, dire, direful, tremendous*.

II. **n.** That which is fearful or terrible; used only in the phrase *penury dreamful, shilling dreamful*, to denote a tale of vulgar sensationalism sold at a small price, or a cheap sensational newspaper or periodical. [*Eng.*]

A drunken gog for nothing, blind to his own absurdities and shortcomings, he [the *Shill*] spent his career as the hero of a *penury dreamful*, which, unfortunately for his author, and but little to his credit.

Contemporary Rev., l. 516.

By grace of a very rare genius, the best work of the *Bronze* is saved, as by fire, from the dull and repulsive sensationalism they started, destined to perish in *shilling dreamful*. *F. Harrison, Choice of Books*, iii.

dreamfully (*dread'ful-ly*), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *dreamfully*, *M.E. dreamfully*, *dreamful + -ly*.] 1. **With alarm; fearfully.**

As when he hadde sighte that that segge as yde he can hym drawe. *Dredufuly* by this day! as duk doth from the fatcoun. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 62.

Full tenderly beguyneth she to wepe; She put her up, and *dredufuly* she weleth. As dothe the brauche that Zephora asketh. *Chaucer* (ed. Gifford), Good Women, l. 2679.

2. **In a dreadful or terrible manner.**

Pro Viterbe to Venice, their valente knyghtes: Dressed up *dredufuly* the dragon of Colosse. With egies all over, enchaunte of sable. *More Astrolabe* (ed. G. T. S.), l. 3208.

Their beaten anvils *dredufuly* resound, And Atan shakes all o'er, and thunders underground. *Addison*, *l. v. (ed. G. T. S.)*, l. 3043.

dreamfulness (*dread'ful-ness*), *n.* The quality of being *dreamful*; *terribleness*; *frightfulness*.

dreamingly (*dread'ing-ly*), *adv.* In a manner significant of dread or terror; with misgiving. [*Rare.*]

Ministratively he trusteth. And he *dreamingly* doth dare; And feely passions in a trice In him convert and square. *Warner, Abbot's England*, v. 23.

dreamless (*dread'less*), *a.* [*M.E. dredeles, dredeless; < dread + -less.*] 1. **Fearless; bold; not intimidated; undaunted; intrepid.**

And *dreamless* of their danger, climb The floating mountainous sea. *Cotton (Arber's Ed. Garner)*, l. 217.

Gentle and just and *dreamless*, is he not The monarch of the world? *Shelley, Prometheus Unbound*, iii. l. 1.

2. **Exempt from dread or fear of danger; secure.**

Safe in his *dreamless* him thought to lie. *Spenner, World's Vaults*, v.

3. **Without dread or apprehension; used elliptically (like *doanless*) with adverbial force.**

Do *dreamless* and therefore, and byde we no longer, Fore *dreamless* with-outwits dowie, the eagle shall be cured! *More Astrolabe* (ed. G. T. S.), l. 3043.

dreamlessness (*dread'less-ness*), *n.* *Fearlessness*; *undauntedness*; *freedom from fear or terror*.

Zealman (to whom danger then was a cause of *dreamlessness* . . .) with attentiveness doth proceed him. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, i.

dreamily (*dread'ly*), *a.* [*M.E. dreedlich, dreedlich; < dread + -ly.*] *Dreadful.*

This *dreamily* spectacle. *Spenner.*

dreamnaught, dreamdought, dream'dn't, *n.* [*< dream + -t, -ough, -naught.*] 1. **A person who fears nothing.**—2. **Something that assures against fear.** Hence—3. **A thick cloth with a long pile, used for warm clothing or for protection against the elements; a garment made of such cloth.** Also called *dream-sleeper*.

Look at him in a great-coat of the coarsest texture that the looms of Leeds could furnish—one of those dream-naughts the utility of which is at least in debate. *Southey, The Doctor*, iiii.

1705

dream¹ (*drem*), *n.* [*< M.E. dreame, dream, drem, dream, a dream; < A.S. drem, dream* (not found in this sense) = *O.S. drem* = *Old Norse drem* = *D. dream* = *M.G. drom, lû, dream* = *O.H.G. Mû, dream*; *G. dream* = *low German drem* = *Sw. drom* = *Dan. drom*, a dream; perhaps lit. a deceptive vision, orig. 'dragma', < Teut. 'drag', seen in *O.H.G. triagan, M.H.G. triegen*, 'to drag', now *trigen* = *O.S. Mû, triegen* (= *O.H.G. bieregan*, 'to deceive, delude' (cf. *O.S. drag*, 'deceptive', *O.H.G. Mû, G. ge-truc* = *O.S. gi-drag*, 'phantom, apparition', = *low. draeger*, a ghost, spirit; = *Skt. y-drûk* (for 'y-drûk'), hurt (by deceit with, much of *O.Pers. drauga*, a lie). Though generally identified with *dream*², *A.S. dream*, joy, a joyful sound, etc., there is really nothing to connect the two words except the likeness of form.] 1. A succession of images or fantastic ideas present in the mind during sleep; the sleeping state in which such images occur.

And that ste no mete in alle the Wynter; but that lye in a *dreem*, as doth the Serpentes. *Monteiville, Travels*, p. 288.

Dreams are but interludes which fancy makes; When noughtness reaseth asleep, this minute wake. *Dryden, Cuck and Fox*, l. 326.

A *dream* is a succession of phenomena having no external reality to correspond to them. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures*, l. 244.

2. That which is presented to the mind by the imaginative faculty, though not in sleep; a vision of the fancy, especially a wild or vain fancy.

Of human greatness are but pleasing *dreams*. *Ford, Broken Heart*, iii. 6.

The potentiality of growing rich beyond the *dreams* of *Johnston*, in *Bowell*, an. 1781.

They live together and they die together; but the man is himself and the woman herself; that *dream* of love is over, as everything else is over in life. *Thackeray, Henry Esmond*, vi.

dream² (*drem*), *v.* *prot.* and *pp. dreamed or dreamt, prp. dreaming*. [*< M.E. dremen* (not in *A.S.*) = *D. dromen* = *Sw. drömma* = *Dan. dröme* = *O.H.G. triuwan, M.H.G. triuwan, l. triuwan*, 'to dream; from the noun.] 1. *intr.* 1. To be partially, and with more or less confusion or incoherence, conscious of images and thoughts during sleep; with *of* before an object; to *dream* of a battle; to *dream* of an absent friend.

And he *dreamed*, and behold a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven. *Gen. xxviii. 12.*

The slave who, slumbering on his rusted chain, Dreams of the palm-tree on his burning plain. *O. W. Holmes, Poetry*.

So I *dream*, sometimes, of a straight earnest coil, stiff with gold lace, around my neck, instead of this limp white cravat. *W. W. Curtis, True and I*, p. 94.

2. To think idly or *dreamily*; give way to visionary thought or speculation; indulge in reverie or waking visions.

They *dream* on in a constant course of reading, but not digesting. *Locke.*

Franklin thinks, investigation, theories, invents, but never does he *dream*. *Theodore Parker, Historic Americans*.

3. To have indefinite thought or expectation; think of something as possible; conceive: with *of*; as, he little *dreamed* of his approaching fate.

We . . . *dream* takes this occasion to tell his Disciples that they must no longer dream of the glories and splendour of this world. *Stillingfleet, Sermons*, i. xli.

We might be otherwise: we might be all as we dream of, happy, holy, majestic. *Shelley, Julian and Maddalo*.

In Persia, no one with any pretence to respectability would dream of stirring outside the door without at least four men walking behind him. *O'Donovan, Merv*, xi.

II. *trans.* 1. To see or think in a dream; imagine in sleep.

Your old men shall *dream* dreams. *Joel ii. 28.*

Said he not so? or did I *dream* it so? *Shak., R. and J.*, v. 3.

The dreams which nations *dream* come true. *Lewelly, Old and Young*, v. 3.

2. To imagine as if in a dream; think about vainly, idly, or fancifully.

Man errs not that he deems His warfare his true aim; He errs because he *dreams*. *The world does but exist that welfare to bestow.* *W. W. Holmes, Smecton*, l. 2.

3. To suppose indefinitely; have a conception of or about; believe in a general way.

The Athlete and Naturalist *dream* the world to be eternal, and conceive that all man could not be so; because of this dissimile of Language. *Furness, Pirgimage*, p. 44.

dreamy

She never *dreams* they used her for a man. And now withdraw the banns has served its turn. *Browning, Ring and Book*, l. 287.

4. To pass in reverie or inaction; spend idly or fancifully: followed by *away*, *out*, or *through*; as, to *dream away* one's life.

Why then does *Anthony* *dream* out his hours? *Dryden, All for Love*, l. 1.

dream², *n.* [*M.E. dreame, dream, dreame, earlier dream* (rare except in earliest *M.E.*), a sound, esp. a joyful sound, jubilation, < *A.S. dream*, a sound, esp. a joyful sound, song, harmony, joy (very common); = *O.S. drom*, joy; hence the verb *A.S. drýman, dréman*, rejoice, make jubilee, sing, = *O.S. dromen*, rejoice. *Prob.* not cogn. with *dream*¹, q. v., but perhaps allied to *Gr. thrôzô*, a noise as of many voices, a shouting, murmuring; perhaps also allied to *dream*¹, q. v.] A noise, especially a joyful noise; jubilation; music.

Thia he miltie there . . . muchet folkes *dream*. *Layamon*, l. 48.

Hornes blast other oth' bellas *dream*. *Beaumont (Oth. Eng. Musc., ed. Morris)*, l. 605.

Lust! lust! lust! And I wot'n he rowe Sweeth doth a *dream* the deuy! it to *dream*. *Shak., Tw. N.*, i. 1.

To hire loured hee adee with stillle *dream*. *King Horn* (O. E. T.), p. 58.

dreamer (*drem'er*), *n.* [*< M.E. dreamer, dreamer* = *D. dreamer*, *drömer*, a dreamer, a dreamer; = *Sw. drömmare* = *Dan. drömmere*; < *dream*¹, v. + -er.] 1. One who dreams; one who has dreams or visions.

They said one to another, Behold, this *dreamer* *dreams*. *Gen. xxviii. 19.*

Alas! the *dreamer* trust must sleep, I wotly each day, and wish to be wakened. *Bryant, The Glaur*.

2. A visionary; a *political dreamer*. *Who leaves the pipe of the dreamer. Prior.*

3. A mope; a sluggard.—4. A South American put-bird of the genus *Chelidoptera*, as *C. tenebrosa*.

dreamery (*drem'ë-ry*), *n.* [= *D. dreamerij* = *G. träumerij* = *Dan. Sv. drömleri*; < *dream*¹, v. + -ery, collective suffix.] A habit of dreaming or musing; as, given to *dreamery*. *Imp. Dict.*

dreamful (*drem'ful*), *a.* [*< dream*¹ + -ful.] Full of dreams; marked by dreams or visionary thought.

Give us long rest or dark, dark death, or *dreamful* ease. *Templeton, Lotus-Eaters* (Chorale song).

dream-hole (*drem'hôl*), *n.* One of the openings left in the wall of a structure, as a chimney, for the admission of light. *Grose*, [*Prov. Eng.*]

dreamily (*drem-i-ly*), *adv.* 1. In a dreamy manner; as a dream.

I hear the cry Of their voices high Falling *dreamily* through the sky. *Longfellow, Birds of Passage*.

2. As in a dreaming state; in reverie; idly. *dreaminess* (*drem'ni-ness*), *n.* The state of being dreamy, or given to reverie.

He was a dark, stilly, slender person, always with a trace like melancholia, a mystic. *O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life*, p. 68.

dreamland (*drem'land*), *n.* The land or region seen in dreams; hence, the land of fancy or imagination; the region of reverie.

They are real, and have a venue in their respective districts in *dreamland*. *Lamb, To Colorado*.

dreamless (*drem'less*), *a.* [= *< G. traumlos* = *Dan. drömløs*] < *dream*¹ + -less.] Free from dreams.

He slept the *dreamless* sleep of weariness. *William Morris, Earthly Paradise*, i. 307.

dreamlessly (*drem'less-ly*), *adv.* In a dreamless manner.

dreamt (*dremt*). Preterit and past participle of *dream*¹.

dream-walk (*drem'hwl*), *n.* The apparent duration of a dream, or the time of a dream.

Now and then, for a *dream-while* or so. *Lamb, Artificial Comedy*.

dream-world (*drem'wêrld*), *n.* A world of dreams or illusive shows. [*Rare.*]

But thou be wise in this *dream-world* of man. *Templeton, Ancient Sage*.

dreamy (*drem'i*), *a.* [= *< M.G. drömech*] < *dream*¹ + -y. 1. Full of dreams; given to dreaming; relating to or associated with dreams; giving rise to dreams; as, *dreamy moods*.

All day within the dreamy house The doors upon their hinges were closed. *Templeton, Mariana*.

II. *trans.* To endure; to be able to do or continue.

Neg wool of his wit he was negy for drede,
 & fed as fast homward as he could drede.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 1772.
 Bide on, ride on, Lord William now,
 As fast as ye can drede.
Lord William (Child's *Ballads*, III. 19).

drede (dré), *n.* [E. dial. = *So. dreigh, dregh, dreoph*, < *ME. dregh, dregh, drig, drig*, long, extended, great; < *Ion. dregh*, < *drig*, < *Dan. dragr*, long, ample, substantial, solid, heavy; < *Ion. dragr*, a sluggish; < *drig*, commit, allow, longer, length; < *Sw. draga*, stay, delay, = *Dan. draga*, make a thing go far, go a long way; ult. connected with *drag*, drag, bear, suffer, endure, do, perform, *E. drag*; see *drag*.]
 1. Long; large; ample; great.

The kynge was lokyd in a feld
 By a ryver bryde and drepe.
ME. Hist., 2352. (*Italian*.)

The dures to vndo of the dredg horse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 1180.

2. Greatness; of serious moment. — **3.** Tedious; wearisome; tiresome. [*Prov. Eng.*]

"Thout's in great pain, my own dear Stephen?" "I he beas — dreawful, and drepe."
Dickens, *Hard Times*, III. 6.

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 1. Length; extension; the longest part. Thus they dreved to the duke dukes and eras.
 Alle the drepe of the meddell's work!
Morte Arture (E. E. T. S.), i. 1201.

dreely (dré'li), *adv.* [E. dial. = *So. dreigh, dregh, dreoph*, < *ME. dregh, dregh, drig, drig*, long, extended, great; < *Ion. dregh*, < *drig*, < *Dan. dragr*, long, ample, substantial, solid, heavy; < *Ion. dragr*, a sluggish; < *drig*, commit, allow, longer, length; < *Sw. draga*, stay, delay, = *Dan. draga*, make a thing go far, go a long way; ult. connected with *drag*, drag, bear, suffer, endure, do, perform, *E. drag*; see *drag*.]
 1. Highly; largely; nobly; earnestly. Thus Mercury the mykyl god, in the mene time, That godde hadde gonyn goyn hyn bye.
 That coms in his companye the drede drede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 1279.

Dreweyn *dreghy* the wyne, and dreghy the wyne.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 1279.

2. Slowly; tediously. [*Prov. Eng.*]

dreew, *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *draw*.

drag, *n.* An obsolete or colloquial singular of *draggs*.

draght, *n.* An obsolete form of *dragged*.

draght, *v.* An obsolete form of *dragged*.

draghtness (drag'nes), *n.* [*< draggy + -ness*.]

The state of being dragged; fullness of drag or less; foulness.

draggh (drag'gh), *n.* [*< draght + -gh*.]

Full of drag; foul with less; feculent.

To give a strong taste to this draggh liquor, they fling in an incredible dale of broom or hyss.

Harvey, *Consumptions*.

draggy (drag'i), *a.* [*< ME. draggen* (= *Sw. dragg*), < *drag* (drag) + *-y*.]

Containing drag or less; consisting of drag; foul; muddy; feculent.

No relations of theirs, after all, but a draggy hybrid of the basest bloods of Europe.

Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., p. 46.

drage (drag'), *n.* [*< ME. dragges*, also *drage*, rarely in *drag*; < *Ion. dragr*, < *drig*, < *Dan. dragr*, long, ample, substantial, solid, heavy; < *Ion. dragr*, a sluggish; < *drig*, commit, allow, longer, length; < *Sw. draga*, stay, delay, = *Dan. draga*, make a thing go far, go a long way; ult. connected with *drag*, drag, bear, suffer, endure, do, perform, *E. drag*; see *drag*.]

like like that in *drain* as related to *draw*: see *drain*, *draw*, & *draw*.]

1. A small, round, or oval, vessel, usually of glass; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel containing them. [Formerly, and still sometimes colloquially, used in the singular.]

The dredge that all the wheel of the earth shall swing them out, and drink them. Pa. xxv. 8.

What too curious dredge spies my sweet lady in the fountain of our love? Shak., I. and C. III. 1.

King John, in the meanwhile, he found, who will oppose their own vain fancies and novelties to the general sense of the whole body of Christians? Bp. Aylmer, *Sermons*, II. xi.

You have stretched out your hands to save the dregs of the stilted sediment of a trifling dream.

W. R. Clifford, *Lectures*, I. 23.

2. Waste or worthless matter; dregs; sweepings; refuse; hence, what is most vile and worthless: as, *the dregs of society*.

From the dregs of life think to receive
 What the first brightly running could not give.
Dryden, *Aurengzeb*, IV. 1.

What wonder is it, if ever since, and especially now, in these dregs of time, there be with us men found, who will oppose their own vain fancies and novelties to the general sense of the whole body of Christians?

Bp. Aylmer, *Sermons*, II. xi.

They increased, by their numbers, their voices, the weight of their claims, in great and prosperous cities, ever sink . . . to the lowest class.

J. Adams, *Works*, IV. 333.

3. Solid impurities found in raw fats. *W. L. Carpenter*, *Soap and Candles*, p. 83. — To drain the cup to the dreg. See *cup*.

drer (dré), *n.* [*< drig*, < *drig*, < *Dan. dragr*, long, ample, substantial, solid, heavy; < *Ion. dragr*, a sluggish; < *drig*, commit, allow, longer, length; < *Sw. draga*, stay, delay, = *Dan. draga*, make a thing go far, go a long way; ult. connected with *drag*, drag, bear, suffer, endure, do, perform, *E. drag*; see *drag*.]

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drer (dré), *n.* [*< drig*, < *drig*, &

Drepania, + dim. *-idum*. In zool.: (a) The flagellula or sickle-shaped organ of certain protozoans, as a gregarine, as hatched from a spore. (b) The phase or stage of growth in which a young gregarine is sickle-shaped. (c) [cap.] A genus of such organisms.

Drepanidium (dre-pa-ni'di-um), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Drepano* + *-idium*.] A subfamily constituted for the genus *Drepania*, by some referred to the family *Chetodontidae*, and by others to the *Carangidae*: same as the family *Drepanidae*.

Drepanis (drep-'pā-nis), *n.* [Gr. *drepas*, a bird, perhaps the European swift, so called from the long, thin, falcon wings, < *drepas*, a sickle; so *Drepano*.] A genus of *Notarctinidae* with falcon-like mandibles, characteristic of the Friendly

What for the Vies, what for the See, . . . few folk
may for to passen that passage; alle be it that them
might doo well, that might have of power to *dress*
him thereto. Mandeville, Travels, p. 306.

The men of arms both with speere and shield,
With grete courage *dress*ed them in the
Genyades (E. E. T. R.), I. 2101.

5. To prepare or make ready; treat in some particular way, and thus fit for some special use or purpose. (a) To till, cultivate; prune. And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to *dress* it and to keep it. Gen. ii. 15.

The well-dressed Vine
Produces plumpst Grapes.
Congress, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.
(6) To prepare for use as food, by cooking or by the addition of suitable condiments, etc.; as, to *dress* meat; to *dress* a salad. It were a folly to take the pain to *dress* a bad dinner at home, when they may to good and fine fare so high hand at the hall.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 5.

The people were very civil, lending us an earthen Pot to *dress* Rice, or any thing else.
Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 90.

We dined together on very excellent provision, dressed according to their custom.
Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 90.
(c) To make fit for the purpose intended, by some suitable process; as, to *dress* beef for the market; to *dress* skins; to *dress* fax or hemp.

For their apparel, they are sometimes covered with the skins of white beasts, which in Winter are *dressed* with the hayre, but in Sommer without.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 129.

At that time it was customary to *dress* or *dress* the warp in the loom.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 220.

(d) To cut or reduce to the proper shape or dimensions, in process of making, as by planing, chiseling, or fine sanding, etc.; trim; finish off; put the finishing touches to; as, to *dress* timber; to *dress* a millstone. (e) In mining and metallurgy, to sort or fit for smelting by separating and removing the non-metallicaceous veinings; as, to *dress* ores. (f) To comb and to up; as, to *dress* the hair.

What need I *dress* up my head,
Nor what need I kaim down my hair?
Ballad of Blackwood (Child's Ballads, IV. 290).
(g) To carry and rub down; as, to *dress* a horse.
6. To treat with remedies or curative appliances; as, to *dress* a wound.

To heal her wounds by *dressing* of the weapon.
Ford, Witch of Edmonton, III. 3.
The wound was *dressed* antiseptically.

Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8870.
7. To array; equip; rig out; as, to *dress* a ship with flags and pennants.

We sent our skiffs stand to be *dressed*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 276.
And Caddell *dress*ed, among the rest,
With gun and club, the chivalrous knight.
Battle of Trarant-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 173).

8. To attire; put clothes upon; apparel; adorn or deck with suitable clothes or raiment; as, he *dressed* himself hastily; to *dress* one's self for dinner; the maid *dressed* her mistress for a ball.

All her Treases she bebind:
So *dress*'d, Diana hunts the fearful Hind.
Good-morrow, Sir: what's up and *dress*, so early!
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 326.

A young man came to the court *dressed* as a minstrel, and carrying his lute upon his back.
O'Curry, Ann. Irish, II. xxiv.

9. To direct toward; reach toward; reach; offer. He *dressed* his bak unto the mast.
Richard Core of Lion, I. 2564.

Who of you is a man, whon aft his soue be aright,
He shal direct to hym a steer? *Wolff*, Mas. vii. 9 (Oxf.).
10. To prepare for action.

Seymour drough his akerde and *dressed* his shelde, and com towarde Agrevardin a grete speede, and he com for to smite him.
Merlin (E. E. T. R.), II. 560.

To *dress* up or out, to clothe elaborately or peculiarly; dress with great care or elegance, or in unusual clothing. Our modern modals are full of tops and tunics . . . that have nee been in fashion these thousand years. You see very often a king of England or France *dressed* up like a Julius Cæsar.
Addison, Ancient Modals, III.

11. To align;—to align. To accoutre, array, rig—8. To attire, apparel, clothe, embellish.
II. *Infans*. 11. To direct one's course; to go.

Prokreskæ I *dress*ed to blyssed care.
Political Poems, etc. (Purcell), p. 98.
2. To come into line or proper alignment; as (in military use), to *dress* up in the center.

All that remains of the west side of the square running southwards is continued on the same plan as the brick house, and *dressed* with it in height.
W. and Q., 7th ser., V. 344.

3. To clothe one's self; put on one's usual garments; as, as he remarks as he is going to a particular occasion; as, to *dress* for the day; to *dress* for dinner, or for a ball.

I did *dress* in the best array,
As byrds as any bird in the wood.
The Lute of Waratoun (Child's Ballads, III. 219).
The servant told me that Lord Grey was still at the House of Lords, and that he had just gone to the Academy, Life and Letters, I. 200.

Rhe always *dressed* handsomely, and her rich silks and laces seemed appropriate to a lady of her dignified position in the town. *Journal*, Chapter, Figure of the Past, p. 31.

4. To give orders or directions. For as I byde by (it behoove) all thyng he be *dress*ed down as I will *dress*. *York Plays*, p. 125.

5. To get one up; rise. Deliverly he *dressed* up, or the day *dressed*. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. R.), I. 2000.
To *dress* up, to *dress* one's self with special care; put on one's best clothing, or different garments, used as those commonly wear. (Colloq., U. S.)

dress (dres), *n.* [*< dress*, v.] 1. A garment, or the assemblage of garments, used as a covering for the body or for its adornment; clothes; apparel; as, to spend a good deal of money on *dress*. As Chastity, says Philander, depends on the habit of a Roman matron, in whom that virtue was supposed to reign in its perfection, Piety wears the *dress* of the vestal virgin, who were the groutest and most famous examples of it. Addison, Ancient Modals, II.

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4. In *ornithology*, plumage; as, spring or autumn *dress*; the breeding *dress*.—5. External finish; used especially of the arrangement of the furrows on a millstone.—6. Size; dressing. I'll or seek the answer for an hour or so in a solution of soda and water to get out the *dress*. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 132.

Full dress, a style of dress which elegance or fashion requires to be worn on occasions of ceremony, or on certain social occasions, as, a fashionable private entertainment, a ball, etc.—*By* *dress*, in the theatre, usual accoutrements, vestments, attire, attire, array, garb, costume, suit.

dress-circle (dres-'ster-kl), *n.* A portion of a theater, concert-room, or other place of entertainment, originally set apart for spectators or an audience in evening dress, but now generally used indifferently for the theater, concert, or other place of entertainment.

There they [East Indians at the Queen's Theatre in London] sit in splendid array in the *dress-circle*, close to the royal box, and no one objects. *N. A. Rev.*, CXV. 11. 464.

dress-coat (dres-'köt'), *n.* A coat worn by men on occasions of ceremony; especially, a coat fitting tightly, and having the skirts cut away over the hips. See *coat*, and *full dress*, under *dress*.

dresser ('dres-'er), *n.* [*< dress* + -er. Cf. *F. dressier*, a trainer.] 1. One who dresses; one who is employed in preparing, trimming, or adjusting clothing.

Then said he unto the *dresser* of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none; cut it down.
The vineyard owner, who had been a long time in the vineyard, saw that the fig tree was not bearing fruit, and he said to the *dresser*, Cut it down.

A very humble fellow, sir, one Demetrius, a friend of plays about the town here. *J. Jonson*, Footeball, III. 1. Specifically—(a) A hospital assistant whose office it is to dress wounds, ulcers, etc.

(b) One who is employed in clothing and adorning others, as in a theater. See (the English) had three maids, or *dressers*, as they are called at the English Mag.

Harper's Mag., LXXV. 617.
(c) In typography, a woman who has been arranged in rows, removes their defects, and prepares them for sale.

2. A tool, apparatus, or power-machine for cutting and dressing the furrows on the face of a millstone. The simplest of the tools used for this purpose is a pick or light hammer having one or more heavy steel points; a block of wood or cork, or a piece of wood or cork, and having a sharp cutting edge, is used. The pick is used to cut the furrows, and the block or cork is used to smooth the face of the stone. In some cases the stone is set up on edge, as in a lathe; in others it is placed horizontally in a machine under a revolving cutter, which travels on a lead arm radial to the stone, the stone revolving beneath it.



Sickle-billed Sandpiper (*Drepanus pacificus*).

and Sandwich islands, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Drepanina*; the sickle-billed sandpiper. *D. pacificus* is an example. The genus is also called *Palaeteros*, and some of the species are referred to *Melospiza*. In some species, as *Drepanus notaria*, or *Yastaria* coccinea, the bill is enormously long and curved almost to a semicircle. This is a scarlet species from the plumage of which the Sandwich Islanders manufacture beautiful robes.

drepanium (drep-'pā-ni-um), *n.* pl. *drepania* ('pā-ni-um). [NL., < Gr. *drepas*, a bird, perhaps the European swift, so called from the long, thin, falcon wings, < *drepas*, a sickle-shaped cyme, the successive flowers springing always from the upper side of their respective axes.]

drepe, *v. t.* See *drop*, *drub*.
drepe, *v. t.* See *drub*, *drub*.
drepe, *v. t.* See *drub*, *drub*.

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drepe, *v. t.* See *drub*, *drub*.
drepe, *v. t.* See *drub*, *drub*.
drepe, *v. t.* See *drub*, *drub*.

To the chamber door he gan hym draw.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 282.

dresser

8. A machine for splitting geological specimens. It consists of a strong frame with a pair of chisels, one fixed and the other connected by a powerful lever. The mineral, fossil, or other material is placed between the chisels and split by pressure.

4. A miners' pick. See *miners' mallet* used for closing joints in sheet-lead.

dresser² (dres'er), *n.* [*ME. dressour, dressore, dressore* (ML. *dressorarius*, after E.), *OF. dressoir, dressoir*, a dresser (F. *dressoir*; a side-board), *ML. dressorarius*, a dresser, (*La. directus*, straight, > ult. *OF. directer, dresser*, etc., dress, prepare: see *dress*, v.] 1. A table, side-board, or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for eating.

Summoning your tenants at my dresser,
Which is, indeed, my drum.

Massachusetts.

A maple dresser in her hall she had,
On which full many a slender meal she guarded.

Bradford, Cock and Fox, p. 17.

It was formerly customary for the cook, when dinner was ready, to knock on the dresser with his knife, by way of summoning the servants to carry it into the hall.

Gifford, Note to Massinger's Unnatural Combat, III. 1.

2. A cupboard or set of shelves for dishes and cooking utensils.

The powder plates on the dresser
Caught and reflected the flames as shales of arid hills the sunshine.

Longfellow, Evangeline, l. 2.

dress-goods (dres'guds), *n. pl.* Fabrics used for women's and children's frocks or gowns.

dressing (dres'ing), *n.* [*(dres'ing)*, a dressing; verbal *n.* of *dress*, v.] 1. The act of one who dresses; the act or process of adjusting, preparing, trimming, finishing, etc., in any sense of the verb *dress*. Specifically, in *metaph.*, the mechanical treatment which an ore receives after being brought to the surface; concentration. This is almost always done in water and with the aid of suitable machinery. (See *concentrator*, *fig. buddle*.) The dressing of an ore, or the mechanical treatment, necessarily precedes the smelting, or chemical treatment. In the former it is chiefly the difference in specific gravity between the metalliferous portion of the vein and the voluminous mass of waste material, which is effected for effecting a separation. In the chemical treatment the result depends on the various reactions which the substances present have with one another when exposed to a high temperature or smelted.

2. That which is used in dressing or preparing anything, as for use or ornament. Specifically,

In *med. and surg.*, the remedy or apparatus applied to a wound or sore, etc. (b) The mixture or compound spread over land in preparing it for cropping. (c) The sauce, etc., used in preparing a dish for the table. (d) The stuff, the heated material, as bread-crumbs, inserted in a fowl, in veal, etc., for roasting. [Colloq.] (e) The glaze, stiffening, or finishing applied to textile fabrics to give them greater smoothness and firmness, to show off their being folded, packed, etc., with greater ease, and sometimes with the aid of heat. (f) The application of a stiff material or the appearance of greater excellence of manufacture. (g) In arch., the moldings around doors, windows, and other openings on an elevation.

3. A thrashing; a flogging or beating; a reprimand or scolding. [Colloq.]

If ever I meet him again, I will give him such a dressing as he has not had this many a day.

Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, x.

dressing-bench (dres'ing-bench), *n.* In *brick-making*, a bench with a cast-iron plate upon which the bricks, after they have been made, are rubbed, polished, and beaten to make them symmetrical.

dressing-board (dres'ing-board), *n.* Same as *dresser*,¹

1. I said him on a *dressin' board*,
What she did often dream.

Sir Hugh (Child's) Ballads, III. 143.

dressing-case (dres'ing-kas), *n.* A box containing certain requisites for the toilet, as combs, shaving apparatus, hair, tooth-, and nail-brushes, pomatum, etc.

dressing-floor (dres'ing-floor), *n.* In *mining*, an area of ground near the mouth of the mine with a floor of firmly beaten earth or paved with stones, on which the ores as they arrive at the surface are sorted or receive their first rough treatment.

dressing-frame (dres'ing-fram), *n.* A frame of wire, having the general shape above of the shoulders and bust of a woman, and below following the curves of a skirt, used in shaping dresses, draping the folds, etc.

dressing-gown (dres'ing-goun), *n.* A loose and easy gown or robe worn while making the toilet or when in *chamber*.

dressing-jacket (dres'ing-jak't), *n.* A loose upper garment of washable material worn by women while dressing. Also *dressing-cap*.

dressing-knife (dres'ing-nif), *n.* [*ME. dressings-nif, dressings-nif*, etc.] A slightly curved blade with handles, used by tanners in shaving off the fatty tissue from the hides.

Coke comes with *dressing-knife*:
They brittlen them as they were wode.

James of Braxted (Child's) Ballads, I. 100.

dressing-machine (dres'ing-mash'n), *n.* 1. A machine for separating the bran from flour, consisting of a skeleton cylinder covered with wire, and revolving from six to eight brushes.—
2. A machine in which twisted yarn is sized, scraped, brushed, and dried by heat and an air-blast, to remove the fuzz and slightly gloss it.

dressing-room (dres'ing-rüm), *n.* A room, as one opening from a bedroom, intended to be used for dressing; as, the *dressing-rooms* of a theater.

dressing-sack (dres'ing-sak), *n.* Same as *dressing-jacket*. [This word is the more usual in the United States, and *dressing-jacket* in England.]

dressing-table (dres'ing-tä'bl), *n.* 1. A table provided with conveniences for adjusting the dress; a toilet-table.—
2. A dressing-bench.—
3. A bench on which ores are sorted.—
4. A machine for dressing, truing, and straightening stereotypic plates. See *stereotype*.

dressmaker (dres'mak'er), *n.* One, especially a woman, whose occupation is the making of gowns and other articles of female attire.

dressor (dres-wor'), *n.* [*F.*: see *dresser*.²] A dresser (of a court cupboard); a *dressoir*.

dress-parade (dres'paräd'), *n.* *Milit.*, a tactical ceremonial or parade in full uniform.

The darcy is always on *dress parade*. The moment he gets into uniform he thinks every eye must be upon him.

Harper's Map, LXXVI. 388.

dress-spur (dres'spër), *n.* A name given to a spur, seen on mediæval brasses, etc., the rowel of which is inclosed in a smocking ring, which has been for this reason thought to be merely emblematic. It is probable, however, that the ring is a mere device of shading used by the engraver to throw the eye into relief.

dress-uniform (dres'üni-förm), *n.* *Milit.*, the uniform prescribed to be worn on occasions of ceremony.

dressy (dres'i), *adj.* [*cf.* *dress* + *-y*.] 1. Fond of dress; given to elaborate or showy dressing. [Colloq.]

"And don't trouble to dress," continued the considerate aunt, "for we are not very *dressy* here."

Marricks, I. 33.

2. Having an air of fashion or dress; modish; stylish; said of garments or materials. [Colloq.] Many hints had been given on the virtues of black velvet gowns; . . . they were *dressy*, and not too *dressy*.

Marricks, I. 200.

dress't, *adj.* An occasional preterit and past participle of *dress*.

drestch, *v. t.* [*ME. dreechen, dreechen*, later *dreechen*, *AS. dreecan*, vey, trouble, afflict. Connection with *dress*? doubtful.] To vex; trouble; oppress.

This chancelere grete growen in his throte,
As man that in his dreme is *drested* sore.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 97.

"Truly," said the bishop, "I saw the angels leave up Sir Laurence towards heaven, and the gates of heaven opened to him, and he himself said to him: 'Welcome said Sir Born, for I doubt not Sir Laurence shall outlive but not long.'"
Sir T. Malory, Morte d'Arthur, III. clxxxv.

drete, *n.* [*AS. dreot, dreot*, dréot, linger, *ME. dreechen, dreechen*, later *dreechen*, linger, delay (not in *AS.* in this sense). Perhaps = *MHG. trecken, G. trecken* = *D. trecken* = *Dan. trække*, draw, pull (D. and *Dan.* forms perhaps of *HS. dragan*). To delay; linger.

What haste I *dreeche*, or tell of his army?
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1294.

Who binds by the Romanyes were rebuked by a sylle,
Wh-drewe threyn drege and dreche to lenger.

Morte Arthur (E. E. T. A.), l. 216.

dreult, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *droot*.

drevel, *v. t.* See *drevel*.

drewe, *n.* Same as *drevel*.

drewn (drö), *n.* Pretérito of *draue*.

dreyn, *n.* See *draeg*.

dreyn, *adj.* An obsolete form of *grey*. *Chaucer*.

dreynling (drí'ling), *n.* An old Danish copper coin, a quarter-skilling.

dreynit, *n.* An obsolete past participle of *drench*.
dreyns, *n.* See *dreyns*.

dríb (drib), *v.* [*A. dial. var.*, like *drub*, of *ME. dremen*, hit, strike, slay: see *drub*. In part def. 2.] mixed with *drób*, *dríbbel*, *q. v.* *I. trans.* 1. To dash off abruptly. *Dekker*. Specifically—
2. To cut off little by little; cheat by small and reiterated tricks; purloin.

He who drives their bargains *dríb* a pest. *Dryden*.

dridder

3. To entice step by step.

With daily lies *dríb* thee into coat.

Druides, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, l.

4. In archery, to shoot directly at short range.

at the first sight, one with a *dribbed* shot.
Love gave the wound, while while I breathe will bleed.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, Antheus and Stella.

II. intrans. In archery, to shoot at a mark at short range.

dríb (drib), *v. t.* [*A. dial. var.* of *drip* (*ME. dríppen*) or of the related *ME. dremen*, drop; due prob. in part to the freq. *dríbbel* for **dríple*. See *drip*, *dríbbel*, *dríbbel*.] To dribble; to drive.

Like drunkards that *dríb*.

Selection, Gifford, Lausol, l. 161.

dríb (drib), *n.* [*cf.* *dríb*, *v.*, or else an analog. of *dríbbel*, *dríbbel*.] A drop; a driblet, or small quantity.

Rhymes retailed in *drib*. *Swift*, On Gibb's Psalms.

We sending such regiments and *dríb* from here and Baltimore as we can spare to Harper's Ferry.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 241.

dribber (drib'er), *n.* [*cf.* *dríb*, *v.*, & *-er*.] In archery, one who shoots at short range. *dechem*.

dribber (drib'er), *n.* [*Var.* of *dríbbel*.] Same as *dríbbel*.

Their poor pinnaces are injuriously compounded, and slowly pass by *dribbers*, and with sailing ships.

By Sea, To the Church, T. 143.

dríbbel (dríb'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dribbled*, *pp. dribbling*. [Formerly also *dríb*; for **dríple* (= *L.G. dríple*), freq. of *drip*, see *drip*, and of *dríb*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To fall in drops or small particles, or in a quick succession of drops; as, water *dribbles* from the eaves.

Which receiver . . . allows the grain to dribble only in small quantities into the central hole in the upper mill-stone.

Foley, Nat. Theol., x.

'Twas there I caught from Uxue Reuben's lips,
Dribbling merrily of his *dríbbel* and slips,
The story so long have tried to tell.

Lowell, Fins Adam's Story.

2. To fall weakly and slowly.

The *dribbling* dart of love. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, l. 4.

3. To act or think feebly; want vigor or energy. [*Rare*.]

Small temptations allure but *dribbling* offenders.
Milton, Allegory for Synchymus.

4. To be of trifling importance. [*Rare*.]

Some *dribbling* skittrahs. *Holland, tr. of Virg. l. 167.*

II. trans. 1. To throw down or let fall in drops or bits.

Let the cock follow with a ladle full of soup, and *dribble* it in the way in directions for Servants.

2. To give out in small portions; often with a view to stripes, too, at intervals, *dribbled* out the Marzala with a solemnity which would have done honour to a duke's butler.

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xiv.

3. In foot-ball and other games, to give a slight kick or shove to, as the ball, without intending to send it far.

As we wheeled quickly, I saw that one of the other two men on our side had stopped (if the ball), and was beginning *dribble* it alone.

J. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaac, vii.

dríbbel (dríb'l), *n.* [*cf.* *dríbbel*, *v.*] 1. Any small quantity of dripping or trickling fluid; a dripping or dripping; as, the *dríbbel* from the eaves.

If that little *dribble* of an Avon had succeeded in engendering Shakespeare, what a giant might we not look for from the mighty words of *William*!

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 188.

2. Drizily or wet weather. [*Scottish*.]

Now thou's turn'd out for 'a' thy trouble,
But hush or no, I'll be a *dríbbel*.

To thole the winter's sleety dríbbel

An *crumch* could! *Burns, To a Mouse.*

dríbbel² (dríb'l), *v.* & *n.* [*A. var.* of *dríbbel* by confusion with *dríbbel*.] *Cr. dríbbel*.] To drizzle; to slaver.

dríbbel³ (dríb'l), *n.* A variant of *dríbbel*.

dríbbler (dríb'ler), *n.* A weak person; a driveler.

The aprons and wranglers at the bar, the *dríbbler* and the spit-fire. *Soutley*, The Doctor, Interceptor vii.

dríbbel, *dríbbel* (dríb'let), *n.* [*cf.* *dríbbel* + *dim.* -*et*.] A small piece or part; any inconsiderable part of a whole; as, the *dríbbel* was used in *dríbbel*; the food was doled out in *dríbbels*.

The *dríbbel* of a day. *Dryden*.

The savings banks of the United States had, in 1887, some \$1,200,000,000 of deposits. . . Saved in *dríbbels*, it would have been spent in *dríbbels*, and would have passed out of the country without doing any good for the savings banks.

The Century, XXXV. 906.

dridder (dríb'er), *n.* Same as *dríbbel*.

mode of working.

drip-pipe (drip'pīp), *n.* A small pipe used to convey away the water of condensation from a steam-pipe.
drip-ple (drip'pl), *a.* [E. dial. prob. < drip or drop.] Weak; rare. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]
drip-pump (drip'pump), *n.* A pump used by plumbers to remove dirt, or water which collects when pipes are out of order.
drip-stick (drip'stik), *n.* In *stone-seeing*, a stick with an iron hook or a blade at the end, serving as an spout to conduct water slowly from a barrel to the stone to keep the korf wet.
dripstone (drip'stōn), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a pro-



Gate of Coles, Salisbury Cathedral, England.
D. D. Bishop kindly figure shows a section of the gateway.

jecting molding or cornice over a doorway, window, etc., to prevent rain-water from trickling down. It is of various forms, and terminates at each end in a head or other sculptured device serving for support or merely for ornament, or sometimes in a simple molding, as the so-called *weather-head*, or *hood-molding*, and, when returned square, *label*.
 2. A filtering-stone; so called by seamen.

drit, *n.* [*ME. drit*, *drit*, *dritte* (= *MD. drit*, *D. drit*, *drit* = *loel*, *drir*, *excrement*; from the verb: see *drice*. Hence, by transposition, *drit*, *q. v.*] *Excrement*; dung; *drit*. *Wyclif*. *drit*, *v. 4*. [*ME. drit*, *drit*, *gdrif* = *D. drit* = *loel*, *drit*, *vul* excrement. See *drit*, *n.*] *To* vul excrement.

drive (drīv), *v.* pret. *drove* (formerly *drave*), *pp.* *driven*, *ppr.* *driving*, [*ME. driving*, *carliffen* (pret. *drove*, *pp.* *driven*, *ppr.* *driven*), *drive* (a ship, a plow, a vehicle, cattle), *hant*, *chase* (deer, etc.), *compel* to go, *drive* (a nail), *pursue* (business), *intr.* go forward, press on, rush on with violence, ride, etc., < *AS. dritan* (pret. *drif*, *pp.* *drifon*, *ppr.* *drifon*), *drive* (in nearly all the *ME. uses*) = *OS. dritan* = *OFries. drive* = *L.G. dritan* = *D. dritan* = *OHG. dritan*, *MHG. dritan*, *G. dritan* = *loel*, *drit*, *Sw. drit* = *Dan. drit* = *Goth. dritan*, *drive*. Hence *drift*, *drove*, *drive*, &c.]
 1. *Trans.* 1. To compel or urge to move; *impel*, or constrain to go in some direction or manner. (a) To compel (an animal or a human being, and, by figurative extension, inanimate things), by commands, cries, or threats, or by gestures, blows, or other physical means, to move in a desired direction; as, to drive a flock of sheep; to drive slaves; to drive a nail; to drive a wedge.
 (b) "Yakking and yakking!" "Quoth Crisp; and with a rap smote him . . ."
 And *drif* him out also that they howled and sode.
Piers Plouman (C), l. 159.

They also will drive them to some narrow point of land, when they find that advantage.
Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, l. 133.

Afterwards we met some of his [the sage's] men driving off the people's cattle.
Foote's Description of the East, II. l. 178.

Specifically—(1) To impel to motion and quicken; to assist to draft-animals, as a horse or an ox; also, by extension, to drive to labor and endeavor, as in direct figurative use to a locomotive or other engine.

Day drove his course with the shining mane.
M. Arnold, *Baldwin*, l. 11.

Stage-coaches were generally driven at a rapid rate down long inclines.
The Century, XXXV. 2.

To chase (game); hunt; especially, to chase (game) into a snare or corral, or toward a hunter.
 To drive the deer with bound and hound, and
 Earl Percy took his way.
Chaucer.

Now over to Thibault a drove a grey.
Jean de La Fontaine, *Contes*, l. 106.

Driving is now quite a recognized branch of grouse-shooting.
Steupe, *Drift*, XXX. 84.

(2) To cause to move by the direct application of a physical force; as, clouds or a ship driven by the wind; to drive a nail with a hammer.

There sprang a fountain which weltereth their country, and driveth their Mills. *Purkiss*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 74.

Swift as the whitewind drove Arabia's scotter's sands.
Prior, *Ode to the Queen*, at. 7.
 (b) In base-ball, and in lawn-tennis, to drive (the ball) very swiftly. (d) To cause to pass; pass away; said of time.

Thus that day they driven to an end.
Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 2621.

Thus she drove forth her days in hid hope thought,
 With weeping and with all the while wept out.
Drake, *Travels*, l. 408.

To compel or incite to action of any kind; lead or impel to a certain course or result; used in a variety of figurative senses; as, the smoke drove the drunken from the building; despair drove him to suicide; oppression drove them into open rebellion.

What needs *drayth* the to grane wode?
Lyall Gates of Babylon (Hole Chibbi's Ballads), v. 90.
 Such is the rareness of the situation of Venice, that it doth even amaze and drive to admiration all strangers.

We ourselves can neither dance a hornpipe nor whistle
 A tin drum without driving the whole musical world into black despair.
De Quincey, *Heredotus*.

To urge; press; carry forward or effect by urgency or the presentation of motives; as, to drive home an argument; to drive business; to drive a bargain.

They informed him not to content absolutely till they knew *y* terms, and had well considered of them; but to drive it to go as soon as he could.
Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 210.

Drive a Trade, to do, with your Three penny-worth of small Ware.
Congreve, *Way of the World*, v. 1.

Drive thy business; let not thy business drive thee.
Franklin, *Poor Richard's Almanac*.

You drive a queer bargain with your friends and are found out, and imagine the world will punish.
Thackeray.

To force, in general; push vigorously, in a figurative sense.
 You must not labour to drive into their heads new and strange informations, which you know well shall be nothing regarded with them that be of clean contrary minds.
Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Holman).

We drove on the war at a prodigious disadvantage.
Swift, *Conduct of Alicia*.

To convey in a carriage or other vehicle; as, to drive a friend in the park.—&c. To over-run and devastate; harry.

We come not with design of wasteful prey,
 To drive the country, force the swains away.
Dryden.

To mine, to excavate in a nearly horizontal direction. See *drive* and *level*.

A Tibetan king on ascending the throne began at once to drive a tunnel which was to form his first resting place, and persevered with the work until death.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 622.

To endure.
 Betray they were to be out of my eye
 That such payme for to drive.
Lyones to Virgil, etc. (E. E. S. S.), l. 120.

To drive a nail in one's coffin. See coffin.—To drive a ship, to make it carry a great press of sail.—To drive a wedge or a nail, to place feathers or down in a machine which, by a current of air, drives off the lightest to one end, and collects them by themselves.

My thrice-driven bed of down.
Shak., *Othello*, l. 1.

To drive over or out, in type-setting, to carry from one line into another, or extend beyond its proper length for the matter contained, by an unusual wide line, to drive over or out a word or syllable; to drive out a line or a paragraph.—To drive the headwork up, see lead.

To drive the cross to the mark, to aim at the target at the intersection of two straight lines; make the ball fly, to drive the nail, to drive the wedge, to strike the head of a nail with the bullet and thus drive it into the wood; hence, to make a good shot; make a good hit, as an argument.

A shot which comes very close to the nail is considered that of an indifferent marksman; the bending of the nail is of course, somewhat better; but nothing less than hitting it right on the head is satisfactory. . . . Those who drive the nail have a further trial among the boys.
Audison, *Ornith. Biog.*, l. 203.

To drive to one's wife's end, to perpetrate utterly; to mind.—
 Then the text that disturbed him came again into his mind; but he knew not what to say nor how to answer, was "driven to his wife's end" and his wife knew that Satan had thus assailed him, but that it was his own prudence which had started the question.
Souley, *Ruyana*, p. 21.

To drive to the wall, to force to accept unpropitious terms or circumstance; push to extremity; crush.
 The wall was driven in, and the President kept on terms with the President.—*G. M. Merriam*, *S. Bowles*, l. 33.

—*Syn.* 1. and 2. See *thrust*.
 II. *Intrans.* 1. To go along before an impelling force; be impelled; be moved by any physical force or agent; as, the ship drove before the wind.

A Spanish Caravel coming to water at Dominica, one of the Canibal Islands, the Saucages out her Cable in the water, and all her men, and all her cargo, were surprised and eaten by them. *Purkiss*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 902.

drive
 Lying with the helm a-weather, we made no way but as the ship drove. *Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, l. 21.
 Seven days, and all in vain, the storm drove against the land.
 And with me drove the moon and all the stars.
Tempsom, *How Grail*.

To act or move with force, violence, or impetuosity; as, the storm drove against the house; he drove at the work night and day.
 Pierce Boreas drove against his flying sails. *Dryden*.

His few whenever the horses drove, not knew
 Whither the horses drove, and thence against the sea.
Addison, tr. of *David's Metamorphosis*, l. 10.

Heant in mounds and ridges all the sea.
 Drove the waves, and beat the shores with the sea.
Shakespeare, *Titus Andronicus*, l. 100.
 Horses many drove and dashed their hooves.
 Against each other. *Bryant*, *Earth*.

To ride on horseback. [Now only provincial.]
 He can *drum* upon a steed. *Havell*, l. 1702.

When that halloo stole a rattle while that laugh her
 mynne come full hard *drum*ing, for the sarasins re-
 coured know as the knyghtes of the rounde table lefte
 the standan. *Martin* (E. E. S. S.), l. 835.

To be conveyed in a carriage; travel in a vehicle drawn by one or more horses or other animals.—&c. To aim or tend; make an effort to reach or obtain; with *at*, as, the end he was driving at.

They are very religious & honest gentle-men, yet they
 had an *eye* they drove at & laboured to accomplish.
Shirley, quoted in *Bradford's Pilgrimage*, l. 100.

I don't know what you mean, Brother.—What do you
 drive at, Brother? *Steele*, *Tender Husband*, v. 1.

To aim a blow; strike with force; with *at*.
 At Anx's which he drove, and at the blow
 Both should and arm to ground together.
Dryden, *Æneid*.

To work with energy; labor actively; often with *away*.
 She had been kneeling, trowl in hand, driving *away*
 vigorously at the loamy earth. *The Century*, XXXV. 947.

To take the property of another; distract for rent; drive cattle into a pound as security for rent.

His landlord, who, he fears, hath sent
 His water-bailiff thus to drive for rent.
Chambers.

The term *driving* was applied to a summary process for recovering rent which the law in those days conferred upon the landlord, which was to drive him, or his cattle, of any tenant who owed any rent whatever, without previous notice to the tenant or any statement of the landlord's demand having been made, and in which the cattle so impounded might be kept in duration until the rent was paid.
Shirley, quoted in *Bradford's Pilgrimage*, l. 100.

To drive out, in type-setting, to drive the cross to the mark, to aim at the target at the intersection of two straight lines; make the ball fly, to drive the nail, to drive the wedge, to strike the head of a nail with the bullet and thus drive it into the wood; hence, to make a good shot; make a good hit, as an argument.

Four rogues in buckram let me drive.
Shak., l. 109, iv. 1.

drive (drīv), *n.* [*drive*, *v.* 1]. The act or result of driving; something done by means of driving. (a) An engine or impelling forward of an assemblage of animals, of a collection of logs in a stream, etc.; as, a drive of cattle on the plains for the purpose of branding or sorting them; a drive of game for the convenience of sportsmen.

Sometimes an animal—usually a cow or steer, but, strangely enough, very rarely a bull—will get fishing mad, and turn on the men. If on the drive, such a beast usually is simply driven off.
T. Hoar, *The Century*, XXXV. 81.

(b) A strong or sweeping blow or impulsion. (c) In type-setting, the deep impression the steel punch or model-maker makes in the type, and the space so filled, *justified matter*. It is usually made by a quick and strong blow in cold metal. (d) The space, when fitted to the mold, is called a *justified matter*.

When the letter is perfect, it is driven into a piece of polished copper, called the *drive* or *strike*. This passes to the justifier, who makes the width and depth of the faces uniform throughout the font. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 600.

(e) In base-ball, to drive a ball, to drive the ball, or throwing of a ball very swiftly. (f) Conveyance in a vehicle; an excursion or airing in a carriage; as, to take a drive.

2. That which is driven; cattle, game, etc., driven together or alone.
 In each of these varieties of *dr.* (a) *Drive* is lost sight what is termed a heavy drive of logs.
Sir Amer., *N. S.*, l. 101.

3. The state of being driven or hurried; extreme haste or pressure; as, a drive of business. [Colloq.]

Many colleries are now turning out 1500 tons a day, requiring no incessant drive. *The Engineer*, LXV. 348.

4. A source or origin; the carriage are driven; a park prepared for driving; as, the drive in a park.—5. The course or country over which game is driven.—6. The selling of a particular kind of goods, as gloves, below the usual price, in order to rid of them. [Colloq.]

7. A just or satirical remark directed at a person or thing. [Colloq., U. S.]

Skul. of *Nothura maculosa* (with most of beak cut off), showing dromaeognathous structure of palate.

